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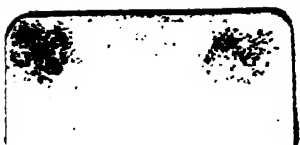
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JAMIESON'S SCOTTISH DICTIONARY.

AN
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF

34246

THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

ILLUSTRATING

THE WORDS IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN WRITERS;
SHEWING THEIR AFFINITY TO THOSE OF OTHER LANGUAGES, AND ESPECIALLY THE NORTHERN;
EXPLAINING MANY TERMS, WHICH, THOUGH NOW OBSOLETE IN ENGLAND, WERE FORMERLY
COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES; AND ELUCIDATING NATIONAL RITES, CUSTOMS, AND
INSTITUTIONS, IN THEIR ANALOGY TO THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS:

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A DISSERTATION ON THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

BY

JOHN JAMIESON, D.D.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, AND OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

A NEW EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND COLLATED, WITH THE ENTIRE SUPPLEMENT INCORPORATED,

BY

JOHN LONGMUIR, A.M., LL.D., AND DAVID DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.

VOLUME IV.

PAISLEY: ALEXANDER GARDNER.

M.DCCC.LXXXII.

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NOTE.

It was intended that this volume should contain a Memoir of Dr. JAMIESON, and an Essay on the Scottish Language; but the additions to the Text have been so numerous and extensive as to render this impossible. The Publisher therefore proposes to issue, by and bye, a Supplementary Volume containing the above named matter, and such additional words as may be gleaned by the kindly aid of those into whose hands the work may come.

The re-arrangement and grouping of the words, and nearly all the additions and corrections from the middle of the first volume, have been made by Mr. DONALDSON.

PAISLEY, March 10th, 1882.

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

REF

REFRANE, [REFRENZE, REFREYNE, *v. a.*
1. To curb, refrain.

He may rycht weill *refreyne* his will,
Othir throw, nurtur or throw skill.

Barbour, iv. 731, MS.

Skeat's Ed. has *refrenze*.]

2. To retain, to hold in.

"Item, twa doubill planttis to *refrane* heit watter
in maner of schoufer." *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 72.
[Fr. *refréner*, to bridle, Lat. *refrenare*.]

[REFRESCHIE, *v. a.* To refresh, *Barbour*,
xiii. 614; part. pa., *refreschit*.]

[REFT, *pret.* Reft, took away, *Barbour*, xvi.
418; *him reft*, deprived him of, *Ibid.*, ii.
36; part. pa., *reft up*, snatched up, carried
away.]

"And utheris contrarie rejoises to be callit Gospel-
laris, and cunning in scripture; quha *reft up* in hie
curiositie of questionis,—makis of the gospell ane takin
craft, but ferder practise of Godis law in deid." *Win-
yet's First Tractat*. *Keith's Hist. App.*, p. 207.

Lifted up, Marg. But I find no parallel, or cognate
use of the term. Perhaps rather "snatched up;"
from A.-S. *reaf-ian*, Su.-G. *raff-a*, *riß-a*, rapere.

[To REFUSS, REFUSE, *v. a.* To shrink
from, refuse, *Barbour*, xii. 628; part. pa.,
refusit, shrunk from. Fr. *refuser*, Lat.
refutiere, from *refutare*, to push back.]

REFUISS, *s.* Refusal; Fr. *refus*.

"And that thai sall nocht tak his *refuiss* in evill
part, being preissit be thame in ony thing aganis the
effect of his said ayth and promeis." *Acts Ja. VI.*,
1571, Ed. 1814, p. 68. Also, *ibid.*, p. 138.

REFUSION, *s.* The act of refunding.

"What could be more contrary to sense and reason
than for a woman to brook and life-rent her husband's
whole estate, and yet his executors to be liable in
refusion of the tocher?" *Fount. Suppl. Dec.*, i. 667.

L. B. *refusio*, restitutio, from *refund-ere*, reparare,
restituere; Du Cange.

REFUT, *s.* Shift, expedient, means of
deliverance.

Sum feblit fast that had feill hurtis thar,
Wallace tharfor sichit with hart full sar.

VOL. IV.

REG

A hat he hynt, to get wattr is gayn,
Othir *refut* as than he wist off nayn.

Wallace, ix. 971, MS.

In Ed. 1648, changed to *refuge*, which, indeed,
expresses the idea, as it is from the same stock. But
it is *refut* in MS. Fr. *refuite*, evasion, avoidance, from
refuir, to fly, to shun.

REGALIS, *s. pl.* Districts enjoying the
privileges of regalities.

—"At the Justice—sett thare Justice airis & hald
thaim twiss in the yere :—Ande richt sua lordis of reg-
aliteis within thare *regalis*; Ande alsua the Kingis
balyeis of his *regalis*." *Parl. Ja. II.*, A. 1453, *Acts Ed.*
1814, p. 32, 33.

Fr. *fief en regale*, a noble fief, held immediately, and
in *capite*, of the king; Cotgr.

REGALITY, REGALITE', *s.* 1. A ter-
ritorial jurisdiction granted by the king,
with lands given in *liberam regalitatem*;
and conferring on the persons receiving it,
although commoners, the title of *Lords of
Regality*.

"That nothir lord of *regalite*, schiref, na barouné,
sell ony thefe; or fyne with him of theft donne na to
be donne, vndir the payn to the lordis of *regalite*,
doing in the contrary, of tynsall of *regaliteis*, and
barounis, justicis, & schireffis, of lyfe & gudis." *Parl.*
Ja. I., A. 1436, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 23.

"*Regalities* proceeded upon signatures presented
in exchequer which passed by the great seal.—The
civil jurisdiction of a lord of regality was in all re-
spects equal to that of a sheriff; but his criminal was
truly royal; for he might have judg'd in the four
pleas of the crown, whereas the sheriff was competent
to none of them but murder. It was even as ample
as that of the judiciary as to every crime except
treason;—and in this one respect it prevailed over it,
that where a criminal was amenable to a regality, the
lord might have repledged or reclaimed him to his own
court, not only from the sheriff, but from the justices
themselves." *Ersk. Inst. B. i. T. 4. § 7, 8.*

As this right was so powerful a prop of the feudal
system, and rendered its possessors sovereigns within
their own domains, it was wisely abolished after the
rebellion, A. 1745-6. V. JUSTIFY, sense 4.

2. The territory or district over which this
right extended.

"And geyff the offisaris of the *regalityes* fulfillis
nogt this act, it sall be leyful to the kyngis schirraye

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to fulfill it." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1438, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 32.

***REGENT, s.** 1. A professor in an university, S.

"At first there were three *regents* in the arts, Alexander Geddes, a Cistercian monk, Duncan Bunch, and William Arthurlie.—Besides teaching and presiding in disputations *omni die legibili*, they lived within the college, eat at a common table with the students of arts, visited the rooms of the students before nine at night, when the gates were shut, and at five in the morning; and assisted in all examinations for degrees in arts.—There was no salary for this office for many years; and the fees, paid by the hearers, were very small." University of Glasgow, Statist. Acc. xxi. App., p. 10.

2. It has been supposed that this term was occasionally used in a lower sense than the designation of *Professor*; as denoting one who taught a class in a college without a formal appointment to a chair.

"All the scholars who entered at one time into a college, formed a class, which was put under the government or tuition of a *regent*. The *regents* were different from the professors, who had permanent situations in the college." Dr. M'Crie's Life of Melville, i. 229-30.

"It was objected against his legibility, that he was not in priest's orders, and that he was a *regent*, that is, (as I suppose) that he was not a professor or permanent teacher—*primum quod non fuit sacerdos, secundum quod fuit regens, ut loquuntur, actu*." Ibid., i. 108.

I hesitate, however, whether this ought to be sustained as a sufficient proof. The passage refers to the university of Glasgow: and perhaps all that we can infer from it is, that it was viewed as improper that one should be chosen Dean of the Faculty of Arts, who was actually discharging the functions of a professor. For, if it be not one of the standing laws of the university, that no professor should have this office, this exclusion, if my recollection does not fail me, is at least sanctioned by custom.

In some of our acts of Parliament, this term is used in the same sense with *Professor*; as in Acts Ja. VI., Ed. 1814, iii. 180. In others it follows the latter, as if it marked an inferior office.—"And to the saids principal, professoris, *regentis*, and remanent maisteris & members of the said college," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 564.

It would appear that strictly the term *Professor* was applied to a teacher of philosophy or theology, and that *Regent* denoted a teacher of Greek or Latin. This was the distinction made in the university of Paris, and other foreign universities, after the model of which ours were constituted. On dit un *Régent* de Rhetorique & des basses classes: ceux de Philosophie s'appellent plutôt *Professeurs*. Dict. de Trev. vo. *Regent*.

Craufurd, in his Hist. Univ. Edin., uses the terms promiscuously. At times, however, he observes the original distinction.

"At Michaelmas 1608, the *new* entering class was to be destitute of an *Regent*, there being only three *Professors* of Philosophie ever since the departure of Mr. John Adamson, May 1604." P. 67.

This term was common in France, in the time of Rabelais, who gives the following account of the duties of Gargantua at Orleans.

"As for breaking his head with over-much study, he had an especial cure not to do it in any case, for fear of spoiling his eyes; which he the rather observed, for that it was told him by one of his teachers, (there called *Regents*) that the paine of the eyes was the most

hurtful thing of any to the sight." Urquhart's Transl., B. ii., p. 29.

The same name is used with respect to the Professors in the University of Paris.

"And first of all, in the Fodderstreet he held dispute against all the *Regents* or Fellows of Colledges, Artists or Masters of Arts, and Orateurs, and did so gallantly, that he overthrew them, and set them all upon their tailes." Ibid., p. 67.

Regens is the only term used by Rabelais. *Regens*, *Artiens*, *Orateurs*. Urquhart improperly uses *Fellows of Colledges* as if it were synonymous.

L. B. *Regens*, Professor, qui docet in Academiis, Gall. *Regent*, Professeur. Occurrit in Litteris ann. 1330, pro Univers. Oxoniense, apud Rymer. Du Cange.

To REGENT, v. n. To discharge the duty of a Professor in an university.

—"The town-council, remembering Mr. Rollock's recommendation immediately before his death, of Mr. Henry Charteris, (who now had *regented* almost 10 years), as most fit to succeed to him, elected him to be Principal of the Colledge." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Ed., p. 52.

"Mr. William King, (after he had *regented* in the colledge 23 years), was called to the ministry at Crammond." Ibid., p. 119.

Fr. *regent-er*, "to teach, read, or moderate in schooles;" Cotgr.

REGENCY, s. A professorship in an university.

"Mr. Alexander Innes,—his goodson, who was deposed frae his kirk also, and Mr. Alexander Scroggie his son deposed frae his *regency*,—ilk ane of them got a pension from the king." Spalding, i. 328.

REGENCY, s. A regency in a kingdom.

"And thairefter to desyre our souerane ladie, withe consent of the daulphin hir spous, to mak ane commission of *regentrie* in the maist ample forme vnto hir derrest moder the queenis grace now regent of this realme," &c. Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 504.

"The said—Lord James Murray, &c. ressavit and acceptit upoun him the office of *regentrie* of our soverane lord his realme and liegis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 453.

[REGIBUS, RIGIBUS, s. A game among boys, Aberd. In Banffs. called *Raniebus*. V. Rigs.]

To REGISTRATE, v. a. To register, S. *Registrar*, part. pa.

"In testimony whereof, He subscribes thir presents, and is content the same be *registrate* in the books of Holy Scripture, to be kept on record to future generations." Walker's Peden, p. 59.

[REGNYT, pret. Reigned, Barbour, xiii. 698.]

[REGRAITAND, REGRAITANDLY. V. under REGRATOR.]

[To REGRATE, v. a. To regret, pret. *regratit*, regretted, Barbour, xv. 233; part. *regratand*, lamenting. Fr. *regretter*, O. Fr. *regreter*; Goth. *gretan*, to greet.]

*** REGRET, s.** A complaint, a grievance.

"There were divers other *regrets*, concerning both church and police, set down in this paper." Spalding, i. 213.

[REGRATOR, REGRATOUR, REGRAITOR, *s.* A huckster, a retailer, Lyndsay, Pedder Coffea, l. 46.]

[REGRATAND, REGRAITAND, *part. pr.* Retailing; but was generally applied to the buying up of an article, in order to make profit by selling it in small quantities. During times of dearth, *regrating* was a common but grievous charge against provision-dealers: it led to many a *meal-mob*.]

[REGRATANDLY, REGRAITANDLY, *adv.* By retailing, by retail.

Ane scroppit coffe, quhen he begynnis,
Bernand all and slindry airtis,
For to by hennis reidwot he rynniss;
He lokis thame up in to his innis
Unto aue derth, and sellis thair eggis,
Regraitandly on thame he wynniss,
And secondly his meit he beggis.

Fr. *regreter*, "to tricke up an old thing for sale," Cotgr.; *regrateur*, "an huckster; mender, dresser, scowrer, trimmer up of old things for sale," *ibid*.]

REGRESS, *s.* Legal recourse upon.

—"Because the said Henry allegeth he had writtinge of James of Foulartone quharthrou he vnderstode he my' sauffy intromet w^t the said gudis, that he haf regress to him insafer as law will." Act. Audit., A. 1479, p. 94.

L. B. *regressus*, idem quod Practicis nostris *Recours*. Du Cange.

[*REGRET, *s.* A complaint. V. under REGRATE.]

To REHABIL, REHABLE, REHABILITAT, REABILL, *v. a.* To restore, to reinstate; a forensic term.

Thus he who has a sentence of attainder taken off is said to be *rehabled*. The term is also applied to one born in bastardy, who is legitimated.

"Gif ane bastard, legitimat and *rehabled* in his lifetime, makis ane testament lauchfullie: the King thereby is excluded fra all richt and intromission with his moveable gudes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bastardus*.

"His Majestie—*rehabilitate* the said Francis [sumtyme erle of Bothwell] againes all actes of dishabilitation," &c. Acta Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 56.

"King Robert incontinent maryit Elizabeth Mure lemman afore rehersit for the affection that he had to hir barnis, that thay mycht be lawchful and *reabillit* be virtue of the matrimony subsequent." Bellend. Croa., B. xvi. c. 1. Ut legitimos redderet; Boeth.

Fr. *rehabilit-er*, L. B. *rehabilit-are*, in integrum restituer.

REHABILITATION, *s.* The act of restoring to former honours or privileges, a forensic term, S.

—"And be the said *rehabilitation* rehabilitate the said Francis," &c. *Ibid*.

REHATOUR, REHATOR, *s.*

New lat that ilk *rehatoure* wend in hy,
The blak hellis biggingis to vasy,
Vnder the drery depe flude Acheron.

Improbis, Maffei. Doug. Virgil, 467, 53.

Rudd. conjectures that it signifies, "mortal enemy," from Fr. *rehair*, to hate extremely. Dunbar uses the phrase *basil rehair*, Evergreen, ii. 60, and Kennely, in his reply, *ranegald rehair*, *ibid.*, p. 68.

Conjecture might supply various sources of derivation; as Ital. *rihaunta*, revenge, *regattare*, to contend, to put every thing in disorder, *reatura*, guilt. But both the determinate sense and etymology are uncertain.

[To REHEIRS, REHERS, REHERSS, *v. a.* To rehearse, tell, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 879, Barbour, x. 346, viii. 518.]

REHERSS, *s.* Rehearsal; synon. with *Re-porte*.

"And quhatsumeir thay deponit aganis the saidis persewaris—the samin was be *reheras* and reports of vtheris." Acta Ja. VI., 1507, Ed. 1814, p. 128.

To REHETE, *v. a.* To revive, to cheer.

With kynde contenance the renk couth thame *rehete*.
Gawan and Gol., iv. 13.

Chaucer, id. Fr. *rehaite*.

REIBIE, *adj.* Thinly formed, spare, slender, Ettr. For. V. RIBIE.

REID, REDE, *s.* A calf's reid, the fourth stomach of a calf, used for runnet or earning, S. Fr. *caillette*.

"When the stomach, intestines, or other abdominal viscera are most affected, it [the inflammation] is said to be in the *read* or bowels, and when the muscular parts, to be in the flesh or blood." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot., iii. 363.

An' there was ginger-faced Moll,
Wi' sweeties frae Kirk^{***} bree,—
A' ca'f'-reed carrier Samuel Noll,
Nae better than he should be.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 72.

"*Caille* signifies curdled; and hence the French have given that as a name to the fourth stomach, because any milk that is taken down by young calves is there curdled." Monro's Compar. Anatomy, iii. 388.

It seems to be the same word that occurs in Sir Tristrem, p. 31.

To the stifles he gede,
And even ato hem schare;
He right al the rede;
The wombe away he bare.

This is rendered *small-guts*. GL.

Teut. *roode*, stomachi appendix; et echinus, bovis ventriculus, a *rubedine* dictus; omasum; Kilian. V. BODDIGIN.

To REID, *v. a.* and *n.* To discourse, read. V. REDE, *v.*

[REID, *s.* 1. Counsel, advice, Barbour, ii. 122. V. REDE.]

2. Necessary preparation, fitting out, getting ready.

"Thar behufyt a gret sowme to be furnest to the reid of the said schip & personagis." Aberl. Reg., V. 16.

Teut. *reed*, paratus, pronaptus. V. REDSCHIP.

REID, *adj.* Red, S. B.; *reed*, Cumb. A.-S. *read*.

The greys wou with the blud all reid.
Barbour, xii. 582, MS.

This word is used as denoting the colour of salmon when in a healthy state.

"Salmond full *reid* & suet [fresh], sufficient marchantguid, and of the rycheous bind of Abirdene." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 24.

Perhaps in this sense opposed to *Black fish*. V. BLACK-FISHING.

This, it would appear, was also the O. E. pronunciation. "What betokeneth it whan the sonne gothe downe *reed*?" *Palagr. B. iii. F. 164, b.*

REID ETIN. The name of a Giant, or monster, used by nurses to frighten children. V. EYTTYN.

REID FISCH. Fish in a spawning state, S.

"It is—forbiddin be the King, that only Salmound be slaine fra the Feist of the Assumptioun of our Lady, quhil the Feist of Sanctandrow in winter, nouthur with nettis na cruvis, na nane vther wayis vnder the pane put vpon ealayaris of *Reid fische*." *Acts Ja. I.*, 1524, c. 38. Edit. 1568. *Reid fish*, Edit. Skene. *Reid fische*, *Ja. VI.*, 1581, c. 111. Ed. Murray.

"At the time of spawning, the sides of the fish become of a very red colour, and when the spawning is over, the white colour entirely disappears, the belly becomes livid, and the sides are all streaked over with a sooty or black colour. The salmon in these states are termed in our acts of Parliament, *Red* and *Black Fish*; and a chief design of these acts is to prevent the destruction of the fish when they are of these colours, which never happens but in the spawning season." *Dr. Walker, Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S.*, ii. 364.

REID HAND. A phrase used in our laws, denoting the marks of blood found on a murderer.

—"He could not be latten frie, albeit he offer pledges for him;—gif he is takin with *reid* or hait hand of slauchter." *Quon. Att. c. 39, a. 2.*

— *Cum rubro vel recenti manu.* Lat.

It is ordained that the manslayer be punished with death, if taken with *reid hand*, on the very day on which he is arrested. *Acts Ja. I.*, c. 100. Ed. 1566.

The term seems used improperly, with respect to "ane man taken with *reid hand*, with ane sheip, or muton, or with ane calfe." *Skene Cap. Crimes*, c. 13, a. 9, i.e., when he is seized in the act of carrying off any beast that he has stolen.

[**REID, REED, adj.** Furious, raging, mad, S.]

REID-HUNGER, s. A term used to denote the rage of hunger, S.

A.-S. *reth*, to which this term has been traced, is used with great latitude; as, *retha ren*, *saeva pluvia*; *rethe stormas*, *saevae procellae*; *haele rethre*, *calor saevior*, &c. It seems exactly to correspond with the Lat. phrase, *saeva fames*, Claudian; and *rabida fames*, Virgil.

REID-HUNGERED, adj. In a ravening state from hunger, S.

REID-WOD, RED-WOD, adj. 1. In a violent rage, maddened with anger, S.

*Will ran reid-wod for haist,
With wringing and flinging,
For madness lyke to nang.*

Cherrie and Slae, st. 67.

2. Furious, distracted; in a general sense.

My muse see bonny ye describe her;—

Gin ony higher up ye drive her,

She'll rin red-wood.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, li. 336.

Sibb. derives it from A.-S. *reth*, Isl. *reide*, *ferox*, *asper*, and *wod*, q. v. The Isl. word (*reid-ur*, *Verel. iratus*, Su.-G. *wred*, Isl. *reide*, *ira*,) is the most natural etymon. For our term seems originally to signify, furious with rage.

REID DAY. 1. A day in September, before which the wheat is generally sown. On *Reid-eeen*, or the eve of this day, i.e., the evening preceding it, the hart and the hind are believed to meet for copulation. This, it is pretended, is the only night in the year on which they meet. If the evening is cold, the hart is said to cry all the ensuing day; Selkirks., Upp. Clydes.

This is perhaps the same with *Rule-day*, the exaltation of the cross, which falls on September 14th; in the *Fasti Danici* marked as on the 15th. But it is a singular coincidence, that, as we learn from Wormius, the 16th day, or that of St. Lambert, is characterized by a hart; and he assigns a reason for this, very nearly allied to the vulgar belief of our own country: *Persuasum namque sibi habent Rustici cervum hoc die, per membrum genitale, sevim quoddam emittere, quod in torrentibus quandoque colligi assolet. Fides, he adda, sit penes autores.* *Fast. Lib. ii. p. 116.*

"Hinda," according to Pliny, "begin to goe to rut after the rising of the starre Arcturus, which is much about the fifth of September." *Nat. Hist. B. viii. c. 32.*

Lady Juliana Berners says;

At Saynt Jamys daye where soo he goo;

Thenne shall the roobucke gendre wyth the roo.

She subjoins, in language that seems figuratively to convey the same idea:

Also the roobucke as it is well kyde:

At holy *Rode* daye he gooth to ryde.

And vryth the byt: whan he maye gete it.

Book of Hawking, &c. d. ij.

2. The third day of May, *Aberd.*

Some waefu quine 'll ride the stool

For you afore the *Reeday*.

Tarras's Poems, Fastren's Een, st. 20.

This is merely the northern pron. of *Rule-Day*, q. v.

3. Also applied to the 7th of December.

"1597 Dec. 7.—The said Andro wes releisit out of prison upon the *reid-day* at evin." *Birrel's Diary*, p. 45. *Dalyell's Fragm.*

Sibbald, on the word *Rood-day*, vo. *Rode*, has remarked, that "days which bear this name are to be found in different times of the year." The reason of this application of the term, I have not been able to discover.

REID-EEN, s. The evening preceding the third day of May, *Aberd.*; *rule-eeen*, synon.

For some of the superstitious rites observed on this eve, V. *RUDE-DAY*. The Mountain-ash is not only placed above the doors of cow-houses, but in *Aberdeenshire* above the doors of dwelling-houses, to which woodbine is added. A cross is also impressed, with tar, on the doors of stables and byres.

REIDSETT, adj. Placed in order.

Thus Schir Gawyn, the gay, Gynour he leides,
In a gleteland gilde, that glemed full gay,
With riche ribaynes *reidsett*, ho so right roles,
Rayled with ryboes of rial aray.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 2.

Mr. Pinkerton gives this as not understood. But it is an A.-S. phrase. *Ge-rad sett-en*, in ordine ponere; Teut. *ge-reyd*, Su.-G. *rad*, ordo. V. Ihre, vo. *Rad*, p. 373. *Sacella* i *rad*, to set in a row.

[REID-WOD, RED-WOD. V. under REID, adj.]

REIF, REFE, s. 1. An eruption on the skin, S. A. Bor. *reefy*, scabby; Gl. Grose.

2. In some places the itch is, *by way of eminence*, called the *reif*, S.

'Tis but as night,
We'll e'en stay, (may-be get the *reif*.)
Till 'tis day-light.

The Har'st Rig, st. 112.

Thoresby gives *reefe* as a synonym. provincial E. word; Lett., p. 335.

A.-S. *Areof*, scabies, scabiosus, leprosus; Alem. *ruf riob*, the leprosy; Su.-G. *rustica*, the scurf of a wound; Belg. *roof*, a scab or scurf; A.-S. *heofod hrieftho*, capitis scabies, q. the head-*reif*. The leprosy is sometimes called *hwite-hrieftho*, the white *reif*. This term may be radically allied to Su.-G. *rifu-a*, Germ. *reib-en*, to scratch; Su.-G. *klada*, scabies, being formed from *kla*, to scratch, and Germ. *kratza*, scabies, from *kratz-en*, synonym. with *reib-en*, and *kla*.

As A.-S. *Areof* also signifies callosus, whence E. *rough*; an ill-natured *Scot*, in return for the many compliments paid to his country on this subject, might feel disposed to say, that the ancient E. had borrowed the very term which denotes roughness from the prevalence of this cutaneous disease among them.

To REIF, REIFE, REYFF, v. a. To rob, to take with violence.

Crystyne that ar, yone is thar heretage,
To *reyff* that croune that is a gret owt rage.
Wallace, vi. 291, MS.

"Gif anie man—enters within any mans land without his licence; and—*reifes* meat fra his men & tenants: he sall for that wrang pay aucht kye to the Lord of the ground." Stat. Dav. II., c. 11, s. 4.

A.-S. *reaf-ian*; Isl. *hreif-a*, Su.-G. *rifu-a*, Moes.-G. *raub-jan*, id.

REIF, REIFF, REFF, s. 1. Robbery, rapine.

"The thieves and broken men, inhabitants of the saidis Schirefdomes, and utheris boundis of the marches of this realme, foirnentis the partis of England, not onlie committis daylie theiftis, *reiffis*, heirschippes, martheris, and fyre-raisingis, upon the peaceable subjects of the countrie: bot als takis sindrie of them, deteinis them in captivity as prisoners, ransoumis them, or lettis them to borrowis for their entrie againe." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, c. 21. Murray.

2. Spoil, plunder, whatever can be reft.

The King gert be depertyt then
All hale the *reff* among the men.
Barbour, v. 118, MS.

Sprauk, Edit. 1620.

3. *Foulys of Reif*, ravenous fowls, such as are carnivorous.

"Item, anentis rukis, crawys and vther *foulys of reif*, as ernys, bussardis, gieldis, and myttalis,—it is sene

speidfull that thai that sik treis pertenyis to let thame to big, and distroy thame with all thair power," &c. Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 32. Ed. 1814, vol. II., p. 51.

A.-S. *reaf*, Germ. *raub*, Sw. *roof*, praeda, spoliun; Isl. *rið*, *riða*, rapina.

REIFFAR, REYFFAR, REFFAYR, REAVER, REUER, s. A robber; used to denote one who lives by depredation, whether by land or sea.

Thow *reyffar* king chargis me throw cass,
That I suld cum, and put me in thi grace.
Wallace, vi. 378, MS.

The Rede *Reffayr* thai call him in his still.—
The Rede *Reiffar* commaundyt thaim to bid,
Held out a gluff, in takyn of the trew.
Ibid., ix. 87. 168, MS.

Reaver, river, Edit. 1648.

Yone fals as *reuer* wyl leif in sturt.—
Doug. Virgil, 219, 19.

"*Reavers* should not be ruers;" S. Prov. "They who are so fond of a thing as to snap greedily at it, should not repent that they have got it." Kelly, p. 284.

A.-S. *reafere*, Su.-G. *roefware*, id.

[REIFLAK, s. Robbery, S. V. REYFLAKE.]

[REIF, s. A steward, a reeve, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 560.]

To REIK, v. a. To reach, stretch, extend, S. A. Bor.

Reik Deianire his mais and lioun skyn.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 94, 4.

Reik to the man the price promyst all cryis.
Ibid., 140, 29.

Belg. *reyck-en*, Teut. *reck-en*, A.-S. *recc-an*, Su.-G. *raeck-a*, id. Our *v.* is also used like E. *reach*, in a neuter sense. V. RAK, v. 1.

To REIK out, v. a. 1. To prepare for an expedition; to fit out, S.

Reek forth occurs in this sense.

"Notwithstanding of al his great armie, quhilke was so lang in *recking forth*,—hee findeth the wind more nor partie, as the carcages of men and shippes, in al coastes, dois testifie." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. Q. 8. b.

"Ane merchand frauchtis ane ship with hir charge till the recept, and the ship is *reikit* to the sea, and passis furth to ane uther haven," &c. Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 621.

2. To dress, to accoutre.

It is radically the same with E. *rig*, which Johnson fantastically derives from *rig* or *riðge*. The common origin seems to be Sw. *rikt-a*, Moes.-G. *riht-an*, Germ. *richt-en*, ordinare, instruere; if not A.-S. *irig-an*, velare, to cover.

To REIK, v. n. To smoke, S.

A.-S. *rec-an*, Sw. *riuk-a*, *rock-a*, id. Some have traced this word to Heb. פֶּרֶק, *reek*, emptiness. V. RAK, s. 2.

REIK, REEK, REK, s. 1. Smoke, S. A. Bor. *reek*.

"The *reik*, smeuk, and the stink of the gun puldir, fylit al the ayr maist lyk as Plutois paleis had been birnan: in ane bald fyir." Compl. S., p. 63.

The fyr owt syne in blees brast,
And the reik raiss rycht wondre fast.
Barbour, iv. 130, MS.

Reik is used by Shakespeare in the same sense. But he seems to have borrowed it from the North of E.

2. Metaph., a disturbance, a tumult.

Thair was few lordis in all thir landis,
Bot till new regentis maid thair bandis.
Than rais ane reik or euer I wist,
The quhilk gart all thair bandis brist.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 271.

A reik in the house, is a phrase still used in the same sense, S.

"It is a soure reik, where the good wife dings the good man;" S. Prov. "A man in my country coming out of his house with tears on his cheeks, was ask'd the occasion; he said, *There was a soure reik in the house*; but, upon farther inquiry, it was found that his wife had beaten him." Kelly, p. 186.

A.-S. *rec*, Isl. *reikr*, Dan. *reuke*, Su.-G. *roek*.

3. Metaph., a house or habitation, Orkn.

"That whatever persone shall slay the earn or eagle shall have of the Baillie of the parochine where it shall happen him to slay the eagle 8d. from every reik within the parochine, except from cottars that have no sheep." Act. A. 1626, Barry's Orkney, p. 469.

Isl. *reikia*, signifies lectus, stratum. It might therefore seem to denote every one who has a bed. But this is a Gothic phraseology. *Reik*, says Ihre, notat domicilium, focum, unde *Betala foer hvarje reik*, pro quavis domo vel familia vectigal pendere; *roekpenningar*, focarium, fumagium; Germ. *rauchgelt*.

TO GAR CLAISE GAE THROUGH THE REIK.

To pass the clothes of a new-born child through the smoke of a fire; a superstitious rite, which has been used in Fife in the memory of some yet alive, meant to ward off from the infant the fatal influence of witchcraft.

This may undoubtedly be viewed as a relique of the sun-worship of our ancestors, and as allied to the idolatrous rite of consecrating to Molech, by carrying children between two fires.

REIK-HEN, REEK-HEN, REIK-FOWL. 1. A hen bred in the house, Aberd., Banffs.

In former times, those whose possessions were so small that they were not bound to pay *kain*, were severally obliged to raise one *reik hen*; and in some instances this, it is said, was the whole rent. Fowls of this description were reared within the house, where there was but one apartment, the roost being erected immediately opposite to the door in the inside. The fowl that sits nearest the *reik*, or smoke, is said to be always the best.

Some view the term, perhaps, with more propriety, as denoting the exaction of a hen for every chimney.

"In ancient times the Crown of Scotland had an extensive forest in the north-eastern extremity of this county; and the hereditary office of forester of the forest of Coldingham still exists, and derives some trifling dues from all inhabited houses within its boundaries and parishes. The principal of these is called *reik hen*, being a yearly exaction of a hen for each chimney." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 348.

It has been supposed that *reik hen* was the name of a duty originally paid, especially by the tenants on church lands, for the liberty of taking fuel from a moss, a hen being due for each chimney or *reik*; and thus that it was equivalent to the term *Hearth-money*, or as it was also denominated, *Peter-pence*.

2. In Shetland it simply denotes the exaction of a single hen from each house. V. REIK, s., sense 3.

"There is an exaction of a hen from every house or reik, under the denomination of *harkhen*, which was at one time a regular payment in kind to the king's falconer, and afterwards given in lease to different individuals." Edmonston's Zetl. Isl., i. 165.

This phrase occurs very frequently in a Charter granted to James Earl of Murray, afterwards Regent. Unam martam, quatuor mutones, duodecim *lie reik hennis*, duas bollas auenarum, &c. Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 556.

All the *cane fowls*, due according to the charter, are thus denominated:—

"Decem capones decem pultreas ac unam pultream ad festum nativitatis Domini et aliam in festo carnis privii cum *lie reik pultreis* solitis et consuetis saxiandi [?] bollam solitam et consuetam, octo plaustratus focalium seu glebarum et tres cariagias ultra limites Angusie si requisiti fuerint," &c. Chart. 1585.

We meet with the same term in a grant of some of the property formerly belonging to the abbey of Dunfermline, made by Johnne Gib and James his son, as "keparis of the place and yards of Dunferling."

"Togeddir with the hail teynd victuall, teynd stray [straw], extending to fourtie thraiffis, canys, *reik-fowls*, custumes, and vtheris dewties quhatsumewer." &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 607.

This custom was not confined to our country, or its vicinity: in a very early period it prevailed in Germany, and the very same term was used. The learned Heineccius particularly describes this payment, viewing it as an acknowledgement of the territorial jurisdiction and superiority of the person to whom this fowl was given, and of the servile state of the giver. Porro inde discimus, he says, cur signum jurisdictionis patrimonialis, et maxime superioris censeatur praestatio annua gallinae, quam *sumosam* vocant, *das Rauch-huhn*. A certain number of fowls was required by the Alemannic law, Tit. 22. We learn from the Chronicle of the monastery of Gemblours, in Brabant, A. 943, that it had a right to exact from all the villages belonging to it, a hen for each house. V. Heinecc. Antiq. German., ii. 281, 282.

REIKIE, adj. 1. Smoky, S.

"He saw ane gritt mistie and *reikie* cloud ryse and move forwardis till it cam abone Dunpenderlaw," &c. Fittscoatie's Cron., p. 479.

2. Vain, empty; metaph. used.

"All the joys which are heere, are but *reekie* pleasures, purchased with teares, wherewith the eyes of men are made bleared." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 511.

REIKINESS, s. The state of being smoky, S.

REIK, s. "A blow; variation of Rak," Gl. Sibb.

REIKIM, s. A smart stroke. V. REEKIM.

TO REILE, RELE, v. n. To roll. "To gar one's ene reil, to make his eyes reel, rowl, or roll," Rudd.

To pik thaym vp perchaunce your ene wil reile.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66, 44.

Bot with the preis we war reit of that stele.

Ibid., 53, 33.

"Ye never saw green cheese, but your een reit'd;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 84; addressed to those who are

supposed to be of a greedy or covetous disposition, still wishing to have a part of what they see.

Rudd. views *reel*, *roll*, and *rowl*, as all originally the same.

REILIEBOGIE, s. A confusion, a state of tumult or disorder, S.B.

It may be conjectured that the term has some affinity to the old tune called *Reel o' Bogie*, as perhaps referring to some irregular kind of dance.

REILING, s. 1. Confusion, bustle.

All the wenchis of the west
War up or the cok crew;
For *reiling* thair micht na man rest,
For garray, and for glew.

Pellic to the Play, st. 2.

[2. State of intoxication, confusion of ideas, Clydes.]

3. A loud clattering noise, S. *synon. reissil*.
V. REEL-RALL.

[**REILIN, REILING, adj.** 1. Confused, in a state of confusion, Clydes.

2. Intoxicated, confused in thought and speech, *ibid.*

3. Full of noisy and uproarious persons; as, "The change-house was jist *reilin* wi' the kintfa servants," *ibid.*; *synon. ringin.*]

REILL, s. A turmoil. V. REEL.

REIME, s. Realm, kingdom.

That wes ane semely syght,
In ony riche *reime*.

Gawan and Gol, iv. 20.

REIMIS, REEMISH, s. 1. Rumble.

"She tumbled down upo' me wi' aik a *reemis*, that she gart my head cry knoit upo' the coach door." Journal from London, p. 3.

As she's behading ilka thing that past,
With a loud crack the house fell down at last;
The *reemish* put a knell unto her heart.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

2. The sound caused by a body that falls with a rumbling or clattering noise, Banffs., *Aberd.* V. DUNT, *s.*, sense 2.

3. A weighty stroke or blow, *Aberd.*

This seems merely the S. B. pron. of *Rummyss*, q. v. *Isl. rym-ia*, however, signifies to bellow or roar, A.-S. *hrem-an*, *hrym-an*, *id.* A. Bor. *reem*, to cry aloud.

To REIMIS, v. n. To make a loud rumbling noise, *Aberd.*, Mearns. *Reimish*, *Reishil*, *Reissil*, *synon.*

REIM-KENNAR, s. A *skald* or poet, or more properly, one who knows how to quell the power of evil spirits.

"Norna—extended her staff of black oak towards that part of the heavens from which the blast came hardest, and in the midst of its fury chaunted a Norwegian invocation still preserved in the island of Unst, under the name of the song of the *Reim-Kennar*,

though some call it the Song of the Tempest." The Pirate, i. 130.

It appears from another passage, that Norna, who sustains the character of possessing magical powers, takes this name to herself.

"They who speak to the *Reim-Kennar* must lower their voice to her before whom winds and waves hush both blast and billow." *Ibid.*, iii. 8.

This may either be equivalent to *skald* or poet, from Su.-G. *rim*, metrum, *Isl. rijma*, ode, *hreyr-r*, resonantia canora, and *kennar*, one who knows, q. a person conversant with poetry; or allied to *Isl. reimt*, spectris obnoxius, q. one who knew how to quell the power of evil spirits.

REIND, s. [A set, bundle, packet, or case.]

"He hase geffyne furth for the *reind* of spwnis xvj sh." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543, V. 18.

Shall we view this as allied to Tent. *renne*, promptuarium, penarium; q. a case of spoons?

[In the West of S. a set of *horn-spoons* was called a *reen* or *reend o' spoones*, and prob. because the spoons when exposed for sale were tied up with a *reen* or *reind*, i.e., a strip of flannel or woollen cloth.]

REINYEIT, adj. Striped, corded; [also, bordered, Ayrts.]

"Item, ane litle pece of blak *reinyeit* taffatie containing twa ellis." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 123.

"Item, ane tyke of a bed *reinyeit* with blew." *Ibid.*, p. 150. V. LAICH.

Perhaps from Fr. *raisonnée*, furrowed; q. ribbed taffety; or rather from *rangé*, *rengé*, in ranks, in rows; *rang*, *reng*, a rank, a file, a row, a string; applied to the strings of an instrument. Fr. *rengé*, according to the idiom of words introduced into the ancient language of S., would have the liquid sound with which *reinyeit* has evidently been pronounced.

To REIOSE, v. a. [1. To rejoice, make glad; part. pr. *reiosil*, rejoiced, joyful, Barbour, xi. 269.]

2. To possess, to enjoy.

"They wer profoundly resolutit to haue alliance with the Pichtis, and to gif thair dochteris in mariage, vndir thair condiciounis, ylk ane of thaim sall *reiose* in tyme cumyng al thay landis quibilkis thay *reiosit* afore the mariage." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 4. b.

Fr. *rejouir*, to re-enjoy.

[**REIOSYNG, s.** Rejoicing, Barbour, xi. 415.]

[**REIOSYT, pret.** Rejoiced, made glad, *Ibid.*, ii. 551.]

To REIOURNE, v. a. To delay, to put off; [liter., to put the day back or farther off.]

"Others *reiourne* this to a future time, when as Antichrist arising, forsooth, shall possibly expell the Pope out of Rome, and sit there: so, forgetting the long boasted priuiledge of Peter his chaire; and while they seeke to escape, snaring themselves more, by granting that to be possible, vpon the alleaged impossibility whereof they long agoe builde all defence." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 176.

[A similar use of the prefix *re*, in an oblique sense, is seen in the v. *re-found*, *re-jack*, q. v. Jamieson must have overlooked this resemblance when he framed his note on this word. It has therefore been deleted.]

REIOURING, s. Used apparently in the sense of delay.

"The answer hath in it a two-fold consolation

against the *relourning* of the sought vengeance. First, by word, & next by signe. The first hath two arguments of comfort, one, that the *delayed* punishment of their persecutors should bee but a space." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 36.

REIRBRASSERIS, s. pl. Armour for defending the back of the arms.

"Uthers simpillar—haue—a pesane with wam-brasseiris and *reirbrasseiris*." Acta. Ja. I., 1429, c. 134. Edit. 1566.

From *rear* or Fr. *arriere*, behind, and *brassart*, a defence for the arm, from *bras*, brachium. V. WAM-BRASSERIS.

To REIRD, RERDE, v. n. 1. To roar, to make a loud noise, to resound.

—Vp thay rasis ane cry
That *reirdis* to the sternes in the sky.

Doug. Virgil, 324, 25.

The wod resoundis schil, and eury schaw
Schoutis agane of thare clamour and dyn,
The hillis *reirdis*, quhill dynlis roke and quhyn.

Ibid., 252, 18.

2. To break wind, S.

3. As a *v. a.*, to cause to make a crashing noise.

The feirs wyndes ye se,
Zepherus, Notus, and Eurus, all thre
Contrarius blaw, thar bustuous bubblis with bir
The woddis *reirdis*, baith elme, aik and fir
Ouerturnis to ground.

Doug. Virgil, 53, 1.

This use is improper. For the language of Virg. is *stridunt silvae*.

Rudd. deduces this and the *s.* from A.-S. *reord*, lingua, "as it seems originally to have denoted the clamour of tongues." It is far more natural to derive it from A.-S. *rar-ian*, Teut. *reer-en*, fremere, rugire, mugire, vociferare.

REIRD, REIRDE, RERDE, REIRDIN, s. 1. Clamour, noise, shouting, an outcry.

Syne the *reird* followit of the younkis of Troy.

Doug. Virgil, 37, 12.

—The Troianis rasis ane skry in the are,
With *rerde* and clamour of blythues, man and boy.
Ibid., 300, 29.

2. The act of breaking wind, in whatever way; from the sound emitted, S.

And first she shook her lugs,
And then she ga'e a snore,
And then she ga'e a *reird*,
Made a' the smiths to glowr.

Jacobite Relics, i. 71.

I hesitate whether this is the same with *Rair*, Rare, a loud report, perhaps *ex ano*; or a spring, from the E. v. to rear.

3. A falsehood, a mere fabrication, especially when it proceeds from a principle of ostentation, S. B.

This may be borrowed from the idea of emitting wind, as a lie sometimes receives the latter designation. Or, it may be an oblique use of A.-S. *reord*, sermo, loquela; *reord-ian*, sermocinari, q. to amplify in narration.

REIRDIT, part. pa. Reared.

Syne war thair war of ane wane, wrocht with ane wal,
Reirdit on ane riche roche, beside ane river.

Gowan and Goh, i. 19.

[REIRWARD, s. Rear-guard, Barbour, viii. 71.]

REISES. Brushwood, S., plur. of *Rise*.

"It was that deevil's buckie Callum Beg," said Aleck,
'I saw him whisk away among the *reises*.'" Waverley,
iii. 133. V. *Rise*.

REISHILLIN', part. adj. 1. Noisy, rattling, Fife.

2. Forward, prompt, *ibid.* V. *REISSIL*, v.

To REISK, v. a. and n. To scratch so as to occasion a noise, *Aberd.*

This seems merely a variety of *Risk*, v., q. v.

[REISKIE, s. A big, ungainly, and unmannerly person; generally applied to a female, Banffs.; synon., *reechnie*, q. v.]

REISS, adj. Of or belonging to Russia.

"Sex berrellis of *Reiss* ter of the grit bind." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

"Threty *Reiss* merkis." *Ibid.*

"To pay xiv sh. for ilk berrell of ter of the gret *Reissbind*." *Ibid.*; i.e., the great *bind* or largest size of barrels imported from Russia.

The name of Russia seems to be given according to the pron. of Aberdeen. Our sailors elsewhere give it as if *Rooss* or *Roosh*.

To REISSIL, REISHLE, v. a. and n. 1. To make a loud clattering noise, as if one were breaking what is handled, S.

Teut. *ryssel-en*, A.-S. *krist-an*, crepere, strepere; Su.-G. *rast-a*, crepitare. Seren. derives the A.-S. *v.* from Su.-G. *krist-a*, *rist-a*, to shake, especially used to denote the sound made by the concussion of arms. This is evidently from the same source with Moes.-G. *kris-jan*, quaterere, concutere. E. *rustle* is nearly allied; but it does not convey the idea of so loud a noise.

2. To beat soundly.

"S. He *rist'd* their rigging with rungs, i.e., cud-gell'd or bang'd them soundly," Rudd. Addit. to Gl. vo. *Hirail*.

It seems doubtful, however, whether this be not rather a dimin. from Su.-G. *ris-a*, virgis caedere, from *ris*, a rod or twig.

REISSIL, REISLE, REISHLE, s. 1. A loud clattering noise, S.

2. A blow, a smart stroke, S. V. *REMYLLIS*.

"Staun' aff your wa's, staun aff, or I'll tak ye a *riesle* o'er the aul' bou't riggin' o' ye, that ye'll no green to get the marrow o' atween this an' Beltan." Saint Patrick, ii. 313.

[REISSILIN, REISHLIN, s. 1. A continuous, loud, clattering noise, Clydes.

2. A sound beating, *ibid.*]

To REIST, v. a. To dry by the heat of the sun, or in a chimney, S. *Reistit bufe*, smoked beef, S. B. *A reestit hadlock*, one that is dried.

Reistit and crynd, as hangit man on hill.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57.

"The said Stewart receives thir dewties in miell and *reistit* mutton, wyld foullis *reistit*, and selchia." Moore's West. Isles, p. 36.

My best beloved brother of the band !
I grein to sie thy sillie smiddy ameik.
This is no lye that I leid up-a-land
On raw rid herring *reistit* in the reik.

Montgomery, Chron. S. P., iii. 500.

Dan. *rist-er*, to broil or toast; *ristet*, broiled or toasted.

"Let us cut up bushes and briers, pile them before the door and set fire to them, and smoke that auld d—I's dam as if she were to be *reested* for bacon." Tales of my Landlord, i. 176.

REISTER, s. A term apparently equivalent to *Kipper*, as applied to salted and dried salmon, Roxb.

—Fisher lads gang out wi' lights
And horrid lesters,
To gust the gabs of gentler wights,
Wi' tasty *reisters*.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 5.

To REIST, REEST, v. n. 1. To wait for another; with the prep. *on* added.

And on Volsens alanerly he *reistis*,
Thocht round about with inemys he preist ia.

Doug. Virgil, 292, 12. Moror, Virg.

Lat. *rest-are*, id.

2. To become restive. Thus a horse is said to *reist* on the road, S. *Reasted*, tired, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

In cart or car thou never *reestit*;
The steyst brae thou wad hae fac't it.

Burns, iii. 144.

"To be plain wi' you, our poney *reests* a bit and it's dooms sweer to the road, and naeboly can manage him but our Jock." Antiquary, i. 326, 7.

3. To become dry; applied to the drying up of a well.

And there will be plenty o' broo,
Sae lang as our well is na *reested*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 313.

4. As a *v. a.*, to arrest, to seize for debt. *He reistit his furniture*, he laid an arrest on it, S.

This abbrev. occurs in O. E. "I *reste*, as a sergente dothe a prisoner or his goodes. Je areste.—He hath *reested* me for a mater that is nat worthe a grote." Palagr. B. iii., F. 34, 339, b.

To TAK THE REIST. 1. To become restive, to refuse to go forward; applied to a horse, Roxb.

2. Applied also to a person, who, after proceeding so far in any business, suddenly stops short, and from obstinacy or any other cause refuses to go through with it, *ibid*.

REIST, REYST, s. 1. Rest, [the act of resting, a stand still, Clydes.]

To Orides the hard *reist* dois oppres
The cold and irny slepe of deithis stres.

Doug. Virgil, 346, 17.

Quies, Virg.

2. The iron socket in which the bolt of a door *rests*.

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Apoun the postis also mony ane pare
Of harnes hang, and cart quheles grete plenté,—
Of riche cleteis yettis, stapyllis and *reistis*,
Grete lokkis, slottis, massy bandis square.

Doug. Virgil, 211, 33.

3. Sibb. renders *reistis*, door hinges.

4. That on which a warlike instrument is supported.

Ane Inglissman saw thair chiftayne wes slayn,
A *sper* in *reyst* he kest with all his mayne,
On Wallace draiff, fra the horsis him to ber.

Wallace, v. 280, MS.

As muskets, when first used, were supported by what was called a *rest*, the custom seems to have been borrowed from what was formerly practised in the use of the lance or spear.

"Long spears and lances were used by the Saxons and Normans, both horse and foot, but particularly by the cavalry of the latter, who in charging *rested* the butt end of the lance against the arçon or bow of their saddle; the mail-armour not admitting the fixture of lance *rests*, as was afterwards practised on the cuirass. —A lance *rest* was a kind of moveable iron bracket, fixed to the right side of the cuirass, for the purpose of supporting the lance." Grose's Military Antiq. ii. 275.

5. The instep of the foot, Clydes.

Isl. *rist*, *planta pedis*, G. Andr.; *convexum seu dorsum plantae pedis*, Haldorson; Dan. *rist*, the instep of the foot, Wolff; Su.-G. *rist*, id. A.-S. *vyrst*, also *rist*, properly the wrist. Usurpatur, says Ihre, de commissura pedis et tibiae, manus et brachii, genu et femoria. He derives it from *wrist-a*, torque, because it is the hinge on which the limb is turned.

REISTER CLOK. A cloak such as that worn by brigands or freebooters.

"Item, ane ryding clok of broun stemyng. Item, ane uther ryding clok of gray Frenche stemyng. Item, ane *reister* clok of serge of Florence, eordnit with gold and silver." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 280. V. ROYSTER.

REITHE, adj. Keen, ardent, Ettr. For.

"'Is your master a very religious man?' 'He's weel enough that way—No that very *reithe* on't.'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, l. 143. [V. RAITH.] A.-S. *rethe*, asper, ferus; "fierce, outrageous," Somner; Teut. *urced*, id.

[REITHNES, s. Eagerness, ardour, West of S.]

REIVE, s. A name given to what is considered as an ancient Caledonian fort.

"These mounds are perfectly circular, with regular fosses; the one is styled the *Meikle Reive*, in the language of the country, and is about a hundred yards in diameter." P. Campsie, Stat. Acc., xv. 377. Perhaps q. "the large inclosure." V. RAE, and REVE.

REJAG, s. A repartee, Loth.

To REJAG, v. n. To give a smart answer, especially as reflecting on the person to whom it is addressed, *ibid*.

This is evidently the same with the O.E. *v.* "Repreuyn or *reiaaggyn*. Redarguo. Deprehendo." Prompt. Parv.

Fr. *rejaug-er*, to measure a cask again. Shall we suppose that this *v.* had been anciently used by the French in a metaph. sense; in the same manner in

B

which the E. phrase, *He took his measure*, is still used in the colloquial language of S., as signifying, "He gave him a complete answer?"

To REJECK, REJECT, v. a. 1. To refer for decision. Lat. *rejie-ere*, id.

"Eftir this mater was lang dispute afore the senat, it was *rejekit* to the bishoppis [pontifices] that thay nicht decerne thereupon." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 434. *Delegata*, Lat.

2. To impute, to ascribe.

"Therefore ane man sould not *reiekt* the caus of his auin euil and vickednes to the prescience of God, bot to himself and his auin inobedience." Nicol Burne's Disputation, fol. 9, a.

REK, s. Smoke. **V. REIK.**

[**To REK, v. a.** To reck, care, Barbour, vii. 24, Herd's Ed.]

[**REKSTER, s.** A going, procedure, Shetl. Norse, *rekster*, id.]

To RELE, v. n. To roll. **V. REILE.**

[**To RELEIF, v. a.** To relieve; to supply, Barbour, xi. 505, xix. 803: part. pa., *releuit*, *releuyt*.]

[**RELEIF, RELEFF, s.** A sum of money paid to a lord on entrance to an inheritance, Ibid. xii. 320.]

To RELEISCH, RELESCH, v. n. To take a wide course, to go at large, to set at liberty.

The larkis loude *releischand* in the skyis
Louis thare lege with tony's curious.

Doug. Virgil, 403, 31.

Fr. *relasch-er*, to let go, to enlarge. Perhaps it is descriptive of their music, as we say S., to let go, or *gac*, i.e., to raise a tune.

[***To RELENT, v. a.** To assuage, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, 391.]

RELEVANT, adj. Sufficient to warrant the conclusion, whether in reference to a libel or to a defence; a forensic term, S.

"A libel, or a defence, is said to be relevant, when the facts upon which it founds are sufficient to infer the conclusion.—The court found the first charge *relevant* to infer the pains of death." Maclaurin's Crim. Cases, Intr. xxii. xxiii.

"The court, if they find the facts libelled not *relevant* to infer the crime, dismiss the pannel from the bar; if they judge them *relevant*, they remit the pannel to the knowledge of an inquest." Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. 4, §91.

L. B. *relevantes articuli*, legitimi, validi, probantes. —Quasdam positiones et articulos admissibiles et *relevantes* pro parte Prioris et Conventus—admittere recusavit, illosque per suam interlocutoriam *rejecit*. Lit. Sixti IV. Papae A. 1431, ap. Du Cange.

Maclaurin conjectures that "this term was probably first applied to defence, *Probatum non relevat*, as the primary signification of *relevare* is *levare*, solari." Ibid.

But I am inclined to view it as applied to the defence in a way somewhat different. It was most probably used in the courts of chancery, as denoting that

the defender obtained *relief* by a sentence in his favour, in consequence of the proof brought by him, this being judged *relevant* to free him from the aggression of his opponent. This Du Cange defines *Relevantum appelli*, Gall. *relief d'appel*, Diploma experiundae in jure restitutionis. In like manner, Cotgrave renders Fr. *relief*, "a relieving; the raising of a person, or a thing, fallen; and particularly, the remedy granted by the letters patent of a sovereign prince unto a subject incommolated, or fallen into an inconvenience, by the sentence of a judge or ill dealing of others; and hence, *Relief d'Appel*."

RELEVANCY, s. The legal sufficiency of the facts stated, in a libel or in a defence, to infer punishment or exculpation; also a forensic term, S.

"The practice of the court is, and for many years has been, not to find a special *relevancy* as to the libel and defences, but to pronounce a general interlocutor, finding the libel *relevant*." Maclaurin, ut sup.

"The two things to be chiefly regarded in a criminal libel are the *relevancy* of the facts libelled, i.e., their sufficiency to infer the conclusion; and 2dly, their truth. The consideration of the first belongs to the judges of the court, that of the other, to the inquest, otherwise called the jury or *assize*." Erskine, ubi sup.

To RELEVE, v. a. 1. To raise, to exalt, to promote.

Flawndrys in hys dayis wes
Relevyd till ane Eridwme
Wyth custymabil honour and fredwme.

Wyntown, vi. 10. 25.

Fr. *relev-er*, to raise, to lift up.

2. To reassemble, to form anew into one body.

His men *relewi*, that douchty was in deid,
Him to reskew out off that felloun dreid.

Wallace, v. 829, MS.

• *Relewit* and *releifit* are used in the same sense.

The Scottis men than *relewit* to giddir fast.
Ibid., ver. 972, MS.

In Edit. 1648, the passage runs:

The Scottish men they ran *together fast*.
The fleand folk, that off the feild fyrst past,
In to thair king agayne *releifit* fast.

Ibid., vi. 605, MS.

—Thay that dreuin war abak and chaist

Relewis agane to the bargane in haist.

Doug. Virgil, 391, 10.

Fr. *relev-er*, is mentioned in Dict. Trev., as synon. with *ramasser*, colligere, and with *assembler*, colligere in cumulum, coacervare.

[**RELEWYT, RELEYIT, part. pa.** Provided with relays or extra stores, Barbour, iv. 456. Camb. MS. has *releyit*. **V. RELEIF, v.**]

[**RELICTS, s. pl.** Relics, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, 22351.]

[**RELIK, s.** A reliquary or case for holding a relic, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 280, Dickson.]

[**RELIT, RELYT, pret.** Reeled, gave way. Ibid. xii. 513. Camb. MS. *relit*; part. pr. *reland*, *reeling*, viii. 328.]

To RELY, *v. a.* To rally, call back.

Tharfor comfort yow, and rely
Your men about yow rycht starkly.
Barbour, xiii. 371, MS.
He relyt to him mony a knycht
Ibid., ii. 401, MS.

[O. Fr. *ralier*, to rally; from *lier*, to bind.]

[REMANAND, *s.* Remnant, rest, *Ibid.* iv. 408.]

REMANENT, *adj.* Other, *S.*

"We told you before, that we did no more allow violences of that kind, nor we did allow the foul aspersions of rebellion, heresy, schism, and perjury put upon the noblemen and remanent covenanters," &c. *Spalding*, i. 71.

"And we ordain these presents to be printed, and published at the Market-cross of Edinburgh, and remanent head burghs of this our kingdom." *Proclamation*, A. 1680. *Wodrow*, ii. App. p. 51.

This phrase is still used in petitions addressed to ecclesiastical courts. "To the Moderator and remanent members of the Presbytery of ———."

REMANER, *s.* Remainder.

"—With consideratione alwayes of—lord Torphichen in that meane remaner of the said baronie." *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 164.

[To REMB, *v. n.* To rave in speaking, to tell lies, *Shetl.*]

[REMBER, *s.* One who tells improbable stories, *ibid.*]

[REMBIN, *part.* and *s.* Raving, telling lies, *ibid.*]

To REME, *v. n.* To foam, to froth. *V.* REAM.

To REMEID, *v. a.* To remedy.

"All makes for the ruin of this isle; and I see yet no mean to remeid it." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 51.

REMEID, REMEED, REMEAD, *s.* 1. Remedy, amelioration.

"The town's people were passing sorry for be-reaving them of their arms by such an uncouth alight, —but no remead." *Spalding*, i. 230.

"When—Charles I. came to sit upon the throne, they resolved upon application to his majesty for remeid," &c. *Guthrie's Mem.*, p. 8.

2. *Remeid of Law*, a phrase equivalent to *Remedy of Law*, formerly applicable to the obtaining of justice, particularly by appeal from an inferior to a superior court, when the sentence of the former was reckoned erroneous.

Before the union of the kingdoms, appeals to Parliament against the judgments of the Court of Session were termed "Protestations for *Remeid of Law*."

"The authority of the most solemn sentences of Session being thus cleared, it comes next to be considered how far protestations for *remeid of law* from the Session to the Parliament ought to be extended." *Stair's Instit.* B. iv. Tit. i. sec. 52.

It is well known that, in Charles the Second's reign, the King and court of Session violently opposed the

competency of such appeals or protestations; and that the advocates, who refused to disclaim the right of protestation, were banished from Edinburgh. Hence, in "The Declaration of the Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland, containing the Claim of Right, and the offer of the crown to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary," the following language was used:

"That it is the right and privilege of the subjects to protest for *Remeid of Law* to the King and Parliament against sentences pronounced by the Lords of Session, providing the same do not stop execution of those sentences." Acts and Ordinances of the Estates of S. 1689, c. 13.

Soon after the Union, the phrase "protestation for *remeid of law*," seems to have fallen into disuse in relation to appeals. It occurs, however, in the case *Lyon against Kinnaird*, 19th July, 1710, in which it is said by one of the parties: "We appealed and protested, for *remeid of law*, to the British Parliament." *Morrison's Dict.*, i. 530.

3. Alloy of a peculiar description.

"That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the *Mary Ryall*, the fynes of elevin deniers fyne, and of weicht ane unce Troce [i.e., Troy] weicht, with twa granes of *remeid*, [i.e., alloy] alsweill of weicht, as fynes.—We charge David Forest, &c. and all utheris officiaris of our cunye-hous, ilk ane in thair awin office, to forge, prent, and caus be forgeit and prent sic pieces of weicht and fynes within thair *remeid*, as is above specifiet." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, 22d Dec. 1567, *Keith's Hist. App.* p. 118.

Fr. *remede*, "a remedy, redresse—also that alloy which goldsmiths, jewellers, and money-makers, are permitted to adde unto the allowed embasement of gold, or silver; as where with a silver piece of eleven pence value, there is a twelfth part of copper allowed to be mingled, the *remede* is about two grains over and besides that twelfth. This advantage they have gotten upon allegation, that they cannot precisely hit, or justly keep, the scantling required of them by the law;" *Cotgr.*

Both Keith and De Cardonnel (*Numismata*, Pref. p. 18.) expl. *remeid* as simply denoting "alloy." But from *Cotgr.* it is evident that, although the thing referred to by this might be called alloy, as being base metal, it did not denote alloy in general, or that portion which the law allowed, but a determinate quantity in addition to the legal ratio, for the purpose of securing the moneyers from loss in weighing out a bar of silver into so many small quantities; or rather, for securing them against liability to prosecution in the event of there being found a little more alloy in the coin than the law allowed. Hence it received the name of *remeid*, i.e., remedy or reparation. But while this privilege of mixing two grains in the ounce, in addition to the legal allowance, was granted, they are required to keep within their *remeid*, i.e., in no instance, in the slightest degree, to exceed these two grains.

This ordinance had been borrowed from the customs of France. L. B. *remed-ium*, monetariis nostris *remede*, Defectus in marcis auri vel argenti, unde nummi cuduntur, statutis regis permissus. Duplex est, unum *ligae*, ponderis alterum: *Remedium ligae* est commixtio certae quantitatis metalli adulterini cum auro vel argento; *Remedium vero ponderis* est illius diminutio. Utrumque legitimum habetur, si legibus principis consentiat; secus si dissentiat; *Du Cange*. He quotes a proof of this custom as ancient as A. 1139. *Liga* is what, in our old laws, is denominated *Lays*, q.v. (also LAY, *v.*) denoting alloy. *Du Cange*, however, does not limit the term in the same manner as *Cotgrave*, making no distinction between the fixed and the additional quantity of base metal.

The term *recours* was used in Fr. in a sense nearly allied; L.B. *recursus*. But we learn from Du Cange, that it differs from *remede*, as the former regarded only the indemnity granted to the moneyers for the deficiency found in particular pieces, if the whole number struck corresponded in weight with the quantity of metal furnished. Under the term *Recursus*, he shows that A. 1343, *two grains of remeul* were allowed in the penny, denominated *Denariale*. This, according to the language of Q. Mary's Act, might perhaps be of the weight of an ounce.

To REMEIF, *v. a. or n.* To remove. "Flyt & remeif;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

REMEMBRIE, *s.* Remembrance, recollection.

Sic fantasie on hir I set
The fairer I wald hir foryet,
Remembrie grew the mair.
Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 47.

To REMENT, REMIND, *v. a.* To remember, to recollect.

My spreit supirs and sichts maist sair
Quhen I rement me euer mair
How godles men begins,
For till associat them sels,
With sic as pietie repels.
Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 48.

Fr. *ramentevoir*, id. *ramentu*, remembered.

REMIGESTER, *s.* A smart stroke, Buchan; perhaps originally the same with *Rebegeastor*, *q. v.*

[* To REMIND, *v. a.* To remember, Shirrefs. V. REMENT.]

[REMMACKS, *s. pl.* The oars of a boat, Shetl. Lat. *remus*, an oar.]

To REMORD, *v. a.* 1. To have remorse for, to remember with remorse; Fr. *remord-re*. Lat. *re* and *mordere*.

In sum part than he remordyt his thoct,
The Kingis command because he keypt nocht.
Wallace, x. 9, MS.

2. To disburden the conscience of any thing that may be the cause of remorse.

Wallace to God his conscience fyrst remord,
Syne comfort thaim with manly contenance.
Wallace, iv. 590.

Edit. 1648—His confidence counth remord.

REMYLLIS, *s. pl.* Blows.

Quhen thai had remyllis raucht,
Thai forthocht that thai faucht.

Houlate, iii. 16.

Tent. *rammel-en*, Su.-G. *raml-a*, tumultuari. This word seems formed from the *v.*, in the same manner as *reissil*, a blow, from the *v.* *Reissil*, which is synon. with *rammelen*. *Reissil*, primarily signifies noise; and, secondarily, a blow, because of the sound emitted by it.

To RENCHEL, RENSHEL, *v. a.* To beat, to thwack with a stick; as, "To *renshel* beasts wi' a rung," when not taking the right road, Tev. [Synon., *reissil*.]

[Fr. *rincean*, foliage, formerly *raincean*, used in the sense of a bough, in mediæval documents, from Lat. *ramiculus*, dim. of *ramus*, a bough. V. Bracket's Dict.]

RENCHEL, RENSHEL, *s.* A term used to denote what is tall and thin; as, "He's naething but a lang *renchel*," Roxb.

RENDAL, RENNAL, RENNET, RUN-DALE, *s.* A term used with respect to the division of land, equivalent to *run-rig*, *S.*

"Another great improvement on the state of this country would be a better division of the small farms, which are parcelled out in discontinuous plots and *run-rig*, termed here *rigg* and *rendal*." P. Dunrossness, Shetl. Statist. Acc., vii. 398.

"A pernicious custom still too much prevails in this and other places, of possessing land in what is called *rig* and *rennal*, or *run-rig*; that is to say, each tenant in a particular farm or district, has a ridge alternately with his neighbours." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc., x. 26.

"There is an old practice, which still prevails in some places, and which is very detrimental to husbandry. It is commonly termed *rig* and *rennet*.—Instead of every one having his land in one place, it is scattered here and there, several tenants having different shares in one field, or a *rig* a piece alternately." P. Latheron, Caithn. Statist. Acc., xvii. 32.

"The tenants originally possessed their lands in *run-ridge* or *run-dale*." P. Dudingston, Loth. Statist. Acc., xviii. 363.

The same custom prevails in the North of Ireland, and, according to Arthur Young, in Wexford.

"There is a custom here called *rundol's*, which is a division of their farms into spaces by balks without fences, which they take here and there, exactly like the common fields of England." Tour, i. 173.

Dan. *veca*, "a balk or ridge between two furrows."

This phrase is undoubtedly of Northern origin. Perhaps from Isl. Su.-G. *ren*, palus limitaneus, a stake used for distinguishing the property of neighbours, and *del*, a division, or *deld*, portio agri; or from *renn-a*, to run, and *del*, *deld*, *q.* to have the portions of ground running parallel to each other. Thus *run-rig*, would be merely the translation of *ren-del*, or *rendal*. *Rennet* is evidently the corr. of *rendeld*. A.-S. Su.-G. *raa*, denotes a land mark, being nearly synon. with *ren*. In the Laws of Up-land, *deldra raa* signifies the limits between the portions belonging to neighbours.

[RENDER, *s.* Rate, degree, Banffs.]

* To RENDER, *v. a.* 1. To melt or beat butter, [tallow, or lard,] Ayrs.; "to separate the skinny from the fat parts of suet, &c." Gl. Lancash. V. RIND.

[2. To discharge pus, Banffs.]

[RENDERIN, *s.* The act of melting down butter, &c., Ayrs.]

2. The act of discharging pus, Banffs.]

To RENG, RING, *v. n.* To rule, to reign.

Thy maist supreme indissibill substance, —
Rengand eterne, ressaus in accidence.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 308, 32.

Do clois the presoun of wyndis, and thar on ring.
Ibid., 17, 28.

Moes-G. *reikin-on*, Lat. *regn-are*.

[RENGAN, RENGZAN, *s.* Ninian: Gael. RINGEAN. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 275, 341, Dickson.]

[RENGYE, *s.* A rein, Barbour, ii. 415. V. RENYE.]

RENK, *s.* A person; properly, a strong man.
The *renk* ralkit in the saill, riale and gent,
That wondir wisly was wrought, with wourschip and wele.
Gawan and Gol., i. 6.

It is evidently the same with *Rink*, *q. v.*

[RENK, *s.* A rank, row, as of soldiers, Barbour, ii. 365.]

[To RENK, *v. a.* To rank, range, set in order, Aberd.]

RENKING, *s.* Placing according to *rank* or precedence. Hence perhaps *ranking* of creditors, *S.*

"The samyn was remittit togidder with the *renking* and placing of the haill burrowis within this realme to the commissionaris of the haill burrowis." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 238. It occurs thrice in this act.

RENOMME', *s.* Renown: [*renoumè*, Barbour, ix. 550.]

—For syne King was he;
And off full mekill *renommè*.

Barbour, iv. 774, MS.

Chanc. *renomee*, Fr. *renommée*.

[RENOMMYT, RENOWNYT, *part. pa.* Renowned, Barbour, i. 32, ix. 503.]

[RENOWNEE, RENOWNING, *s.* Renown, Barbour, viii. 290, Cambr. MS.; *renourning*, Ibid. xi. 182. Herd's Ed.]

[RENOWNYT, *part. pa.* Renowned. V. RENOMMYT.]

RENSS GULDING. The denomination of a foreign gold coin.

—"The hery Inglis noble of paiss to be cryit to xxii s.—The *Renss guldung* to viii s." Acts Ja. II., A. 1556, Ed. 1814, p. 46.

In Ed. 1566, *gudling* is used for *guldung*, c. 64, fol. 38, b.

This is called the *Rhenish Guldung*, Skene's Ed.; the same in Glendook's.

Teut. *gulden*, aureus nummus xx. stuferorum; Kilian. Belg. id. "a gilder, a coin of xx stivers;" Sewel. *Renss* or *Rhenish* refers to the country bordering on the Rhine. V. GUDLINE.

RENTAL, *s.* 1. A kind of lease, *S.*

"A *rental* is a particular species of tack, now seldom used, granted by the landlord, for a low or favourable tack-duty, to those who are either presumed to be the lineal successors to the ancient possessors of the land, or whom the proprietors design to gratify as such; and the lessees are usually styled *rentallers* or kindly tenants." Erskine's Instit. B. ii. Tit. 6, § 37. V. KINDLY.

The term is now used simply in the sense of leaseholding, *S.*

2. The annual value or rent, Dumfr., Clydes.

3. Also used, as in E., to denote the amount of the rents of an estate, *S.*

To RENTALE, *v. a.* To let in lease.

"Incaiss the saidis landislordis at ony tyme heir-
after *rentale* or sett takkis to ony of the saidis dis-
obedient hielandmen or bordourmen in ony thair
landis, and omittis to tak sufficient caution for thame,
—it salbe lessum to persew," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1587,
Ed. 1814, p. 463.

RENTALLER, *s.* One who possesses land by lease or *rental*, *S.*

To RENYE, RENGYE, *v. a.* To rein.

"Than the master cryit and bald *renye* ane bonet,
vire the trossis, nou heise." Compl. S., p. 63.

RENYE, RENZE, *s.* The rein of a bridle; Fr. *resne*.

—The samyn four fountit beistis eik

Bene oft vait full *towartye* and meik

To draw the cart, to thole *bridill* and *renya*.

Doug. Virgil, 86, 37.

Leg. *towartlie*, as in Elphinstoun's MS.

RENYIT, *part. pa.* Forsworn, abjured, Barbour. Fr. *reni-er*, to deny, to abjure.

[To RENZIE, *v. n.* To writhe in pain, Orkn.]

To REPAIR, REPARE, REPAYRE, *v. n.* 1.

To return, [resort, haunt, Barbour, iv. 477];

O. Fr. *reparier*, L. B. *repar-are*.

Qwhen that the Romanys passyt ware,

The alienis, that war chasyd are,

Repayryd, and nere all the land

Dystroyit wyth fyre and fellown hand.

Wynloun, v. 10. 539.

[2. To abide, reside, dwell, Barbour, xv. 404.]

REPAIR, REPARE, *s.* [1. Dwelling, resort, haunt, Ibid. iv. 479; place of meeting, Ibid. vi. 548.]

2. Company, frequency, concourse, *S.*

Thrie Priests went into collatioun,

Into ane privie place of the said toun—

Thay lufit not na rangald nor *repair*.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 3.

We still say of a street, which is retired from the bustle of a town, that there is not much *repair* in it, *S.*

Fr. *repaire*, a haunt; L. B. *ripar-ium*, receptaculum, domus munita; Ital. *riparo*.

[REPARYNG, *s.* Repair, haunt, Barbour, iv. 495.]

To REPARELL, REPERALE, *v. a.* To repair, to refit; Fr. *repareill-er*.

His many loist *reparellit* I but fale

And his feris fred from the deith alhale.

Doug. Virgil, 112, 51.

This *v.* is also used to denote the reparation, or the rebuilding of houses.

"The awnar of the brintland, quha hes biggit and *reparellit* the samyn, sall not be haldin to pay mair of the saidis annuellis respettine than cumis to the residew thair of," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

"That tharfore the said Robert sall content & pay—the profit that the said Alex. mycht have had of expens as wil big & *reperale* the said hous again, alas gude as it was before it was castin downe," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 72.

To REPATER, v. n. To feed, to take refreshment.

In the mene quibyle,—al the beistis war
Repererit wele eftir thare nychtis lare.
Doug. *Virgil*, 248, 29.

Fr. *repaître*, Lat. *repasci*.

• **To REPEAT, REPETE, v. a.** To recover, S.; a sense in which the *v.* is not used in E.

"The manner how gudes taken away, may be repeated." Acts. Ja. VI., Parl. xi. c. 100, Title, Skene.

"Stollen gudes may be *repeted* fra the thief." Index. *ibid.* vo. *Thieves*.

Fr. *repet-er*, "to redemand, aske, or call back; also, to return, recover, take, or fetch, back again;" Cotgr. Lat. *repet-ere*, id.

REPETITION, s. Repayment, restoration.

"Every burgh shall have *repetition* of the two part of the proportion of excise, furnished by them." Spalding, ii. 142.

"It was provided and agreed that the tocher should return,—and therefore concludes repayment and *repetition* of the tocher." Fount. Suppl. Dec. ii. 667.

To REPELL, v. a. To recall; like obsolete E. *repeal*. Fr. *rapell-er*, id.

—"Nochtwithstanding quhairfo diners pairteis intendis—to move question againis the saidis tenentis and vtheris, and to caus thame be *repellit* to repay the saides mailles and deweteis," &c. Acts. Ja. VI., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 379, 380.

REPENDE, part. adj. Scattered, dispersed; or broken loose from the ranks.

Reth hors *repende* rouschede frekis wndir feit;
The Scottis on fute gart mony loiss the suets.

Wallace, iii. 193, MS.

Fr. *repand-re*, to scatter or cast abroad; *repand-u*, dispersed. In Edit. 1648, it is *ramping*.

To REPLAIT, REPLATE, RESPLATE, v. a. To try a second time.

"Gif ony persone or personis happynis to be convict at the said Justice-court for quhatsumevir crime, gif the said Lord James thinkis thame to be *replaitit*, and the executioun thairfo to be continewit, [delayed] for the better executioun of justice, that he continew the samyn, and transport, and caus the personis foirsaidis to be transportit to the burgh of Edinburgh, or sik uthir place he pleissis, quhile our Soveranis mynd be knawin thairintill." Q. Mary's Instructions to L. James, 1561, Keith's Hist., p. 200.

"The quhilk day the saids lord and bailyies askit at Alex. Senyr Serjand and Mayr principall of the schir of Rane, gif he hade put the summonds till executioun that was dyrekkyt to hym apoun Andrew Elphinstone of the Seliness, allegit free tenand of the landis of Arillar, and gif the said serjand hade maid summonds apoun the said Andrew to this court peremptour as to the last court of his process *resplaitit* and continewit fra the ferd court, lik as the actys, summondis, and continuationis maid therapone portis." Chart. Aberdeen, Fol. 153.

This seems to be q. "pleaded anew and delayed;" as formed from Lat. *re*, and L. B. *plait-are*, placitum,

seu pactum, inire; Du Cange. Fr. *replaid-er* (or as it must have been written in O. Fr. *resplaid-er*) Plaider une seconde fois, rentrer en procès. *Iterum litigare, litem renovare*; Dict. Trev.

To REPLEDGE, REPLEGE, v. a. To recall a person from the jurisdiction of one court to that of another; a forensic term.

"He [Makduff] sall have fre regality to mak officeris within hym, & to *replege* his men (gif neid beis) fra the kingis lawis to his regality." Bellend. Cron., B. xii. c. 9. "Potestatem quoque habet—ad suos *revocandi* judices; Boeth.

He, who as superior, *repledged* one, whom he claimed as his vassal, from another court to his own, left a pledge or surety with that court, that he should do justice to the complainer on the person thus recalled, within year and day. The pledge was called *Cutreach*, q. v. Quon. Attach., c. 8, s. 4.

L. B. *repleg-iare*, to redeem any person or thing, upon *pledge*; from *re* and *pleg-ium*. V. Du Cange. E. *replevin*.

[REPLEDGEAND, *part. pr.* Repledging, redeeming with a pledge, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 5.]

To REPLEID, v. a. To resist.

This officer but dout is callit Deid;
Is nane his power agane may *repleid*;
Is nane sa wicht, sa wyse, na of sik wit,
Agane his summond suithly that may sit.

Priests of Peblis, S.P.R., l. 45.

L. B. *repland-are*, repulsare, Du Cange; unless the idea rather be that of pleading again, or legally replying.

[REPLEIT, *adj.* Full, Lyndsay, The Dreme, l. 580.]

REPLOCH GRAY. V. RAPPLACK.

To REPONE, v. a. 1. To replace, to restore to a situation formerly held; properly, a forensic term. Lat. *repon-o*.

"It was required, that the ministers of Edinburgh might be *reponed* to their places." Baillie's Lett., i. 24.

"And *reponis*, reintegratis, & restoris the said Johne till his honour, heretags, landis, rentis," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 299.

"Our said vmquhile souerane lord a lytill afor his deceis—relaxit the said Schir Walter furth of ward, and ordanit to *repon* and restoir him to the samin estate that he was in before the said accusatioun," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 414.

2. To reply, Ayrs.; a forensic term, S.

—"To make any answer if it were but to maintain an endles iangling with men who would never be ashamed to *repon* vnto vs one and the same, a hundredre times, recocted crambe." Forbes's Defence, Ded. A. 3, a.

REPONABILL, adj. Adapted to restore things to a proper bearing.

"Quhen they had socht on all sidis how this mater might be dressit, ane *reponabill* way was found." Bellenden's T. Liv., [Books i. ch. ix. p. 40.]

REPONE, s. To mak a *repon*; to give a reply, Ayrs.

To REPORT, v. a. To obtain, to carry off; in the sense of Fr. *remport-er* or *rapport-er*, from which it is probably formed.

"Of late the labourers attempted to manure farther within the cuntry than their predecessors were accustomed to do; but they reported small advantage for their pains." *Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.*

To REPOSE, v. a. The same with *Repone*.

"Mr. Andrew Logie, who lately had been *reposed* to his ministry, being cited to answer many slanderous speeches in pulpit, not compearing,—was deposed." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 333.

To REPOUSS, v. a. To repel, Ayrs.

Fr. repousse-er, id., anciently *repouls-er*, from *Lat. re* and *puls-are*, to beat, to drive back.

To REPREIF, v. a. 1. To disallow, to set aside, to reject; a forensic term.

—"That the saidis provost, chanonis, & chapelains, sall brooke & joyse the said landis & malis tharof, ay & quhil the said lettre be *repreift* & declarit of na vale. And as for the witnes contenit in the lettre that is summond for the falsing & *repreifing* of it," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1480, p. 52.

[2. To reprove, to blame, Barbour, v. 84; part. pa. *repreuit*, *reprowyt*, xvi. 605.]

[REPREIF, s. Reproof, blame, Ibid. iv. 581.]

This seems altered from *Fr. reprouv-er*, or *Lat. reprob-are*, like *preis* for *prove*.

To REPreme, v. a. To repress; *Lat. reprim-ere*.

"Thir vordis of Salomon beand veil considerit, is ane souerane remeid ande salutair medycyn to *repreme* and distroye the arrogant consait of them that glorifeis & pridis them to be discendit of nobilis and gentil men." *Compl. S.*, p. 242.

REPRISE, s. The indentation of stones in building.

Gilt burneist torris—like to Phebus schone, Skarsment, *reprise*, corbell and battellings.

Police of Honour, iii. 17.

Fr. reprise de pierres, denting pieces of stone; Cotgr.

[REPROWYT, part. pa. Reproved, blamed, Barbour, ii. 116.

To REPUNG, REPUGNE, v. n. To oppose, to be repugnant; *Lat. repugn-are*, *Fr. repugn-er*.

—"Ordaining na pairt of the temporall landis to be disponit, bot in augmentatioun of the rentall, and of all utheris actis of annexatioun and ratificatioun maid *repunging* thairto." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 92.

—"Bot ye *repugne* to S. Paul, and to the practeise of the vniversal kirk." *Nicol Burne*, F. 76, b.

[To REQUEIR, v. a. To require, charge, Barbour, xii. 263.]

REQUESED, REQUESIT, adj. Requisite.

"Thay baith being *requesed* according to your doctrine, the ane being the tane way, the kirk in nawaye can consist." *Nicol Burne*, F. 115, b.

"The vil thairfore is frie, becaus quhen al thingis *request* to the operation thairof ar present, it may ceis from vorking gif it pleis him quha sould performe the vark." *Ibid.*, F. 7, b.

RERIT, pret. v. 1. Fell back.

The Sotherou ost bak *rerit* off that place,
At thai fyrst tuk, v akyr breid and mar.

Wallace, vii. 1191, MS.

Edit. 1648, *retired*. *Fr. arriere*, cast or fallen behind, from *arriere*, backward; or immediately from *riere*, id. corr. from *Lat. retro*. *Bak rerit* is an obvious tautology.

[2. Reared, as horses do, Barbour, xiv. 69. Skeat's Ed.]

[RERWARD, s. Rearguard, Ibid. xi. 340.]

[To RESAIFF, v. a. To receive, Ibid. xiii. 530: pret. and part. pa., *resauit*, *resauyt*.]

[RESAUOUR, RESSAUOUR, s. The Receiver-general of the king's rents, an officer of Exchequer, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 46, 57, Dickson.]

RESCHIT, part. pa. A term frequently occurring in the Collect. of Inventories. V. *RUSCHIT*.

RESCITATIOUN, s. Restoration.

"Neuirtheles being forfaitit, at Strewiling at the last parliament haldin tharein I haue satisfitt our soverane lord, and obtenit his hienes pardone, with *rescitatioun* to my landis, guidis and houssis." *Buik Gen. Kirk*, Aug. 11, 1574.

This word might seem to have been formed from *re* and *scire*, *scit-um*; q. to *ken* again; as somewhat analogous to that used concerning a widow, of *kenning* her to her *terce*.

To RESCOURS, v. a. To rescue.

"This man that *rescoureit* the Kyng wes callit Turnbull, and wes rewardit with riche landis be the kyng." *Bellend. Descr. Alb.* c. 10.

O. *Fr. rescour-er*, L. B. *rescuere*, to assist.

RESCOURS, s. Rescue, relief in a siege; [O. *Fr. rescousse*, succour.]

—Gylmyne the Willeris, that than
Held the towre, and wes worthy man,
Sawe his wictalis war nere gane,
And hope of the *rescours* had he nane.

Wyntown, viii. 34, 30. V. the v.

"The gouernour laid ane sege to the castell of Lochindorb, quhare erle David Cumynis wife was for the tyme. This woman knowing her hous mony dayis afore abyll to be segit, send to Kyng Edward, and desirit *rescours*." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. xv. c. 9.

To RESEAW, RESSAUE, v. a. To receive, *Aberd. Reg.*

* **RESERVE, s.** The designation given to a tree *reserved* in a *hag*, or cutting of an allotted portion of wood, *Clydes*. V. *WITTER*, s. 2.

[RESERWYT, pret. Reserved, kept back or secret, Barbour, i. 132.]

To RESETT, v. a. 1. To receive, harbour, or entertain, S.

"Lykas alsua diuers utheris thair Majesties legeis, in contrare thair duetie, ceissit nocht to *resett*, har-

brye and supply the saids rebellis with meat, ludging, and uthir necessaris, and to intercommoun with thame in treasonabill manner, in manifest wilspending of their Hienesse authoritie and lawis of the realme." Sed^t. Counc., A. 1566. Keith's Hist. App., p. 132.

—"Certifying likewise—all heritors who shall keep any of the said rebels upon their ground, or all others who shall harbour or *reset* them, that they shall be proceeded against with all the severity that law can allow." Proclamation, A. 1679, Wodrow's Hist., ii. App., p. 34.

2. To receive stolen goods.

"Quha *resets* theft stollen fra anie man; he salbe esteemed as ane common thief, and salbe punisshed with the like paine." Stat. Alex. ii. c. 21. V. the s.

RESET, RESETT, s. 1. Place of residence, abode.

Bot qwbethir thair caws had or nase,
Ilk man til his *reset* is gane.

Wynlown, viii. 26. 260.

2. The act of harbouring one who is considered as a public enemy, or exposed to danger.

Than thair gert tak that woman brycht and acheyne,
Accusyt hir sar of *reset* in that cass:
Fell syne scho snour, that scho knew nocht Wallase.

Wallace, iv. 715, MS.

3. One who affords harbour to another, when exposed to danger from enemies.

Thar duelt a Wallas welcummyt him fall weil;
Thocht Inglist men thar of had littill feile.
Bathe meite and drynk at his will he had thar.
In Laglyne wode, quhen that he made repayr,
This gentill man was full oft his *reset*;
With staff of houshold strestely he thaim bett.

Wallace, ii. 17, MS.

"That circuit courts of justiciarie be established—yeirlie for tryell and punisching of all theifis, sorneris, robberis, and *resets* thereof." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, p. 501.

4. "A place of entertainment for money, an inn." For the term is synon. with *hostillaris*, with which it is conjoined; and *hostillaris* here undoubtedly signifies, not the innkeepers, but the inns.

"It is ordanit that in all borrow townis of the realme and thoroughfairs quhair commoun passages ar, thair be ordanit hostillaris and *resetis*, hauand stablis and chalmers." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 26, Edit. 1566.

5. The act of receiving goods which one knows to be stolen; a common law-term, S.

"The crime of *reset* of theft consists either in harbouring the person of the thief after the goods are stolen, or in receiving or disposing of the goods." Erskine's Instit. B. iv. Tit. 4. s. 63.

6. The receiver of stolen goods; improperly used in the vulgar adage, "The *reset* is as ill as the thief," S. Rudd.

A similar proverb occurs in Su.-G. *Haelaren aer ej baette aen staelaren*, "the concealer is no better than the thief."

The forensic term is *Resetter*, q. v.

Mr. Macpherson derives the word, sense 1, from A.-S. *seta*, inhabitant, *saetung*, occupation, possession. But it seems merely Fr. *recepte*, *recette*, receiving, O.Fr. *recept*, *retraite*, *demeure*; Gl. Rom. de Rose. L.B.

recept-us denoted the obligation of a vassal to receive his lord into his castle, if this was necessary either in warfare or for business; *receptum*, the right of going to a particular place for food; *jus pastus*, *droit de pste*; *recipere*, *pastum praebere*; Du Cange. Hence Belg. *receptes*, the feasts which are given to a newly married pair by their relations.

The forensic sense seems merely secondary; as being a restricted application of a term which is otherwise used with greater latitude.

Resetted occurs in O.E. as equivalent to *harboured*.

—Gyf eny wolde

Come as to defense, that ner wounded were,
Other wery, as in a castel *resetted* were thereo.

R. Glouc., p. 214.

[RESETT. Errat. for RESETTIT, *part. pa.* received, *harboured*, Barbour, ix. 282.]

RESETER, s. 1. "He who entertains," Rudd.

2. A receiver of stolen goods; a forensic term.

Such as sell goods belonging either to thieves, or to other lawless persons who dare not themselves appear at a public market, may be justly considered, not only as *resetters* of the goods, if they were stolen, but as concealers of the thieves or other offenders from justice." Erskine's Instit. B. iv. T. 4, s. 63.

RESH, s. A rush.

Mine harness helped me not a *resh*;
It stinted never but in my flesh.

Sir Egeir, p. 7.

RESIDENTER, s. A dweller, a residentiary, S.

[RESIGNACIOUNE, RESIGNACIONE, s. Resignation, the surrender by a vassal of his lands into the hands of his superior, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 2, 5. Dickson.]

To RESILE, v. n. 1. To draw back, to flinch, S.

"It has been said of me, that I have, in word at least, *resiled* from my wonted zeal for the Presbyterian Government." Wodrow's Hist., i. 208.

2. To resist the force of, to start back from; applied to argumentation.

Read Duram and Calvin well;
If from their reasons you *resile*,
I'll count you sots, or that your knaverie
Will lead us back to Roman slavery.

Cleland's Poems, p. 79.

3. As a v. a., to beguile, to deceive, Aysr.

[Fr. *resilier*, to cancel], Lat. *resilire*.

RESING, *adj.* [Racy, capital, great: synon. *rousin*, *rousing*, as used by Burns in, "a rousing whid."]

Schir, I complaine of injure;
A *resing* storie of rakyng Mure
Hes mangillit my making, throw his malise,
And present it into your palise

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 107.

"Raisen? raised?" Pinkerton. - Perhaps a story that makes a great noise, q. has much currency; A.-S. *reas-an*, Su.-G. *res-a*, to run.

To RESING, v. a. To resign, -Aberd. Reg.

"The said James—causit the forsaidis pretendit—assignais to renunce the said pretendit, fenyeit & simu-

late assignatiounes, & *resing* the samin in his hienes handis," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 254.

[RESISTERIS, *s. pl.* Resisters, foes. Barbour, xviii. 214.]

RESITIT, *part. pa.* Cited a second time, *q. re-cited.*

"Nocht expremand—gif thai war segit be him or his army, & *resitit* be the saidis personis, and thai inobedient tharintill." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 417.

[To RESKEW, *v. a.* To rescue, Barbour, iii. 81; *part. pa. reskewyt*, Ibid. x. 728.]

[RESKEWING, RESKOWISS, *s.* Rescue, succour, Ibid. v. 419, xvii. 901.]

* To RESOLVE, *v. n.* To terminate.

"The king in his great wisdom—prevented the same, by affording them a treaty, which, upon the fifth of November, 1595, *resolved* in peace." Guthry's Mem., p. 5.

RESP, RISp, *s.* A kind of coarse grass, S. GL Sibb.

To RESP, RISp, *v. n.* To make a noise resembling that of a file, S.

Swannis souchis threw out the *respend* redis,
Ouer all the lochis and the fluidis gray.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 47.

Or than the bustous swyne fed wele, that bredis
Among the buskis rank of *risp* and redis,
Beside the laik of Laurent mony yeris.

Ibid., 344, 42.

Rudd. views both these as the *part. pr.* Sibb. says, that he "mistakes the meaning entirely;" as he thinks that *resp*, *risp* is the *s.* But, in none of the passages, is the *pl.* used; which would certainly have been the case, as corresponding to *redis*. The evidence of the MSS. is rather against this being the *v.* Ruthven MS., in the first passage, has *rispy*; Elphinstoun MS. *resp* and; in passage second, Ruthv. MS. *risp* and, in Elph. MS. *rysp* and.

This, at any rate, can only be a secondary use of the *v.* as signifying to rasp. V. RISp.

* RESPECT, RESPETE, RESPUTT, *s.* A respite, or prorogation of punishment, or of prosecution for crimes committed or imputed.

—"Orlanis *respectis* to be maid & gevin to the erlis of Anguss, Ergile and Levinax, Glencarne, lord Maxwell, thar kyne, frendis men, tenentis, & seruandis, and vtheris thar part takaris—for all manere of crynnis, tresounes in our souerane lordis persounes alanerly except.—The said *respectis* to haue na place fra thinfurth bot for actionnis committit before the dait tharof." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 307.

—"Bath the partijs beand personally present, the said Adam allegand to be vnder *resputt* be a lertre vnder the priue sele of our souerane lordis gevin to the bishop of Abberdene—the lordis auditoris—differis the mater concernyng the said Adam to the said *resputt*." Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 41.

L. B. *respect-us*, *respect-um*, mora, dies dilatus, prorogatio dici, Gallis *respit*—*Respeyt-us*, eadem notione. —*Respect-are*, differre, *respectum* seu moram dare. Du Cange. It occurs in this sense in the Capitularia, A. 819. Deinde detur ei spatium ad *respectum* ad septem noctes.

VOL. IV.

[RESPIT, *s.* Respite, delay, Barbour, viii. 344. O. Fr. *respit*.]

* RESPECTS, *s.* Interest, emolument, advantage.

"He now begins to turr the slates off, and carries them down to the college for his own *respects*." Spalding, ii. 282.

RESPOND, *s.* The return that is made by a precept from Chancery, on an application for a seisin.

"Hope—seems to insinuate the reason why they are so abridged, because the sheriff must be answerable for the *respond* contained in these precepts." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iii. 109.

RESPONDIE, *s.* The duplicate of an accompt. Perhaps the modern term *check* is synon.

"To call for payment and compt of all *respondies* and debts addebted—to the publike:—to call for inspection of the registers—of all other committees, to the effect that all *respondies* may be exactly extracted forth thereof," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 180. Fr. *respond-re*, to match, agree with.

RESPONDIE-BOOK, *s.* A check-book.

"That the clerk—appointed by the Clerk-Register—shall have the keeping of the *respondie-books*, and of all the accompts," &c. Ibid., 181.

RESPONSALL, *adj.* Responsible, Acts Parl. pass.

"They fill up their letters with sic *responsal* mens names as they tried out;—both burgh and land who was *responsal* were charged." Spalding, ii. 222.

RESPONSIOUNE, *s.* Suretyship.

"That Vmfra Culquhounne of that ilk—sall freith & releif Trestrame of Gorty of that ilk, of the soume of vj^l a pund, of the *responsiounne* of the said Trestramys landis, aucht to our souerain lorde, the tyme the said landis war in our souerain lordis handis in default of entre of the are," Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 50.

Fr. *responsion*, id. L. B. *responsio*, sponsio, fidejussio; Gall. caution. Du Cange.

RESPUTT, *s.* Delay in regard to legal process, respite. V. RESPECT, RESPETE.

[RESSAIT, RESSAT, *s.* Receipt, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 14, 166, Dickson.]

[To RESSAWE, *v. a.* To receive, Barbour, xviii. 546: *part. pa. ressaawy*.]

[RESSAUOUR, *s.* A receiver; generally applied to the Receiver-general of the King's rents, an officer of Exchequer, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 46, Dickson. V. RESAUOUR.]

RESSAYTHAR, RESSAYTTAR, *s.* A receiver, Aberd. Reg.

"Ane on lauchtfull nychtbour and ane commound *ressayttar*." Ibid.

To RESENT, *v. a.* To have a deep sense of.

"It is incumbent to these quho ar called to the lowest places of judicatorie to *resent* the weight of

C

that charge and fitt themselves accordingly for it." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 366.

Fr. *se ressant-ir*, to feel thoroughly.

To RESSOURSS, RESURSE, v. n. To rise again; *Resourss*, rose again.

*Zepherus began his morow couras,
The swete wapour thus fra the ground resourss;
The humyll breyth down fra the hewyn awall,
In every meide, bathe fyrrth, forrest and daill.*
Wallace, viii. 1185, MS.

—*Resurayng* vp hie in the are.

Doug. Virgil, 297, 26.

Fr. *ressour-re*; whence *resource*, rising again; from Lat. *resurg-ere*. In O.Fr. indeed, *resurrexi* occurs as an adj. synon. with *resuscité*; Dict. Trev.

RESSUM, s. A small fragment, *There's no a ressum to the fore*, S.B.

A.-S. *reasan*, a beam, or Su.-G. *ris*, a twig? The phrase may have been borrowed from a ruined house, of which there was not a beam or wattle left standing.

To REST, v. a. 1. To be indebted to one. *What am I restand you? How much do I owe you? S.*

It is to be observed, however, that our term is properly elliptical; the full phrase being, *to rest awing*, i.e., to remain owing.

—“We charge yow—to raise, uplift and inbring—the tent penny of all the saidis casualiteis *restand awing* to thaim of termis bygane,” &c. Chartul. Aberd., Fol. 140.

Properly, the prep. *to* is subjoined.

“Our said sovereign Lord—ordainis that the said John, now Erie of Gowrie, sall nawayis be callit, persew-it, chargit, or burdenit with the payment of quhat-samever his said umquhill father's dettis, quhair of he took allowance in ony of his compts of thesaurarie, for the space of ane yir next to cum after the dait hereof, that in the meintyme his Hienes may see the said Erie satisfieit of the saidis super-expenses, *restane* be his Majestie to his said umquhill father.” Act Sederunt, 20th June 1600.

Fr. *être en reste*, to be in arrears; a financial phrase. Hence,

[2. To arrest, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 302, Dickson.]

REST, s. 1. Remainder, remnant, balance due.

“Item, a *rest* of blak satine contening xxvii ellis and a half.—Item, twa *restis* of gray damis contening xvii ellis and three quarters.” Inventories, A. 1561, p. 127.

Fr. *reste*, residue, remnant, &c.

2. An arrest; Aberd. Reg. V. REIST.

I know not if it be in this sense that we should understand the phrase, “Brakin the *rest* of the knob,” *ibid.*

RESTES, RESTIS, RESTS, s. pl. 1. Remains, relics.

“It's a town of Roman antiquity, of which there are yet some *rests* to be seen, as aqueducts, &c.” Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 54. “Here are some *rests* of Roman antiquity, as of an amphitheatre, &c.” *Ibid.*, p. 72.

2. Arrears.

The Fr. term is used in pl. in a similar senses *Profitez du temps, tandis vous avez encore quelque.*

restes de jeunesse & de beauté. St. Evrem. Dict. Trev.

“The three Estaites of Parliament decernis and ordainis letters to be direct, to require the Ordinaries to give their letters upon all Prelates, to cause payment be maid of all *restes*, awin be them to the seate of the Session, of all termes by-gane.” Acts Mar. 1543, c. 2, Murray.

REST. *Auld rest*, probably old sprain.

—The painful Poplesie, and Pest,
The Rot, the Roup, and the *auld Rest*—

Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

V. FEYK.

A sprain is often called a *wrest*, *wrist*, or *rest*, S. A.-S. *wraest-an*, to distort.

RESTING CHAIR. A long chair shaped like a sofa, used in farm-houses, Ang. Perth.

RESTORANS, RESTORANCE, s. Restoration.

—“That lettrez be writtin to distrenye thaim, thair landis & gudis, for the *restorans* of the samyn.” Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 18.

“My said lord Governour deliuerit to thaim the sceptour & batoun in parliament in signe & takin of thair *restorance*.” Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 417.

[RESTRINGITYVE, *adj.* Astringent, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 737.]

To RESTYN, v. a. To refresh.

There is na land mare likand to myne entent,
Nor quhare me list so weil, and profitabil
Our wery folkis to *restyn* and estabill.

Doug. Virgil, 123, 13.

Rudd. views this as a *s*. But it is evidently the *v.*, used in that form which seems to have been borrowed from the A.-S. Thus *sayne* occurs from *say*, *sene* for *see*, &c.

To RETEIR, v. n. To retire.

—“Quhome the estaitis of parliament ordanit to *reteir* to thair lugeingis, thare to remane quhill the morne at aucht houris, and than to compeir befor the kingis maiestie and lordis of articlis, to ansuer to the said summondis.” Acts. Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 333.

[RETENEW, *s.* Retinue, Barbour. xv. 429.]

To RETENT, v. a. To cause to resound.

Their Pagans fell, with clamor huge to hear,
Made such a dinne as made the heaven resound,
Retented hell, and tore the fixed ground.

Hudson's Judith, p. 33.

Fr. *retent-ir*, to resound, to ring again.

RETH, adj. Fierce, unruly.

The Ingliss men thocht thar chyftayn was slayne;
Bauldly thair baid, as men mekill off mayn,
Reth horsis repende rouschede frekif wndir feit;
The Scottis on fute gert mony loiss the suete.

Wallace, iii. 193, MS.

A.-S. *rethe*, fierce, savage. Some early Editor, not understanding the language, has rendered it, as in Edit. 1643,

Rich horse ramping rushed frekes under feet.
In Edit. Perth, by mistake *rech*. V. REPENDE.

RETHNAS, s. Ferocity, cruelty.

Thir ar no foulis of ref, nor of *rethnas*,
Bot mansuete, but malice, mandrit and meke.
Houlate, l. 19, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this *prey*. But although this idea is necessarily implied, it is previously expressed in *ref.* A-S. *rethnes, rethnesse, ferocitas, saevitia*.

To RETOUR, RETOWRE, v. a. 1. To make a return in writing; a forensic term, used with respect to the service of an heir, S.

"It is the maist necessar, common & profitable brieue or inquisition that is vsed be the lieges of this realme, quhairby ane desiris to be served and *retoured*, as narrest & lauchful air to his father or vther predi-
cessour." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Breve de morte antecessoris.

2. To make a legal return as to the value of lands, S.

"Thair lands are so high *retoured*, that a fortymerk-land with us will not pay so much rent as a two-merk land elsewhere." Baillie's Lett., i. 370.

3. To return.

—And swa he
Wyth honowre and wyth honeste
Retowryd syne in his land hame.
Wytoun, ix. 11. 99.

RETOUR, RETOURE, s. 1. Return, in a general sense.

—Nor yit ane victour with prosperité
Vnto thy faderis ciété hane *retoure*.
Doug. Virgil, 361, 7.

2. The legal return that was made to a brief, emitted from chancery.

"There is twa kindis of *retoures* or answers, maid be the persons of inquest, to this brieue, and *retoured* to the Chancellarie: the ane is generall, and the vther speciall." Skene, Verb. Sign. ut sup.

3. The legal return made as to the value of lands, S.

"—The common burdenns were laid on, not according to the *retour* or merk-land, but the valuation of the rents." Baillie's Lett., i. 370.

The word is not only retained in courts of law, but in vulgar language. A *retour-chaise*, is one returning from the stage to which it has been hired, S.

The term is used in the laws of France, with respect to inheritance, although in a different sense. On *apelle, retour de partage*, ce qu'on ajouté au lot d'un des coheritiers, pour suppléer ce qui lui appartient de droit. Dict. Trev.

[4. A great amount, Banff.]

To RETREAT, RETRAIT, v. a. To recall, to retract.

"And als thair wes mony of the byschoppis quhilkis wer conuenit in this wickit conuentioun, quha *retraitit* thair awin deliberatioun, quhilk wes neur done be the generale consailis dewlie conuenit." Kennedy of Croseraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 78.

Fr. *retract-er*, Lat. *retract-are*.

RETRETT, part. pa. Retracted, repealed, reversed; [*retraitit*, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 5771.]

"The lordis abone writtun—tuk the mater one thaim, nochtwithstanding that the said James wes nocht callit to hear the said act *retrett*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 194.

RETROTRACTION, s. The act of drawing back.

"A *retrotraction* of the real right to the inhibition and fiction, supposing them both of one date, is a motion that surely no lawyer can be guilty of." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iii. 79.

[RETTICK, s. Same as REBBICK, q. v.]

REUAR, REVAR, s. River.

"That quhamsumever schuit—Dow, Herron, or foule of the *reuer* within this realme, sall foirfault and tyne thair hail mouabill gudis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 26; i.e., water-fowl. *Riuer*, Ed. 1566.

[To REUE, REVE, v. a. 1. To rend, to tear; to rob: part. pa. *reuin*, torn, rent, Lyndsay, The Dreime, l. 209.]

REUER, REVER, RYVIR, s. A robber, a pirate. V. REYFFAR.

REUERÉ, REVERIE, REURY, s. Robbery.

Wallace was ner; quhen he sic *reueré* saw,
He spak to thaim with manly contenance,
In fayr afformie, he said, but wariance;
"Ye do ws wrang, and it in tyme of peas
Off sic rubry war suffisance to cesa."
Wallace, iv. 40.

Reury, Ed. Perth.

REUERY, REVERIE, s. 1. Noise, uproar.

The women routtis baldly to assay,
Wyth felloun brute, grete *reury*, and dera, y
Furth haldis samyn on the feildis sone.
Doug. Virgil, 388, 13.

2. It is used to denote the crackling noise made by flames.

Than he that set the kendlyng glaid and gay,
Behaldis how that the low dois make dera, y
Blesand and crakand with ane nyse *reury*.
Ibid., 330, 52.

[3. An idle report, a fama, Banffs.]

"From Fr. *reuerie*, idle talking, raving, vain fancy;" Rudd.

To REUEST, REWESS, RAWESS, v. a. 1. To clothe.

Tisiphone that furious monstoure wilde,
In bludy cape *reuestit* and ouer sylle,
Sittis kepanl but slepe bayth nycht and day
That sory entré and this porche alway.
Doug. Virgil, 183, 40.

2. To clothe anew; metaph.

—The cornis croppis, and the bere new berde
Wyth gladesum garment *reuesting* the erl.
Ibid., 400, 28.

Fr. *revest-ir*, id. literally, to clothe again, to resume one's clothes. It seems especially to have denoted throwing off one's ordinary garments, when one was about to appear in the distinctive badges of office, or of ceremony; thus applied to the putting on of the royal, pontifical, or sacerdotal dress. Our good Bishop, in the first passage, seems to have borrowed his phraseology from the ecclesiastical customs in his own time. A *cette procession tout le Clergé étoit revêtu de chappes*. Dict. Trev.

In this very sense the term, a little disguised, is used by Blind Harry—

In to the kyrk he gert a preyst *revest*;
With humyll mynd, rycht mekly, harl a mess.
Wallace, vi. 870, MS.

Maister Jhon Blar was redy to *raue*,
In gude entent syne bownyt to the mess.
Ibid., viii. 1194, MS.

[REUIN, *part. pa.* Rent, torn, Lyndsay,
The Dreame, l. 209.]

[REULIT, *part. pa.* Ruled, arranged,
Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 1742.]

To REUNDE, ROOND, *v. n.* "To grind; to
produce a disagreeable noise as by grinding,"
GL Sibb.; Roxb.

This must be the same word that is pron. *Ruint*,
Berwick, q. v.

As far as I can learn, *Reunde* does not properly
signify to grind, but is used to express the monotonous
sound produced by grinding, or any noise of a similar
kind.

REUOLE, *v. a.* To examine, to inspect.

"To *reoull* & seik the buikis gif it be contentit tharin."
Aberd. Reg., V. 21.

REURY, *s.* Robbery. V. REUER.

[REUTH, *s.* Pity, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l.
285.]

[REUTHFULL, *adj.* Pitiful, *Ibid.* l. 271.]

[REVAR, *s.* A river, Barbour, xiv. 337,
Skeat's Ed.]

[REVAR, *s.* A robber; *pl. revaris*, Lynd-
say, The Dreame, l. 312.]

[To REVARD, *v. a.* To reward, Barbour,
iv. 480, *part. pa. revardit*, *Ibid.* iv. 666,
Skeat's Ed.]

[REVARING, *s.* Remuneration, *Ibid.* ix. 321,
ibid.]

REVAY, *s.* Festivity.

It war feir for to tel treuly in tall
To ony wy in this world wourthy, I wise,
With relaving and *revay*, all the oulk hale.
Gawan and Goll., iv. 27.

O. Fr. *reviaux*, *fetes*, *divertisements*; Roquefort.

REVE, *s.* [A greyish colour.]

His gloves, his gamesons, glowd as a glede;
With graynes of *reve* that graied ben gay.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 5.

Reve seems to denote that middle colour between
yellow and grey, which the Latins called *rao-us*; Su.-G.
rapp, *id.* Graynes of *reve*, are dye-stuffs of this colour.
Graied may signify, *made grey*.

[To REVE, *v. a.* To rend, tear, rob. V.
REUE.]

[REVEDE, *part. pa.* Reft, Barbour, v. 12,
Camb. MS.; *reuid*, Ed. MS.]

[REVER, *s.* A robber. V. REUER.]

[REVERIE, *s.* Robbery. V. REUER.]

REVEL, *s.* A severe blow; often applied
to a back stroke, Ang. Loth.

Fr. *revell-er*, to rouse, to awake; q. a stroke that
rouses one from lethargy?

[REVELING, REWELING, *s.* Revelation,
Barbour, x. 738.]

REVERENCE, *s.* Power, S.

"—Sin hath put you in the courtesy and *reverence* of
justice." Rutherford's Lett., P. ii. ep. 34.

"By the law of England, the king can do no wrong.
—But to put wrong out of his *reverence*, they do not
allow him a power either to judge alone, or to execute
the law alone," &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl., iii. 128.

In this sense it is commonly said of one whom
another cannot trust, "I wadna put my sell sae muckle
in his *reverence*," S.

[To REVERIE, *v. n.* To spread idle reports,
Banffs.]

[REVERIE, *s.* A report, a *fama*, *ibid.* Fr
resverie, *id.*]

REVERS, *s. pl.* [Rovers, distant objects in
motion; a term in archery.]

—Synne marrowis mix
Do schute at buttis, bankis and brais,
Sum at the *revers*, sum at the prikkis.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 189, MS.

"The *rovers* at which the archers shott;" Ramsay.
But at *rovers*, E. is expl. by Dr. Johns. "without any
particular aim." According to this interpretation, the
phrase would mean, at random, as opposed to shooting
at a mark. But to shoot at *rovers*, does not signify, to
shoot without taking aim, but to shoot at a distant
object, in which case allowance is made for the
elliptical motion of the arrow; as opposed to *butt-*
shooting, in which, from the shortness of the distance,
the arrow flies horizontally.

To REVERSE, REUERSE, *v. a.* [To reverse,
to turn over. Fr. *renverser*.]

The Rychmound borne down thar was:
On him arestyt the Douglas,
And him *reversyt*, and with a knyff
Rycht in that place reft him the lyff.

Barbour, xvi. 417.

And him *reversit* with a knife. Edit. 1620.

REVERSER, *s.* A forensic term, denoting
a proprietor, who has given his lands in
wadset, but retains a right to redeem them,
on repayment of the wadset-price, S. V.
next word.

REVERSION, *s.* The right of redeeming prop-
erty under wadset, S.

"The debtor who receives the money, and grants
the wadset, is called the *reverser*, because he is entitled
to the right of *reversion*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. T. 8, § 3.

[To REVEST, *v. a.* To clothe, to change
vestments. V. REUEST.]

REVESTRE', REVESTRIE, REUESTRIE, *s.* 1.
The vestry of a church.

"The kirk of Borthnik being ruinous, and that part
thair of callit the *Revestrie* being decayit,—the Ministers
of the Exercise of Dalkeith—fand the best mane for
reparing of the said kirk and vphalding of the said
Revestrie, to be the dispositioun of the same *Revestrie*

to sum gentleman of the said parochin for ane buriall." Acts Ja. VI., 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

Fr. *revestiaire*, id. L. B. *revestiar-ium* et *vestiar-ium* idem sonant; Du Cange, E. *vestry*.

2. A chapel or closet.

To the also within our realme sall be
Many secrete closet and *revestrie*,
Quharin thy workis and fatal destenyis,
Thy secrete sawis and thy prophecyis,
I sall gar kepe, and observe reuerentlye.

Doug. *Virgil*, 165, 6.

To REVERT, REUERT, v. n. 1. To revive, after a state of decay.

The knoppit stonis with leuis aggreabill,
For till *revert* and burgione ar maid abill.
Palice of Honour, Prol. ix., Ed. 1579.
—And every thing in May *reverts*.

Evergreen, ii. 186.

2. To recover from a swoon, or from sickness, S. B.

O. Fr. *revert-ir*, retourner, revenir, Dict. Trev.

REVIL, s. The point of a spur, S.; rowel, E.; rouelle, Fr.

I—gae my Pegasus the spur,
He fand the *revil*.
A. *Scott's Poems*, 1811, p. 114.

REVILL-RAILL, adv. Apparently, in a confused way.

I allege nou vthir auctorité,
In this sentence maid on *revill raill*,
Quhich semys most to be a wyffis tail.
Colclibie *Sow*, v. 904.

This is probably the same with *Reel-Rall*. But see *RAIVEL*, s.

To REVINCE, v. a. To restore, to give back what has formerly been taken away; an old forensic term.

• "Our said souerane lord—declaris and ordinis the saidis personis and euery aue of thame to be consolidat and *revincit*, likeas his hienes consolidatis and *revincis* thame to the saidis beneficiis *respective* furth of the quhilkis the samyn wer disposit & gevin." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 355.

L. B. *revinc-ere*, rem ablatam, vel de qua litigium est, sibi asserere, repetere, recuperare, Gall. *revendiquer*. It is somewhat varied in signification, as used in the act quoted above.

[REVIT, REVIN, part. pa. Robbed, plundered, Barbour, xiii. 23. V. REVE, v.]

[REVOYLT, adj. Wild, frisky, in very high spirits, Shetl.]

REVURE, REVOORE, adj. 1. Thoughtful; dark and gloomy, Ayrs.; as, "a *revure* look."

2. Having a look of calm scorn or contempt, ibid.

O. Fr. *revueur*, *revueur*, a dreamer; q. in a *reverie*.

[REVVLE, s. A wattled fence, Shetl. V. RAVEL.]

To REW, v. n. 1. To repent, regret, S.

Thow sall *rew* in thi ruse, wit thow but wene,
Or thow wond of this wane wemeles away.
Gowan and Gol., i. 8.
i. e., Thou shalt repent of thy boasting.

Hence, to *rew* a bargain, to break, or to attempt to break, it, in consequence of one's regretting that one has entered into it, S.

2. To grieve or have compassion for, to pity, E. *ruē*.

The King said, "Certis, it war pitē
That scho in that poynt left suld be,
For certis I trow thar is na man
That he ne will *rew* a woman than.

Barbour, xvi. 230, M3.

Thai *reuid* nocht ws in to the town off Ay,
Our trew Barrownis quhen that thai hangyt thar.

Wallace, vii. 1062, M3.

A. S. *Arceow-ian*, poenitere; lugere. Germ. *reu-en*, id. Alem. *hriuuo*, me poenitet.

REW, s. Repentance.

Sumtyme the preistis thoct that thai did weil,
—Thoch that all vyces rang in thair persoun,
Lecherie, gluttunrie, vain-gloire, avarice;
With swerd and fyre, for *rew* of relegioun,
Of christin peple oft maid sacrifice.

Maitland *Poems*, p. 302.

i. e., Used fire and sword for making people repent of, or recant, what they called heresy. Or, it may signify, because of their change of religion.

A. S. *Arceowe*, Alem. *hriuuo*, poenitentia; Sw. *ru-else*, id.

REWTH, REUTH, s. 1. Sorrow, or cause for repentance.

Reuth have I none, outlak fortoun and chance,
That mane I ay persew both day and nicht.
King *Hart*, ii. 53. Maitland *Poems*, p. 33.

V. OUTLAK and REWMYD.

2. Pity, or cause of pity.

Hou Lust him slew it is bot *reuth* to heir.
Bellend. *Evergreen*, i. 46, st. 30.

REW, s. 1. A row, a line.

Cramessie satine, velvot embroude in divers *rewis*.
Palice of Honour, i. 46.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense; on a *rew*, in a line.

Hence, "the plane *reu* of a window, the wooden board or level on which it rests, *window sole*, in the modern phrase." Gl. Compl.

2. A street; S. *raw*, as "Potter-raw, Edinburgh, Ship-raw, Aberdeen;" Rudd.

Sum companyis with speris, lance and targe,
Walkis wachand in *rewis* and narrow stretis.
Doug. *Virgil*, 50, 17.

All burrowstounis, everilk man yow prayis
To maik bainfyris, fairseis, and clerk-playis;
And, throw your *rewis*, carrels dans, and sing.

Maitland *Poems*, p. 234.

Fr. *rue*, L. B. *ruga*. Rudd. views Germ. *reihe*, ordo, series, as the radical word; eine *reihe* hauser, continuata aedium series. And the idea is certainly just. Only, he has selected a term as the root, which, as it is only a derivative, has less resemblance than its primitive. V. RAW.

REWAR, s. A robber; a pirate; [pl. *rewarris*, Lyndsay.]

Apon the se yon *Rewar* lang has beyn,
Till rychtwyss men he dois full mekill teyn.
Wallace, x. 817, M3.

V. REYFFAR.

[REWATE, s. Kingdom, Barbour, iii. 60. V. REAUTE.]

REWAYL'D, part. pa. Apparently for *ravelled*; q. as useless as a *ravelled* hesp.

To her came a *rewayl'd* drabble,
Wha had bery'd wifes anew,
Ask'd her in a manner legal,
Gin she wadna' buckle too.
Train's Poetical Recreys, p. 64.

[To **REWELE, REWELL, v. a.** To reveal, discover, pret. *rewellyt*.]

Gud Wallace than that stoutly couth thaim ster,
Befor thaim raid in till his armour cler,
Rewellyt speris all in a nowmyr round.
Wallace, x. 279, MS.

This is the word in MS., instead of *rewellyt*, Perth Ed., and seems to signify, "they discovered, shewed, or revealed, their spears at all points, in a circular form."

REWELL, s. A piece of armour for defence of the arm-hole.

The Schipman seys, "Rycht weill ye may him ken,
Throu graith takynys, full clerly by his men.
His cot armour is seyn in mony steid,
Ay battaill boun, and *rewell* ay off reid.

Wallace, ix. 106, MS.

Fr. *rouelle*, "a round plate of armour, for defence of the arme-hole, when the arme is lifted up;" Cotgr. Early editors have stupidly rendered this *rayment*.

[**REWELLYT, pret. V. REWELE.**]

REWELYNYS, ROWLYNGIS, RILLINGS, RULYIONS, RULLIONS, s. pl. Shoes made of undressed hides, with the hair on them; *S. rullions*.

Till Louchabyre he held his way,
And the tothir hym folowyd ay,
And led hym in-tyl swyk dystres,
That at sa gret myschef he wes,
That his knyghtis weryd *rewellyngis*
Of hydis, or of Hart Hemmyngis.

Wynetoun, viii. 29, 273.

Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer,
A Scottis thewtill wadir thi belt to ber,
Rouch *rewellyngis* apoun thi harlot fete.

Wallace, i. 219, MS.

Rulyons, Edit. 1648.

Thure left fute and al thare leg was bare,
Ane rouch *rilling* of raw hyde and of hare
The tothir fute conerit wele and knyt.

Doug. Virgil, 233, 2.

This is the word used for translating *crudus pero*, Virg., vii. 790. From the passage it appears that the inhabitants of ancient Latium, or at least of the district now called Campania, wore shoes of untanned leather, or what we call *rullions*. Servius observes, that this is a rustic shoe, which they borrowed from the Greeks, from whom they sprung.

"After the Scots were dislodged [from Stanhope-park, A. 1327, or 1328], some of the English went to view their camp, partly to see their customes and manner of living, and what provisions they had, partly to seek some spoil. When they were come there, they found only five hundreth carcasses of red and fallow deare, a thousand paire of Highland shoues called *rullions*, made of raw and untanned leather, three hundreth hides of beasts set on stakes, which served for caldrons to seethe their meat." Hume's Hist., Douglas, p. 45.

The term, because of the meanness of the dress, is used as a reproachful designation for a Scottish man, in Minot's *Banocburn*.

Rughfute ririling, now kindels thi care,
Bere-bag, with thi boste, thi biging is bare;
Fals wretche and forsworn, whider wiltou fare?

Poems, p. 7.

This is very near the S. phrase, *rouch rullion*, applied to this kind of shoe. Warton renders *biging*, clothing. But it certainly means dwelling-house. Minot, that his satire might be more severe, seems to have made himself acquainted with some S. terms. The designation *bere-bag*, refers to a bag for carrying barley meal, commonly called *bere-meal*, which constitutes a considerable part of the food of many of our country-men to this day. The idea seems to be, that the Scots had left both their houses and their *girnels* empty, in order to supply themselves with meal, while they were on the field. Every man, according to our ancient statutes, when summoned to attend the King, was bound to bring forty days provision with him.

It is certainly the same word, which occurs in a very coarse passage, applied to the Scots during the usurpation of Edw. I., although by Hearne, without any respect to the sense, expl. "turning in and out, wriggling."

Thou scabbed Scotts, thi nek thi hotte, the
denelle it breke,
It salle be hard to here Edward, ageyn the speke.
He salle the ken, our lond to bren, & werre
bigynne,
Thou getes no thing, bot thi *rivellyng*, to hang
ther inne.

R. Brunne, p. 232.

It seems doubtful if R. Brunne himself understood the term. For he uses it, as if it signified a rope, or something by which one might be hung.

In Dunbar's time, the use of the *rilling* seems to have been confined to those who were viewed as Highlanders. Hence he thus addresses Kennedy—

Erack Katherine with thy polk, breik and *rilling*.
Evergreen, ii. 55.

He applies it as a term of reproach, nearly in the same manner as Minot had done before him. For he calls Kennedy, *Ruck-rilling*, Ibid., p. 60. This is certainly equivalent to *rack rilling*, and perhaps should have been thus printed.

Mr. Macpherson gives no conjecture as to the origin. Rudd. views it as perhaps derived from *raw*, q. *rawlings*; Sibb., q. *rollings*, as "originally they might be only broad thongs or stripes of raw hide rolled about the feet; or as possibly a corr. of Fr. *poulaines*, i.e., *souliers* a *poulaine*, a kind of rude sandals made of horse leather, from *poulaine*, a colt."

Mr. Tooke, having quoted the passage in Douglas, derives *rilling*, from A.-S. *wrig-an*, as being "that with which the feet are covered." Divers. Purley, ii. 232.

But the term is A.-S. *rifling*, obstrigillus; *rifelings*, obstrigilli; Aelfric. Gl. Isidore thus defines *obstrigilli*; Qui per plantas consuti sunt, et ex superiore parte corrigia trahitur, ut constringantur; p. 1310.

In the passage quoted, the various changes of the term may be traced. Minot writes *riveling*, which is most nearly allied to the A.-S.; and a shoe of this kind is to this day called a *rivelin* in Orkney. *Rewellyng* is only a different mode of pronunciation; hence *revellyng*, *rullion*. *Rilling* is *rifling* softened by the substitution of *l* for *f*.

But whence, may it be said, is the A.-S. word? This is not so easy to determine. But probably it has been formed from Moes.-G. A.-S. *rih*, hirsutus, and *fel*, pellis, q. *rough*, or *hairy*, skin or *hide*. The Gael. name, according to Shaw, is *cuaroga*.

The *Rivilings*, worn in Orkney, are made not only of cow-hides, but of seal-skins, untanned and undressed.

It is a singular fact, that the ancient Goths wore

shoes of this kind. Apollinaris Sidonius, describing their dress, expresses himself thus: "They are shod with high shoes made of hair, and reaching up to their ancles." V. Anc. Univ. Hist., xix. 268. He undoubtedly means, that their shoes were made of leather with the hair on it; unless we shall suppose that he had only seen the shoes on their feet, and concluded from their appearance that they were actually made of hair.

To REWERS, *v. n.* To recoil, shrink back.

Off Kingis for I dar mak no rahers,
My febill mynd, my trublyt spreit *rewers*.

Wallace, ix. 315, MS.

Fr. *revers*, backward, *q.* my mind recoils at an attempt so arduous as that of describing the appearance of royalty.

To REWESS, *v. a.* To attire one's self for the discharge of official duty. V. REUEST.

REWID, *pret. v.* Deprived of, reaved; [*rewin*, *rewyn*, *part. pa.*, riven, torn.]

And the treis begouth to ma
Burgeans, and brycht blomys alsua,
To wyn the helyng off their hewid,
That wykkyt wyutir had thaim *rewid*.

Barbour, v. 12, MS.

i. e., To gain that beautiful covering to their heads, of which cruel winter had bereaved them. The sense is totally lost in Edit. 1620, p. 83.

To win the *hewing* of their head,
That wicked winter hath them maid.

V. REIVE.

[REWIS, REWYS, *s. pl.* Streets, Barbour, xiv. 221.]

To REWL, *v. n.* To be entangled, Teviotd.; the same with *Ravel*.

"Ravellyt, *Reulit*, entangled;" Gl. Sibb.

To REWL, REWLL, *v. a.* 1. To rule, reign, govern, Barbour, viii. 127, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 414.

2. To rule, to line, to set square or true, S.]

[REWLIS, *s. pl.* Rules, Lyndsay, Syde Taillis, l. 59.]

REWLL RYCHT, *adv.* Exactly square; *q.* according to rule.

—"A croce irne bar, passing ovir fra the ane syd to the wther,—sall gang *rewll rycht* with the edge of the firloot," &c. Acts Ja. VI., III. 522. V. PRICK MEASURE.

To REWM, *v. a.* To roar. V. REM.

The pepill beryt lik wyld bestis in that tyd,
Within the wallis rampand on athir sid,
Reumyd in reuth with mony grysly grayne.

Wallace, vii. 459, MS.

This is radically the same with *Rame*; and evidently the origin of *Rummys*, *q. v.* *Reumyd*, indeed, has been changed to *rumisht*, Edit. 1648 and 1673. V. RAME. O. Fr. *ruim-er*, rugit.

REWMOUR, *s.* Tumult, clamour.

Rewmour rais with cairfull cry and keyne.

The bryme fyr brynt rycht braithly apon loft :
Till slepand men that walkand was not soft.

Wallace, vii. 438, MS.

This is evidently quite different from E. *rumour*; as being the same with Germ. *rumor*, tumult, and nearly allied to Isl. *romur*, applause, as denoting the noise made in expressing it.

REWME, *s.* Realm; O. Fr. *reaume*.

He wes never worth, na all hys kyn,
The fredwine fra that *reume* to wyn.

Wyntown, viii., 3. 140.

It is used by Wiclif.

"And if a *reume* be departid agens it self : thilke *reume* may not stonde." Mark iii.

[REWTH, *s.* Pity, compassion, ruth, Barbour, iii. 534. V. under REW, *v.*]

[REWYN, *part. pa.* Riven, torn. V. REVE.]

[REWYNE, *s.* Ruin, Lyndsay, The Papyngo, l. 475.]

[REYCH, *s.* Stretch, inclosure; also, the bar or boundary of a river or harbour, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 290, Dickson. Allied to *raik*, *reyke*, to range, *q. v.*

This term was applied generally "to a part of a river or of the sea enclosed to form a harbour or landing-place for small vessels. In the text it appears to refer to the harbour of Leith, to which the word is known to have been applied. The form *ree* is in use in the west of Scotland." Gloss. Dickson.]

REYD, *s.* A road for ships. "Port, hevin, or *reyg*;" Aberd. Reg., V. 24. Teut. *reede*, statio navium. V. RADE.

REYFFAR, REFFAYR, *s.* A robber, one who lives by plundering on land or sea. Wallace, vi. 378, ix. 87.

REYFLAKE, RIUELAK, REYFLAKE, *s.* Rapine; a term which occurs in the Assisa Willelmi, cap. 29, Act. Parl., Vol. I.

A.-S. *reafiac*, "praeda, rapina, raptus, furtum; a prey, a booty, rapine, robbery. Belgis *rooveriis*; forrenai nostratium latinitate, *roberia*;" Somner.

Reaf signifies rapax. But perhaps *reafiac* is rather from *reaf*, rapina, and *lac*, munus, oblatio; *q.* a gift or offering, or perhaps a share of what has been seized by violence. Or, might we suppose that the term had been originally applied to that raiment which had been made a booty, from *lach*, *chlamys*?

[REYK, *s.* Smoke, vapour, Barbour, iv. 124. V. REIK.]

[To REYKE, *v. n.* To range. V. RAIK.]

To REYLE, *v. n.* To snarl up like a hard twisted thread. V. RAVEL, *v.*

REYNGIT, *part. pa.* Surrounded with a ring.

"That the mouth be *reyngit* about with a circle of girth of irne," &c. Acts Ja. VI., III. 522. V. PRICK MEASURE.

[REYNZE, *s.* A rein, Barbour, xi. 175. V. RENZE.]

REYSS, s. A kind of coarse grass, that grows on marshy ground, or on the seashore, Wallace, vi. 713.

Thai trewit that bog mycht mak thaim litill waill,
Growyn our with reys, and all the swart was haill.
Wallace, vi. 713, MS.

Edit. 1648, *rispe*. V. RESP, REZSK, and Risk, 2.

RHAIM, RHAME, s. 1. A common-place speech, Ettr. For.

This may be the same with *Rame, s.*, as allied to Isl. *reim-r*, sonorus, *Areim-a*, resonare, A.-S. *hrein-an*, clamare. It may, however, be merely a corr. of E. *rhyme*, as proverbs were anciently expressed in a sort of rhythm. V. Mr. Todd's valuable note, vo. *Rhyme*, E. Dict.

2. A rhapsody, S. A.

"The poet can bring out naething but *rhames* o' high-flown nonsense." Perils of Man, i. 244.

To RHAME o'er, v. a. 1. To run over or repeat any thing in a rapid and unmeaning way, to repeat as if by rote, S.

"I heard Will crying on the Virgin Mary to preserve him, and *rhaming* o'er the names o' a' the saints he had ever heard of." Ibid., ii. 262.

"She'll *rhame* o'er blads o' scripture to them, an' they'll soon get aboon this bit dwam." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 76.

2. It often signifies to reiterate, S.

RHEEMOUS, s. Apparently, clamour, Ayrs.

"Ye're haudin' up your vile dinuous goravich. i' the wuds here, it the vera craws canna get sleepin' for your *rheemous* an' rantin', ye wyl' warloc-like pack o' Sathan's clanjamfry." Saint Patrick, ii. 357.

Isl. *Areim-a*, resonare, A.-S. *hream-an*, Su.-G. *raam-a*, clamare. V. RAME, v. and s.

RHEUMATIZE, s. Rheumatism, S.

"I did feel a *rheumatize* in my backspauld yestreen." The Pirate, i. 178.

RHIND MART. A whole carcass from the herd, a *mart* of cow or ox beef.

"I was long puzzled to find the meaning of a word often made use of in the *reddendo* of charters in the North country, a *Rhind Mart*. The word *Mart* I understand to be something payable at Martinmas; but the meaning of *rhind* I could not find, until it was explained to me by a person conversant in the German language, from whom I learned that this word was made use of in Germany for horned cattle, such as cows or oxen." Russell's Conveyancing, Pref. viii.

It is undoubtedly the same term, which occurs in our Chartularies, contracted.

—Una cum *Rynmart* Wedyr et Caponibus, aliisque oneribus et omnibus et singulis husbandorum de tanta terra debitis, &c. Chartul. Aberbroth. Fol. 89; Macfarl. p. 297; also twice in p. 299; in one instance with the variation of *Wethyr*. Here the *n* is marked above. In some places it is written *Rynmart* as in Fol. 131.

It may be observed, that the distinction, apparent in the Germ. phrase is evidently retained here. *Rynmart*, a mart from the herd; *wedyr*, a wedder, or mart from the flock.

Alem. *rindrinca*, in the genitive, is rendered carnis bubulcae; in the genit. pl. *rindiro*; *Zureya jochi rindiro*, bigam boum, a yoke of oxen; Schilter.

But Germ. *rind*, which must be the word referred to, has no relation to horns. It simply signifies an ox or cow: *rinder*, pl. "neat cattle, great cattle." Hence the distinction *rinder* und *schafe*, great and small cattle, or neat and sheep. Kilian says, that Teut. *rind* properly means, bos in masculino genere; and *rind-bleesch*, caro bubula. Wachter derives the term from *renn-en*, coire, as applicable both to male and female. Thus a *rind mart* seems properly to signify, a mart from the herd, as opposed to one from the flock, beef as distinguished from mutton, &c. Hence most probably E. *runt*, although now restricted in its signification; being applied to "an animal below the natural growth of the kind;" Johns.

Isl. *rind* is used in the same sense as the Germ. word; bos, vitula, G. Andr. This author indeed says that it is of Germ. origin; adding, that it is an ancient name of a woman in the Edda, being that of the daughter of a king of Livonia, the concubine of Odin.

* **RHYME, s.** A proverb, hence authority, i.e., the authority of experience; as, "Ye've neither *rhyme* nor reason for that." "It was done without rhyme or reason," West of S. V. RHAIM.]

[**RHYMELESS, adj.** Unreasonable, Banffs.]

RHYNE, s. "Hoar-frost;" Gall. Encycl. Commonly *rhyme*.

All the other dialects, as far as I can observe, have *m* as the antepenult. The term appears in its most original form in C. B. *rheo*, Arm. *rev*, id. Gael. *reo*, frost; as formed from, or giving birth to, C. B. *rheo-i*, Armor. *rheo-a*, Gael. *reoth-am*, to freeze.

RIACH, adj. Dun, ill-coloured, S. B.

"I had nae mair claise but a spraing'd faikie, or a *riach* plaidie." Journal from London, p. 8. V. RAUCHAN.

RIAL, RYALL, REAL, s. 1. The name given to a gold coin current in S.

"The *ryall* of France sall haue cours for vi s. viii d." Acts Ja. I., A. 1551, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"Item, in *rialis* of France fyfty & four." Inventories, p. 1.

This word is also written *real*.

"*Reals* and *Sovereigns* were so called from the picture of the king, or from other symbols of sovereignty." Ruddiman's Introd., p. 132.

The term *rial*, corresponds with L. B. *regalis*. This, however, appears as an ellipsis. For Du Cange informs us, that, under Philip VI. of France, the *Florini Regales Aurei* (Florins Royaux d'or) were ordered to have currency for 26 sols of Paris. These *Floreni Regales*, he says, are "the same that were afterwards denominated merely *Regules*" or *Rials*. Vo. *Monet.*, col. 914. Under Philip IV., A. 1293, they had been designed *Grossi Regales auri*, or "Royal Groats of gold." Ibid., col. 991. They had rials of different descriptions; *Regales parri puri* et examinati, or "small royals of fine gold," A. 1305; *Regales duri*, double the weight of the small rials, but containing more alloy, A. 1310; *Regales duplices auri puri*, A. 1325, which were also denominated *Denarii auri puri*, or "Pennies of fine gold."

2. The term *Ryall* was also applied to some silver coins of S., in conjunction with the name of the prince. V. *Mary Ryall*, *James Ryall*.

RIAL, RIALL, RIALLE, adj. Royal. V. RYBEES.

It is used sometimes substantively.

There come in a soteler, with a symballe,
A lady, lufsom of lete, leiland a knight;
He raykes up in a res bifor the rialle.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., li. 1.

RIALTE, RYALTIE, REALTEY, ROYALTY, s. 1.
Territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the king; as distinguished from that to which the privileges of a regality were annexed.

Ande gif he happynis to fle in the regalite oute of the rialte, the schiref sal certify the lord of the regalite, or his steward or balye, the quhilk sal persew the trespassour in lik maner as the schiref sal as is beforesaid." *Parl. Ja. I.*, A. 1432, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 21. *Ryaltie*, Ed. 1566, fol. 13, b. c. 100.

In this act the term *rialte*, is used as equivalent to *schirrefdom*, the latter denoting that territory in which the king was viewed as presiding by his deputy.

"And this act to be executte and fulfillt be the offisaris of the lordis of regalyteys vyth in the realme, vyth help and supple of the lordis of the realteys geyff neyd be." *Ibid.*, A. 1438, p. 32, c. 2.

"Royal palaces, though locally situated in boroughs of regality, were adjudged to be no part of the regality, but of the *royalty*, because they belonged not to the lord of the regality, but to the king.—Lands subject to the sheriff's jurisdiction are said to be of the *royalty*, because sheriff-courts are in the most proper king's courts, established by him for the regular and ordinary administration of justice in every county; in opposition to lands subject to the special and extraordinary jurisdiction of regality." *Ersk. Inst.*, B. i. t. 4, § 7.

[2. Royal state, power, pomp, Barbour, xvi. 48, xx. 87.]**RIAUVÉ, s. A row or file, Moray. V. the letter V.****To RIB, v. a. To rib land, to give it half ploughing, S. Belg. gerib, ridged.**

"If it [the land] is clean, the very old Scots practice of *ribing* [*r. ribbing*], is now beginning to be revived; that is, the furrow raised by the plough is turned over upon an equal superficies of land left firm." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 137.

RIBBING, s. A slight ploughing.

"The dung is then spread, and the ground gets a kind of *ribbing*, and directly after that the seed furrow." *P. Lealy, Fife Statist. Acc.*, viii. 513.

RIB-PLOUGHING, s. A kind of half ploughing performed by throwing the earth turned over by the plough upon an equal quantity of surface which remains undisturbed, S. B.

"They [*faughs*] are broke [*r. broken*] up from grass, by what is called a *rib-ploughing*, about mid-summer, one part of the sward being turned by the plough upon the surface of an equal portion of that which is not raised, so as to be covered with the furrow." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 233.

RIBBALDAILL, RYBBALDY, s. "Vulgarity;" Pink.; properly, low dissipation.

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And till swylyk howlesnes he yeid,
As the cours askis off yowtheid.
And wmqhill into rybbaldail;
And that may many tyme awail;
For knawlage off mony statis
May quhile awaillye full mony gatis.
As to the gud Erle off Artayis
Robert, befell in his dayis.
For oft seyneyng off rybbaldy
Awaillye him, and that gretly.
For Catone sayis ws, in his wryt,
That to fenyse foly quhile is wyt.

Barbour, l. 336. 341, MS.

From the connexion, it might seem synon. with folly. But I suspect that the sense is still stronger; that it signifies debauchery, profligacy of the lowest kind; corresponding to O. Fr. *ribaudie*, used by J. de Meun in this sense.

Apres garde que tu ne dies
Ces laismes et ces ribaudies.

Rom. de Rose.

Scortatio, latrocinium, scelus, libido, luxuria; *Dict. Trev.*

RIBBAND. St. Johnston's ribband, a halter, a rope for hanging one as a criminal, S.

Hence of *St. Johnston's ribband* came the word,
In such a frequent use, when with a cord
They threaten rogues; though now all in contempt
They speak, yet brave and resolute attempt.

Muse's Threnodie, p. 119.

This phrase, according to Adamson, had an honourable origin. The inhabitants of Perth, also called *St. John's Town*, at the beginning of the reformation, finding that the Queen Regent and the Popish Clergy were determined to keep no faith with them, three hundred, whom he compares to the Spartans under Leonidas, devoted themselves for the preservation of their religion and liberty. He thus describes their engagement—

Such were these men who for religion's sake,
A cord of hemp about their necks did take,
Solemnly sworn, to yield their lives thereby,
Or they the gospel's verities deny:
Quitting their houses, goods and pleasures all,
Resolv'd for any hazard might befall,
Did passe forth of the towne in armes to fight,
And die, or they their libertie and light
Should lose, and whosoever should presume
To turn away, that cord should be his doome.

The phrase, *St. Johnston's Tippet* is used in the same sense, S.

"I doubt I'll hae to tak the hills wi' the wild whigs, as they ca' them, and then it will be my lot to be shot down like a makin at some dyke-side, or to be sent to heaven wi' a *Saint Johnston's Tippet* about my hause." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 158.

[RIBBLE-RABBLE, s. Great confusion, West of S., Baufts.]**[RIBBLE-RABBLE, adv. In a state of great confusion, *ibid.*]****[To RIBBLE-RABBLE, v. n. To crowd in great confusion, *ibid.*]****RIBBLIE-RABBLIE, adj. Confused, disordered, Loth. synon. reel-rall, S. Teut. rabbel-en, praecipitare, sive confundere.****RIBE, RYBE, s. 1. A colewort that grows tall with little or no leaf. Cabbages, that do not stock properly, are also called *ribes*, Roxb.**

D

2. A lean person or animal; "thin as a *ribe*," Dumfr. Hence,

RIBIE, *adj.* 1. Tall with little foliage, *ibid.*

Dan. ribb-e, to strip feathers, Wolff; *q.* stripped of leaves like a bird that is plucked.

2. Lank, or tall and thin; applied to animals, Peebles; *Reibie*, *Ettr. For.*, like *Gr. n.*

As used in this sense, it might apparently claim affinity with *Isl. ribba*, a meagre sheep: *Ovis macilentus*, *eminentibus costis*. This might seem to be from the *ribe* appearing. But *rif* is the *Isl.* word for a rib.

It may, however, be allied to *C. B. rhib*, what is thinly laid in a row or streak, *rhib-iaw*, to place in a scanty row.

RIBS. The *ribs* of a chimney, the bars of a grate, *S.*

To **RED THE RIBS**. To poke the fire, *S.*

RIBUS, *s.* A musical instrument.

—The rote, and the recordour, the *ribus*, the rist.

Houlate, iii. 10, MS.

This seems corr. from *ribibe* or *rebeke*, both of which denoted a sort of violin. *Fr. reber*, *Arm. rebet*, *id. rebet-er*, to play on the violin. Both these words came also to be used, although for what reason is unknown, as contemptuous terms for an old woman. In this sense is *ribibe* used by Chaucer.

Fraunces gives *Rybbbye*, but without explanation; *Prompt. Parv.* This seems originally a *C. B.* word. *Ribbe*, a reed pipe, a hautboy.

RICE. To **RICE** the water. *V.* under **RISE**, **RYS**, **RYSS**.

To **RICH**, **RICHE**, *v. a.* To enrich.

Of that spreth mony war *rychyd* thare,
That pouer and sympil be-for war.

Wyntown, viii. 42, 57.

Belg. ryck-en, *Sw. rik-ta*. *V.* **RYK**.

To **RICH**, **RICHE**, *v. n.* To become rich.

"As the carle *riches*, he wretches;" *S. Prov. Kelly*, p. 24.

[**RICHESS**, **RICHESS**, *s.* Riches, wealth, *Barbour*, xiii. 450.]

RICHIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Richard*. "*Richie* Bell;" *Acts*, iii. 395. Also written *Riche*, *ibid.* 392.

RIGHT, *adj.* 1. In health; *No richt*, not in good health, *S.* *Germ. nicht richt*, *id.*

2. In the exercise of reason, possessing soundness of mind. *He's quite richt now*; he has come to his senses: *No richt*, insane, *S.*

"*Duplied*,—He was of a weak judgment, and not very *richt*, and so it was needless to ask counsel from him." *Fountainhall's Decisions*, i. 85.

In his richt mind, is an *E.* phrase. Our term seems to be used elliptically.

[**RIGHT**, *adv.* Very, right; *Barbour*, xv. 82; also, downright, *Ibid.* v. 632.]

To **RIGHT**, *v. a.* To put in order, in whatever respect, to put to rights; often, to mend, *S.*

The word is used in the same sense in *Frano. Tattian*, describing the calling of two of the disciples, says, that Jesus saw them *rihtente iro nezzi*, *rectificantes rotia sua*, *S. richting* their nets.

RIGHT FURTHER, *adv.* Immediately, forthwith.

—"For the gude and the quiete of the land oure forsaide souereyne lord will—gerr deliuer the castel of Kildrummy to the said lord of Erskyne *richt furthe* in all gudely haste as the kingis castell to be kept by the said lord—to the kingis behufe." *Parl. Ja. II.*, A. 1440, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 55.

From *A.-S. rihte*, *jam*, and *forth*, inde, exinde.

[**RIGHT-LIKE**, *adj.* 1. Just, according to justice, *Banffs*.

2. In health; generally used with a negative, *ibid.*]

RIGHT NOW, *adv.* Just now.

"It is the layndar, Schyr," said ane,

"That hyr childill *rycht now* hes tane."

Barbour, xvi. 274, MS.

In *A.-S.* it is inverted; *Nu rihte*, *jam nunc*.

RIGHTS. *At richts*, straight, speedily, *Doug. Virgil*. "As we say, *at the rights*, i.e., at the nearest way," *Rudd*.

Su.-G. raelt waeg, via recta.

RICHTSWA, **RYCHTSWA**, *adv.* In the same manner.

"And *rychtswa* the Seriant of the Regalitie salbe chalangit at thre heid Courtis befor the Lord of the Regalitie." *Acts Ja. II.*, 1426, c. 110, *Edit.* 1566. *V. CRISTIE*.

"Argyle most cruelly and inhumanely enters the house of Airly and beats the same to the ground, and *richt sua* he does to Furtour." *Spalding*, i. 228.

"*Right sua* he took in the place of Pitcaple, and fortified the samen." *Ibid.*, ii. 297.

RICHTWIS, **RICHTWYS**, **RYCHTUIS**, **RYCHTOUS**, *adj.* 1. Righteous.

—And he sayd, "Yhit I trowe

Owt of thir ille paynys frely

To be delyweryd be mercy

Of my *rychtwys* creatour,

Be prayer of the Malyne pure,

That is my helpe and my succoure."

Wyntown, vi. 13, 27.

2. Rightful, possessing legal right.

"That the samyne na way preiuge ws and the *rychtuis* blude foirsade anent the successiounne and titill that every ane of ws may haue to the sade croun," &c. *Acts Mary*, 1558, *Ed.* 1814, p. 507.

—"War that land fra it that Forbes clemys,—the lave war nocht a davach and a half; quharfore his clemis is nocht like to be *richtwise*." *Chart. Aberd.*, Fol. 46.

3. Used as denoting what is legitimate; *rychtwis born*, as opposed to bastardy.

And ye ar her cummyn off als gud blud,

Als *rychtwis* born, &c.

Wallace, vii. 375, MS.

V. GUD, *adj.* sense 3.

4. True, real, not nominal. "Of the *rychtous* tynd of Abirdyne;" Reg. Aberd. XV. 619.

A.-S. *rihtwis*, Isl. *rettvis*, Sw. *raetwis*. Thre views the termination *wis* as formed from Moes.-G. *wis-an*, esse, and therefore as merely indicating the existence of a quality. Perhaps it is rather from *wis*, modus forma, as denoting the quality itself.

RICHTWISNESS, RYCHTWYSSNESS, *s.* Righteousness.

Hys lyf wes fowrme of all mekness,
Merowr he wes of *rychtwysness*.

Wynlow, vii. 6, 20.

RICK, *s.* A relic.

—I haif fund a gret horse bane.—
Schr, ye may gar the wyffis trow,
It is ane bane of Sanct Brydis cow,
Gude for the fevir tartane.
Schr, will ye rewill this *rick* weill,
All hail the wyffis will kiss and kneill,
Betwix this and Dumbartane.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 74.

Perhaps from A.-S. *recc*, cura, as we use to concern for business; or *race*, story, narration. [Pinkerton rendered this word "matter."]

[To RICK, *v. a.* To pierce with a hook by means of a sudden jerk or pull, Shetl. Dan. *rykke*, to pull suddenly.]

RICKAM, *s.* A smart stroke, Buchan; a variety of *Reekim*, *q. v.*

RICKETY-DICKETY, *s.* "A toy made for children;" Gall. Encycl.

RICKLE, RICKILL, *s.* 1. A heap; as, a *rickle* of stanes, a heap of stones; a *rickle* of banes, a phrase used to denote a very meagre person, S.

Ye sall have ay quhill ye cry ho,
Rickillis of gould and jewellis to.

Philotus, S. P. Repr. iii. 15.

"Mr. Abercromby, the surveyor, depones, 'That when the water is filtrating through the dike at low water, there is more water filtrates through the dam-dike, which is the next thing to a *rickle* of stones, from one end to the other, than the eyes of the two intakes could contain.' Petition, Thomas Gillies of Balmakewan, &c. 1806, p. 10.

2. Peats or turfs put up in heaps or small stacks, to prepare them for being winter provision, are called *rickles*, Roxb.

3. A low stone fence, built before a drain, Aberd.

This is a diminutive, evidently allied to A.-S. *rieg*, Su.-G. *rock*, *rake*, Isl. *krauk*, cumulus, *hreik-a*, cumulum extruere, Moes.-G. *rik-jan*, congerere. Perhaps Belg. *richgel*, a ridge, is from this stock; as E. *rick* undoubtedly is. Su.-G. *ben-rangel*, which properly denotes a skeleton, is also metaph. used in the same sense with our *rickle* of banes. But most probably the resemblance is merely accidental.

To RICKLE, *v. a.* 1. To put into a heap; applied to corn, S.

"There is a method of preserving corn, peculiar to this part of the country, called *Rickling*, thus performed. After the corn has stood some days in uncovered half

stooks, from forty to sixty sheaves are gathered together, and put up into a small stack,—and covered with a large sheaf, as a hood, tied down with two small straw ropes." P. Kirkmichael, Ayr. Statist. Acc., vi. 104, N. V. the *a*.

2. To put into the form of a stack; as, "When are ye gaun to *rickle* your peats?" Roxb.

3. To pile up in a loose manner, S.

RICKLE-DIKE, *s.* A wall built firmly at the bottom, but having the top only the thickness of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other, S. B.

"The double stone walls, without lime, are not near so effectual a fence against sheep as the single stone walls, provincially called Galloway or snap or *rickle dykes*. The larger stones are laid in the foundation; and in every opening between the top of these, the next stones in respect of size are laid longitudinally across the wall, and so carefully, that they neither lean to one side nor another; and so on, till the fence be of that height which is required." Agr. Surv. Inverna., p. 114.

—"Which way went he?"

—"By the slap o' the *rickle dyke*, by the broken yate,
Then by the lang broom bush."

Donald and Flora, p. 96.

RICKLER, *s.* One who piles up loosely, S. "A bad stone-builder is called a *rickler*;" Gall. Encycl.

[RICKLIE, RICKLY, *adj.* Shaky, loose, disjointed, delapidated; as, "That wa' 's gae rickly," West of S.]

RICKMASTER, *s.* A corr. of Rit-master, *q. v.*

"Now the committee of estatis had given order to furnish out through all Scotland a number of regiments of *rickmasters*, consisting of 100 horse to ilk regiment, and he who could spend 50 chalders of victual or free rent of money, to furnish out one *rickmaster* with sword, pistol, carbine, or lance, and an horse worth 80 pound.—Both Aberdeens were also valued and ordained to furnish out—the furniture of six *rickmasters*." Spalding, i. 230.

RID, *s.* Advice, counsel; apparently *red* had been originally written, as both the sense and rhyme require.

He think it resoun, be the rude, that I do thy *rid*,
In cais I cum to the court and knaw but the ane;
Is nane sa gude as drink and gang to our bed.—

Rauf Coityear, B. i. b.

RID, RIDE, *adj.* Severe, sharp; [synon., *roid*, E. *rude*.]

Thar mycht men se a hard bataill,
And sum defend, and sum assaille;
And mony a reale romble *rid*
Be roucht, thar upon athir sid.

Barbour, xii. 557, MS.

Yit sall I mak them unrufe, foroutin resting,
And reve thame thair rentis with routis full *ride*.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 15.

Perhaps from A.-S. *reth*, ferox, saevus. It may however, be allied to Isl. *reide*, ira; or *hrid*, Su.-G. *rid*, certamen, impetus; *Him hardasti hrid*, certamen acerrimum, Verel.

[RIDAND, *part. pr.* Riding, Barbour, i. 484, *part. pa. ridin*; Ibid. iv. 45.]

RIDDEN MEAL. A phrase which is frequently met with in old valuations and similar deeds in Ayr. It occurs in an old ballad.

Your mother's spence it pleases me;
But its moichness hurts me sairly;
Therefore I'll pay a *ridden meal*,
—Although I dine but sparely.

Ridden Meal is now explained, in Ayr., as denoting "the money paid to an incoming tenant for getting the liberty of the farm from Martinmas to Whitsunday." It is also said, that in that part of the country, "it was a law, that the outgoing tenant should leave a crop on the land for the benefit of the tenant who succeeded him; and that the consideration given for this was called *Ridden meal*." V. RIDDIN.

RIDDIN, *part. pa.* Cleared off, driven away, carried off.

"Ordanis that thai haue lettretz to summond thar witnes touching the avale & quantite of the said teyndis & fruitis, & how thai wer *riddin*, & quha intromett tharwith." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 117.

"Ordanis thaim to haue lettretz to summond thar witnes to pref that the said persones intromett with the said teyndis as is contentit in the summoundis, and the avale & quantite tharof as thai wer *riddin*." Ibid.

"And als because it wes grantit be the said Prior, that he haid nocht *riddin* the said placis & teyndis to ony gretare avale in ony tyme bigane than thai wer assignit to the said lord Drummond; and tharfore gif it pless the said Prior & convent to *rid* the said teyndis in tyme to cum, that the said Johne lord Drummond sall be vertu of his office mak thaim be obeit & pairt of the superexcescence that thai salbe *riddin* to mare than the four chaldre of mele that is assignit to him in his fee." Ibid., A. 1492, p. 265.

E. rid signifies "to drive away; to remove by violence;" Johns. He quotes the following example from Shakspear:

Ah deathsman! you have *rid* this sweet young man.

A.-S. *hredl-an*, to rid; rapere, eripere.

Perhaps *ridden meal* denoted that made from the grain which had been driven away when thrown aside for tithes; or rather, meal made of tithe-corns.

As viewed in its modern use, it might seem to have been denominated from its being equivalent to the outgoing tenant for *ridding* the land of his *plenising* before Whitsunday; perhaps *q. ridding-mail*, or rent for *ridding* the farm.

RIDDLE. *The Riddle* (or Sieve) and the *Shears*, a mode of divination, or trial by ordeal, for the discovery of theft.

The riddle is set on its side, the points of a pair of large scissors being so fixed in it, (separate from each other,) that the riddle may be suspended by the hold taken of it by the scissors. One handle of the scissors is placed on the finger of one person, and the other on that of another. Some words, to the same purpose with the following, are repeated; *By St. Paul and St. Peter, dul A. B. deal my yarn?* or whatever is lost. If the person mentioned be innocent, the riddle remains motionless; if guilty, it immediately turns round. Fife; E. Loth.

This, among the other superstitious customs common on *Halloween*, is also used as a mode of divination in regard to marriage. When two persons are *evened*, or named in relation to the connubial tie, if the riddle turns round, it is concluded that they are

to be united in this bond. Sometimes a good deal of art is practised in this ceremony.

This mode of divination has been well known in France. Hence Rabelais says; *Par Consconinomie iadis tant religieusement observee entre les ceremonies des Romains. Ayons vn cribleet de forcettes, tu verra diables*, Lib. iii. c. 25. "Let us have a sieve and sheers, and thou shalt see devils." Urquhart's Transl.

Cotgr. expl. consconinomie, "divination by a sieve, and a paire of sheers." But both he and his Rabelais use an erroneous orthography. The original term is *κοσκυβηματα*, "divination by a sieve," from *κοσκυβον*, cribrum.

According to Wierus, the ceremony is performed by means of a sieve placed on a pair of tongs, which are held and lifted up only by two fingers. Only six words must be used in the adjuration; but these must be very powerful, if their virtue be in proportion to their obscurity; *Dies, nux, jeschet, benedixet, donuina, enitemans*. The names of the suspected persons being mentioned, if the sieve trembles, or nods, or is whirled round at the mention of any name, he is pronounced guilty. The author observes, that the person who holds the sieve on the tongs has it in his power to move the sieve at his pleasure. De Magis Infamibus, c. 12, p. 131.

Delrius gives substantially the same account; *Disquis. Magic. Lib. iv. c. 2, p. 172, 175*.

This custom must have been very ancient. Theocritus speaks of it as quite common in his time, particularly as a mode of divination in regard to the success of love.

To Agrio too I made the same demand,
A cunning woman she, I crost her hand;
She turn'd the sieve and sheers, and told me true,
That I should love, but not be lov'd by you.
Ilyll 3, Creech's Transl.

Lucian also speaks of divining by a sieve, (*κοσκυβηματα*) as a common practice in his time. *Pseudomantis*, Op. i. 753. Pollux is referred to by Delrius, *loc. cit.*, as giving a similar testimony.

[RIDDLUM, s.] A riddle, a puzzle: sometimes called a *quirklum*; but properly the *quirklum* is a quirk.

"Bonny Kitty Brawnie she stan's at the wa',
Gie her meikle, gie her little, she licks up a';
Gie her stanes, she'll no eat them, and water she'll dee;
Come tell now that bonny *riddlum* to me."

This is a favourite Scottish riddle, the answer to which is '*fre*.' As a specimen of the *quirklum* take the following:

"At the ball yestreen there were three score and three fiddlers and each fiddler had twenty dancers: how many dancers were there?" Any one hearing such a statement rattled off quickly, would multiply the three score by three, and answer 180: which would cause a laugh. The one who gave the *quirklum* would then answer, Na! put a wee stop after '*three score*,' an' it answers itself." V. Gall. Encycl.]

RIDE, adj. Rough, rude, Gawan and Go ii. 15. V. ROID.

To RIDE, v. a. In the diversion of curling, to drive one's stone with such force, as to carry before it that stone, belonging to the opposite party, which is nearest the mark, or blocks up the way. *To ride full out*, to carry it quite away from the possibility of winning. S. V. WICK, v.

RIDE, s. The act of sailing. *A rough ride*, a rough passage by water, S.

This seems to be a metaph. of Goth. extract. For Isl. *redkap* is equally applied to carriage on horseback and on shipboard. *Hominis vectura equo vel cymba*, Verel. Ind.; from *rid-a*, equitare, to travel on horseback.

To RIDE THE BEETLE. To walk while others ride, Gall.

"Those who are on foot, or *shanks naijie*, with a party on horseback, are said to be *riding the beetle*.

'War ye at the fair, saw ye mony people,
Saw ye our gude man *riding on the beetle*?'
Auld Sang, Gall. Encycl.

I know not if this phrase, as having been originally used at weddings, can throw any light on that of *carrying the Mell*. V. MELL.

[To RIDE FOR THE BROSE. An old custom at a country wedding was that the *waddingfowk* mounted on horseback attended the bridegroom to the bride's house, and the one who arrived first won a cog of brose or of good fat broth made for the occasion, S.

The race was always a merry and exciting one; and the boast of the winner was how far on with the *brose* he was before the rest of the company arrived. On one occasion, it is told, the *brose* was won by a moorland farmer who had great capacity of kyte and speed of spoon, and he had so well exercised his powers in the interval that the company arrived just in time to see him handing the empty cog to his collie to *lick the laggin*'. V. Gall. Encycl.]

[To RIDE THE HAGRIE. The heritors of a parish are said to "ride the hagrìe," when examining the scattald marches, Shetl. A.-S. *haga*, a fence, Isl. *hagi*, a hedged field.]

To RIDE THE PARLIAMENT. A phrase formerly used to denote the procession of the King on horseback to the Parliament House.

—"Whilk had leyn there since the *Parliament* was *ridden*." Spalding, l.

[To RIDE THE STANG. A punishment inflicted on adulterers, fornicators, and wife-beaters. V. under STANG.]

To RIDE TAIL-TYNT. To stake one horse against another in a race, so that the losing horse is lost to the owner. V. TAIL-TYNT.

RIDER, RIDAR, RYDAR, s. The denomination of a gold coin formerly current in S., first introduced from Flanders; and thus designed, as bearing the figure of a man on horseback.

This coin is mentioned as early as the reign of James II.

"The *rydars* of Flander hauand cours for vi. s. viii. d." Acts Ja. II., A. 1551, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"Item, in *ridaris* nyne score & aucht *ridaris*. Item, *lyftene Flemis ridaris*." Inventories, p. i.

"Ane *rydar* of gold." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541.

Money of this pattern and denomination was afterwards struck by James IV., exhibiting the figure of the king on horseback with a sword in his right hand, and the inscription, *Jacobus Dei Gra. Rex Scotor*. On the reverse, *Salvum Fac Populum Tuum Dne*, around the shield containing the lion rampant.

It appears that the coin of this pattern was in France denominated the *Franc of pure gold*. V. Du Cange, vo. *Moneta*, col. 921. It had acquired the name of *Rider* in the Low Countries. For Kilian expl. Teut. *rijder*, numus aureus equitis effigie. Belg. *een goude ryder*, id.

RIE, Rv. A termination of many substantives, S. 1. Denoting dominion or authority, as in *bishoprie*, i.e., the extent of the authority of a bishop: This is obviously from A.-S. *rice*, dominium, ditio, territorium; and the same with E. *bishopric*, being merely A.-S. *bisceopric* softened in pronunciation.

2. Added to a *s*., it denotes abundance of the thing expressed by that term; as, *Quenry*, habitual commerce of an illicit kind, with women; *Bletherie*, q. an abundance of nonsense. Alem. *richi*, opes. The Fr. termination *rie* has most probably had a Goth. or Frankish origin; as, in *facherie*, *ribaudeerie*, &c., suggesting the very same idea as in S.

E. *heronry*, *rookery*, &c., may be viewed as also formed from the *s. rice*; unless it should be supposed that, as in many proper names, the adj. *ric* has been used in the composition, as signifying a place *rich* or abounding in herons, or in rooks, &c.

[REIB, s. A narrow strip of cloth or the like, Shetl. Dan. *reeb*, a cord or line.]

[RIEG, s. A strip of a different colour from the rest of the body of an animal, *ibid*.]

RIEP, s. "A slovenly-dressed girl;" Buchan, Gl. Tarras.

I ay was ca'd a canty *riep*,
Sae never had a pingle.

Tarras's Poems, p. 46.

Fris. *rep-en*, inquietum esse, et nimia inquiete vestes terere: Isl. *krip-a*, tumultuariè agere, *krip*, tumultuarium. It must be observed, however, that the definition given of *riep* does not quite correspond with the epithet *canty*. As the Muse is the speaker, the appellation might seem to agree better with Su.-G. *rep-a*, Isl. *ripp-a*, ordine aliquid recitare; or with *krip-a*, *rip-a*, raptim facitare, scriptitare; G. Andr., p. 123. C.B. *rip-iaur*, signifiés to pass over, to skip.

RIERFU, alj. "Roaring;" Gl. Aberd.

Wi' that Rob Roy gae a rair,

A *rierfu'* rout rais'd he,

'Twas heard, they said, three miles and mair.

Wha likes may crellit gie.

Christmas Bawling, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 123.

Qu. full of rair or noise.

[To RIF, *v. n.* To rive, Barbour, xx. 255, Skeat's Ed. V. RIFE.]

RIFE, *s.* The itch. V. REIF.

To RIFE, RIFFE, RYFFE, RIF, *v. n.* To rive, to be rent.

Quha can not hald thare pece ar fre to fite,
Chide quhill thare hedis rife, and hals worthe hace.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66, 29.

Su.-G. rife-a, Isl. rief-a, id. E. rise.

[RIFT, *s.* A rift in a hill or rock, a long, narrow deep fissure, Shetl. Dan. rift, id.]

[RIFTED, *adj.* Marked with a slit from the middle to the extremity of the ear, a term applied to cattle, ibid.]

RIFF-RAFF, *s.* 1. The rabble, persons of a worthless character, S.; also used as a low E. word. V. Grose's Class. Dict.

[2. Worthless things; applied to the leavings of a stock of goods or things, S.]

It is, however, a very old term in E., applied to vile persons.

The Sarazins ilk man he sloth alle rif & raf.—
He sauh tham rif & raf cemand ilka taile.

R. Brunne, p. 151. 276.

It also denotes things of the basest kind.

Ne costom no seruisse of thing that he forgaif,
That noither he no hisc suld chalyng rif no raf.

Ibid., p. 111.

"The least scrap, the least bit," Gl.

Perhaps from A.-S. *reaf-ian*, Su.-G. *rife-a*, Isl. *rif-a*, rapere, whence *ri*, rapina; as having been primarily applied, as above, to the depredations of war.

Dan. *ripe-raps*, "the rabble, the dregs of the people, the mob," &c. Wolff. He gives the following as another sense of the term, obviously the primary one; "Frivolousness, trumpery, trifles,—paltry stuff or trash." The Dan. form of the word throws light, perhaps, on S. *Rip*, as denoting any worthless person or thing.

RIFT. Leg. RIST, *s.* A musical instrument.

—The rote, and the recordour, the ribus, the rift.
Houlste, iii. 10. MS.

A.-S. *Arisc-ian*, vibrare, stridere?

To RIFT, *v. n.* 1. To belch, to eructate, S.

Three times the carline grain'd and rifted.—
Ramsay's Poems, i. 297.

Johnson mentions the *v.* But it is rather a provincial word. Skinner gives it as used in Lincolns.; Dan. *racv-er*, Su.-G. *rap-a*, Alem. *rof-an*, eructare; Dan. *racven*, eructatio. Sibb. derives it from the Lat. *v.* "Ructare, to rift." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19.

Fr. *reupp-er*, id., has obviously had a Goth. origin; *reupe*, a belch.

2. To magnify in narration, to talk without book, S.; synonym. *Blow*, *Blast*.

Some carle that's weel kend to rift,
Declares, when in a blasting tift,
In days of yore, how he sud lift
Twa bows o' bear.

The Har'st Rig, st. 35.

This is merely a metaph. use of the term, as applied to literal eructation; in the same manner as *Wind* is used. As literal eructation is caused by wind in the

stomach, the other is traced to vanity, which is merely the flatulence of the mind.

RIFT, *s.* 1. A belch, an eructation, S.

And tho' their stamack's aft in tift
In vacance-time,
Yet seenil do they ken the rift
O' stappit weym.

Fergusson's Poems, li. 46.

2. An exaggerated account of anything, a fib, S.

[3. Appearance, look, aspect, Banffs.]

4. A hearty and free conversation, S.; synonym. *Crack*.

RIFTING, *s.* 1. The act of belching, S.

"Ructus, rifting." Wedderb. ibid.

[2. The act of bragging, exaggerating, S.]

[RIFT, RIFTED. V. under RIFE, *v.*]

RIG, *s.* 1. A tumult; also, a frolic, Loth.

[2. A trick, an imposition, West of S.]

Rig is used as a cant term in E., signifying "fun, game, diversion, or trick. To run one's rig upon any particular person, to make him a butt. I am up to your rig, I am a match for your tricks." Grose, Class. Dict.

This, I apprehend, is a corr. pron., and that it is originally the same with O. E. *reak*, a mad prank.

—Down they fling me; and, in that rage,
(For they are violent fellows) they play such reaks.
Beaumont & Fletcher, p. 3347.

Our *outré* Urquhart also uses it.—"It were enough to undo me utterly, to fill brimfull the cup of my misfortune, and make me play the mad-pate reaks of Bedlam." Rabelais, B. iii., p. 78.

Skinner derives it from Lat. *rex*, a king, or A.-S. *rice*, a kingdom. Rather from Su.-G. *ryck*, impetus, *ryck-a*, cum impetu ferri; or from A.-S. *ric*, a powerful man, Su.-G. *recke*, *reke*, a hero; q. to play the great man, by acting without control. Seren. however, refers to Isl. *roek*, magnificum quid, (G. Andr.) and also to *reck-a*, fugare.

Isl. *rig-a*, motare, citare in gyrum. I suspect, however, that *rig*, in this sense, is rather a cant term of modern formation.

[To RIG, *v. a.* To impose upon, to befool, Clydes.]

RIG, RIGG, *s.* 1. The back of an animal.

Anone is he to the his mont adew;—
His tale, that on his rig before tymes lay,
Vnder his wame lattis fall abasitly.

Doug. Virgil, 394, 39.

"The back, Scot. called the rigging and rygback;"
Rudd. V. REISSIL.

2. A ridge, S.

It seems to receive the name from its resemblance to the back, in relation to the depression of the sides; as the ridge is elevated above the furrow. Chaucer, *rigge*, id.

O. E. *rigge*, *rygge*, id. "*Rigge* of a londe [land]. Porca. Agger." Prompt. Parv. "*Rygge* of land, [Fr.] sente." Palsgr. B. iii., F. 59, b.

Of the, Serranus, quha wald nathing schaw,

Quhare thou thy riggis telis for to saw,

As thou was chosin capitane of were!

Doug. Virgil, 196, 9.

3. The fold of a web, or that part which is folded down or doubled, as distinguished from the selvedge.

"To eschew the dissate & skaith that oure somerane lordis liegis daly and at all tymes sustenis be the metting of wolen clath be the selwich, it is thoct expedient that in tyme cummyn all wolen clath be met be the *rig*, and nocht be the selwich." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1468, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 95. *Selwich*, i.e., selvedge.

4. *But-Rig*, three men shearing on one ridge, *ibid.*; apparently named from *butt*, a piece of ground which does not form a proper ridge. V. BUTT.

5. *Ha'-Rig*, the right-hand *rig* of a company of reapers. V. HA'.

RIG and BAUK. A ridge of corn with an intervening strip of pasture, Ang.

"You see a large field alternately varied with narrow stripes of corn and pasture; this, in the vernacular language of the country, is *rig and bauk*." Edin. Mag., Aug., 1818, p. 125. V. BAUK.

RIG and FUR. A phrase used to denote ribbed stockings, S.

Rig signifies *back*, O.E.

R. Glouc. gives the following account of the manner in which Edward the Confessor did penance for listening to the false accusation of Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, against his mother; p. 340.

—The byssopes echon,
Ech after other, asoyled then kyng of thys trespas
Myd gerdien in hys naked *rug*, & that gret pyte was.
Thre strokes the moler ek, wepynde wel sore,
Gef hym to asoyly, & ne mygte vor reuthe mor.

It seems doubtful whether *gerdien* signifies *rods*, or is synon. with *strokes*. V. GIRD, a.

In England, when a field is ploughed rough, it is said to be in "ridge and furrow," or rather "in *rig* and furrow;" to which ribbed stockings bear a kind of resemblance. For this remark I am indebted to a literary friend in London.

A.-S. *hrigg*, Isl. *hrigg*, Su.-G. *rygg*, Dan. *reg*, Belg. *rugge*, Teut. *ruck*, dorsum.

RIG and RENNET. V. RENDAL.

RIG-BANE, RYG-BAYNE, RIG-BONE, s. The back-bone.

Wallace, with that, upon the bak him gaif,
Till his *ryg bayne* he all in sundyr draif.

Wallace, ii. 44, MS.

—Synne with ane casting dart
Feirsing his rybbis throw, at the ilk part
Quhare bene the cupling of the *rig bone*.

Doug. Virgil, 329, 43.

Rig-bane, S. Doug. uses *bone*, metri causa. *Riggin-bone*, Chaucer.

A.-S. *hriggban*, Dan. *rigbeen*, Su.-G. *ryg-ben*, spina dorsi.

O. E. "*Rigbone* or *bakbone*. Spina. Spondile." Prompt. Parv. "*Rigge bone*, [Fr.] *eschine*;" Palsgr. B. iii., F. 59.

RIG-FIDGE, s. A gentle blow on the back, Strathmore.

Teut. *fuyck-en*, signifies to drive, to beat, pellere, pulsare; *fick-en*, to strike softly, ferire, leviter virgis percutere, Kilian. Perhaps the term has had its origin from the idea of the back being made to *fidge* by a blow.

[**RIG-FISH, s.** The backbone of a fish, Shetl.]

[**RIGGA-RENDAL.** Run-*rig*, Shetl. Su.-G. *rygg*, a ridge, and *del*, a division.]

RIGGIE, s. A name given to a cow having a stripe of white along the back, S.O. and B.; obviously from *Rig*, the back.

RIGGIN, RIGGING, s. 1. The back, S. called also *rig-back*, Rudd.

Syne to me with his club he maid ane braid,
And twenty rowtis apoun my *rigging* laid.

Doug. Virgil, 451, 42

2. The top or ridge of a house, S. *riggen*, id. A. Bor.

A hack was frae the *rigging* hanging fu
Of quarter kebbocks.

Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

Hence, *riggin-tree*, the roof-tree, or beam which forms the roof of a house, S.

Sw. *tak-ryggen*, the ridge of a house; q. *thack-riggin*. A.-S. *hrigg* signifies *fastigium*, as well as *dorsum*.

Thaes temples hrigg, Templi fastigium, Luke, iv. 9.

O. E. "*Rygginge* of an howa. Porturacon."

Prompt. Parv. "*Rigging* of a house, [Fr.] *chaulme*;" Palsgr., B. iii., F. 59, b.

3. A small ridge or rising in ground.

"And fra thyne toward the west to the heid of the dene of Logy the landis of Westire Logy, with the powis, powlandis, and foirbank tharof, as thail ty toward the northe to the heid of the bank *riggin* callit the Ragingait." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

RIGGIN-STANE, RIGGING-STONE, s. One of the stones which form the ridge of a house, S. *riggin-stane*.

"He took down the *riggin stones*, corner stones with the rest." Spalding, ii. 228.

RIGGIT, RIGGED, adj. Having a white stripe, or white and brown streaks, running along the back; applied to cattle, *ibid.*

"When a stripe of white run [r. ran] along the ridge of her back, she got the name of a *rigged* cow." Agr. Surv. Ayra, p. 425.

RIG-ADOWN-DAISY. The name given to the ancient custom at weddings of dancing on the grass, before the use of barns for this purpose, Gall.

"Anciently the *waddin fowk* danced a great deal on the grass.—This—was termed *rig-adown-daisy*." Gall. Encyc.

E. *rigadoon*, Fr. *rigadon*, "a kind of brisk dance, performed by one couple." I need scarcely add, that *daisy* refers to the simple ornaments of the floor on which this dance is performed.

RIGGIN, s. A term of reproach to a woman, Shetl.

Perhaps from Isl. *hryki*, longurio, a long pole; as *rung*, *runt*, &c., are used in S.; or from *reiginn*, obstinatus, rigidus.

* **RIGHT, adj.** In the exercise of reason, S. V. RIGHT.

RIGHTSUA, *adv.* In like manner. V. **RICHTSWA**.

RIGLAN, **RIGLAND**, **RIGLING**, *s.* An animal that is half castrated, S. *Riggill*, A. Bor., a ram that has one testicle.

—Ye sall hae a *rigland* shire
Your mornin' gift to be.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 272.

E. rig, riggie, riggil, ridgeling. V. Jun. Etym.

[**RIGLY**, *adj.* Unsteady, rickety, Shetl.; another form of *rickly*, q. v. Dan. *ruggely*, id.]

RIG-MARIE, *s.* 1. A name given to a base coin, Loth. Dumfr.

My banes were hard like a stane dyke,
No *Rig-Marie* was in my purse.

Watson's Coll., i. 14.

Supposed to have originated from one of the billon coins struck during the regency of Morton, in the reign of James VI. These, I am informed, in order to give them currency, or to avert from himself the odium of debasing the coin, he caused to be antedated, as if they had proceeded from Q. Mary's mint. Most of them accordingly bore the words *Reg. Maria*, as part of the legend. I have seen some of them, however, which are inscribed, *Jacobus 5*, and bearing, instead of M. R. in the field, I. V. V. *Gilb. Stuart's Hist. of Scotland*.

2. The term *rigmarie* is used in Galloway as synon. with *E. rig*, denoting a mischievous frolic, a tumult or uproar.

RIGMAROLE, *s.* A long-winded incoherent story or speech, a sort of rhapsody, S. It is also used as an *adj.*

Grose renders it "round about, nonsensical;" *Class. Dict.* It seems to be merely a cant word; containing some allusion, perhaps, to running a *rig*. Or shall we trace it to Isl. *reig-ia*, fastuose se gerere, and *rol-a*, vagari, with the connective particle *ma* intervening. V. Mr. Todd's remarks, *E. Dict.*

RIGMAROLE, *adj.* Long-winded and confused, S., also low, E.

RIGS, **RIGIBUS**, *s.* A game of children, *Aberd.*; said to be the same with *Scotch and English*; also called *Rockety Row*.

RIGWIDDIE, *s.* 1. The rope or chain, that crosses the back of a horse, when he is yoked in a cart, by which the shafts are supported, S.

From *rig*, back, and *widdie*, a twig, or bundle of withes; as this had been used before the use of ropes. This custom is still preserved in some parts of S. The *rigwiddie*, in the Highlands, is to this day made of twisted twigs of oak.

That, which fastens the harrow to the yoke is called a *tridwiddie*, also *cutwiddie*, (*Fife*), more commonly, a *master-graith*. To this are fastened two *single-trees*; and to these the horses are yoked by the *theats* or traces, S.

Isl. *trod*, denotes a stake or pole.

2. One of a durable frame, one that can bear a great deal of fatigue or hard usage, *Fife*;

evidently in allusion to the toughness of the materials of which this implement is formed.

RIGWIDDIE, *adj.* 1. A *rigwiddie* body, one of a stubborn disposition, *Fife*; the figure being here transferred to the mind.

[2. Thrawn, ill-shaped, ugly and weasened; when applied to the body, or to the appearance, as in Burns' *Tam o'Shanter*.

But wither'd beldams, auld and droll,
Rigwiddie hags, wad spean a foal,
Loupin and flingin on a crummock,
I wonder didna turn thy stomach.]

3. Expl. "Deserving the *widdie* or gallows;" as, "a *rigwiddie* carlin," an old wife who deserves to be hanged, *Aberd.*

RIGWIDDIE-NAG, *s.* A horse that has one of its testicles amputated, *Roxb.*

Perhaps as signifying that he is thus better fitted for draught. Or shall we suppose that *rigwiddie* has been, by vulgar corruption, substituted for *Riglan*, q. v.?

RIK, **RYKE**, *s.* A kingdom.

And hawbrekis, that war quhyt as flouris,
Maid thaim gletirand, as thai war lyk
Tyll angelys hey off hewynys ryk.

Barbour, viii. 234, MS.

Bot Wallace thriss this kynrik conquest halle,
In Ingland for socht battaill on that rik.

Wallace, ii. 353.

Ryke, Perth Ed.

Moes G. *reiki*, imperium, principatus, dominatio;
A.-S. *ryce*, Franc. *riki*, *riche*, regnum.

RIKE-PENNY, *s.*

"August 13, 1691.—The bill anent *rike-penny*, pole-money, and retention-money, were rejected." *Law's Memorials*, p. 202.

This, I think, must be meant for *Reik-penny*. "*Smoke-Silver* and *Smoke-Penny*," says Jacob, "are to be paid to the ministers of divers parishes, as a *modus* in lieu of tithe-wood: and in some manors, formerly belonging to religious houses, there is still paid, as appendant to the said manors, the ancient *Peter-Pence*, by the name of *Smoke-money*." Vo. *Smoke-Silver*. But the term *rike-penny* seems rather to refer to a tax which Charles II. had imposed on England, and wished to extend, as well as *poll-money*, to Scotland; concerning which the same writer gives the following account:

"*Chimney-Money*, otherwise called *Hearth-Money*, a duty to the crown on houses, by stat. 14 Car. 2, cap. 2. Every fire-hearth and stove of every dwelling and other house within England and Wales, (except such as pay not to church and poor) shall be chargeable with 2s. per annum, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, to the king and his heirs, and successors.—This tax being much complained of, as burthensome to the people, hath been long since taken off, and others imposed in its stead."

[**RIKKER**, *s.* A long slender spar of wood, such as is used for making the fish-spears called "sticker," also for small boat spars, Shetl.]

RILLING, *s.* A shoe made of rough untanned leather. V. **REWELYNYS**.

RIM, s. A sort of rocky bottom in the sea, where fish are caught, Orkn.

"As to rocks, we have three of what we call *rims*, which are generally occupied by our fishermen as their best fishing grounds;—the *rim* shoals deepen from twenty to forty fathom, or upwards." P. Birsay, Orkney, Statist. Acc., xiv. 351.

Perhaps allied to Isl. *hraun*, saxosa loca, cautibus continuis obsita, G. Andr.; if not a derivative from *rif*, Su.-G. *ref*, whence E. *reef* of rocks.

RIM (of the belly), s. The peritoneum, S.

"The body—swells sometimes to such a degree, that the peritoneum, or *rim* of the belly, as it is called by the shepherds, gives way, and strong convulsions are succeeded by death in a few hours from the first attack." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 363.

Perhaps we find the term in its primitive sense in Isl. *rini*, colliculus.

RIM-BURST, s. The disease called a rupture or Hernia.

"Hernia, a *rim-burst*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19. Hence *Rimbursin*, q. v.

RIMBURSTENNESS, s. The state of being under a Hernia.

"*Ramex*. *Rimbursstenness*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 47.

RIMBURSIN, s. A rupture of the abdominal muscles; in consequence of which the belly sometimes bursts, Bord. Northumb. Horses and cows are both subject to it.

—The worm, the wartit wedonypha,

Rimbursin, ripplis, and bellythra.

Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl., p. 331.

From *rim* (of the belly), and *burst*, or the part. pa. *burst*.

RIMLESS, adj. Reckless, regardless, Aberd.

Supposed to allude to the phrase used as to those who say or do any thing contrary to common sense, that they speak or act "without rhyme or reason." As, however, E. *rim*, signifies a border, the adj. may be formed from this, as denoting those who disregard all limits in their conversation.

RIMPIN, s. 1. A lean cow, Roxb.

2. An old ugly woman, *ibid*.

Teut. *rimpe*, anc. *rompe*, ruga, *romp-en*, *rimpel-en*, rugare; A.-S. *krympelle*, ruga. Su.-G. *krymp-a*, contrahi, seems to acknowledge the same root, the aspirate *k* of the Isl. being hardened into *t*. This denomination has probably been conferred from the number of wrinkles that appear.

RIM-RAM, adv. In a state of disorder, W. Loth.

Isl. *rym-a*, diffugere; Teut. *ramm-en*, salire.

To RIN, v. n. 1. To run, flow, S.

—sic multitude

Of slauchter he maid, quhil Exanthus the flude

Mycht fynd no way to rin vnto the see.

Doug. Virgil, 155, 18.

Moes-G. Alem. *rinn-an*, Su.-G. Isl. *rinn-a*, Germ. Belg. *rinn-en*, currere.

[2. To suppurate, as in a running sore, Clydes.]

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3. To curdle, to become curdled, in consequence of being soured by heat; a term used as to milk, S.

Su.-G. *raenn-a*, *raenn-a*, coagulare; *miolken ar runnen*; the milk is *run*, or curdled. Hence E. *rennet*, coagulum, S. *earnin*.

[To RIN, v. a. 1. To run from, to flee; as, to *rin the country*, West of S.]

2. To run past, to avoid, to evade, to smuggle; as, to *rin the cutter*, i.e., to evade the revenue cutter, hence, to smuggle. The term is also used to express bringing drink into a workshop, or to servants, without the knowledge of the employer: the one who does so is said "to *rin the cutter*," S.

3. To distil whisky, West of S., Banffs.]

4. To darn, as, to *rin stockings*, to darn them in the heels with thread of their own quality, to render them more durable, S.

[To RIN about. To wander about, to go from place to place, S. V. RINABOUT.]

[To RIN ahin. 1. To run behind or at one's heels, to follow closely, Clydes.

2. To fall into debt, *ibid*.]

[To RIN at. To attack, to fall upon with intent to injure, Clydes. V. RIN on.]

To RIN in one's head. 1. To produce a slight degree of intoxication, to occasion a transient giddiness or stupor; as, "I *darna tak* that wine in the forenoon, it *wad rin in my head*," S. This is equivalent to the phrase, to *fly to the head*.

2. Used impers. *It rins i' my head*, I have an indistinct recollection of this or that, S.

Sw. *Det rinner mig nu i sinnet*, It comes now into my mind. *Det rann mig i sinnet*, It occurred to my mind; Wideg.

To RIN on. To push, to butt as a furious bull, Clydes.

To RIN our. 1. To continue, not to be interrupted; like E. *run on*.

"It is thought expedient,—that this present Parliament *ryn* still *oure*, but only particular continuation;" i.e., prorogation. 4 Feb., 1546. Keith's Hist., p. 49.

[2. To overflow, to boil over, West of S.]

To RIN out. Not to contain, especially used of liquids; to leak, to allow to escape, S.

A.-S. *ut-rine*, *ut-ryne*, exitus, effluxus; *utrynas wætera*, exitus aquarum.

RIN, s. 1. A run; also, the act of running, S.

Ralph mean time from the door comes with a *rin*,
And pray'd that Jean and Nory wad gang in,
And try gin they yon fiery lass cou'd tame.

Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

E

2. A *rin* of watter, a waterfall; also, a stream, S.

Germ. *rinne*, *fluvius*, Su.-G. *raenna*, *canalis*.

3. A ford, where the water is shallow, and ripples as it flows, Fife.

A.-S. *ryne*, *curvus aquae*; Moes.-G. *rinno*, *torrens*.

- RIN-ABOUT, RYNNARE-ABOUT, *s.* A vagabond, one who runs about through the country.

"Aweel, Willie, ye canna help an ill name. Some handy *rinabout* had emptied the laird's hen-bawks, yestreen, as clearly as fifty founmarts, and back came the same reckless neer-do-gude to-night." Blackw. Mag., May, 1820, p. 163.

"Alsua at the said schirref, balyeis & officiariis, inquare at ilke courts, gif thar be ony that makis thaim fulis that ar nocht bardis, or sic lik vtheris *rynnaris aboute*." Acts Ja. II., 1449, Ed. 1814, p. 36.

- RIN-THE-COUNTRY, *s.* A fugitive, one who has fled the country for his misdeeds, Teviotd.

- [RINEGATE, *s.* A vagabond, a tramp, Clydes.

This is properly a corr. of Mid. Eng. *renegat*, from Span. *renegado*, lit. one who has denied the faith, Low Lat. *renegare*. E. *renegade*, corr. into *runagate*.]

- RIN-THEREOUT, *s.* A needy, houseless vagrant, S.

This is printed *Runthereout*, Waverley. But in GL. Antiquary, evidently in reference to the passage in Waverley, it is more properly given as here.

- RIN-THEREOUT, *adj.* Used in the same sense, S.

"Ye little *rin-there-out* de'il that ye are, what takes you raking through the gutters to see folk hangit?" Heart M. Loth.

"*Rinthereout*, gad-about; vagrant;" GL. Antiq.

- RIN-WA', RIN-WAW, *s.* A partition, a wall that runs or extends from one side of the house to the other, and divides it, S.

Some might prefer Su.-G. *ren*, a stake, as this sort of wall is often made with stakes interlaced with straw and clay.

- [RINNER, *s.* A clue of yarn, Shetl.]

- [RINNIN, RINNING, *s.* A running sore, an ulcer; also, a flowing of matter from a wound, the act of flowing, West of S.]

- RINNIN DARN. A disease in cows, in which they are severely affected with a flux, S. B. *Darn* may signify what is secret.

- [RINNIN-MINK, *s.* A slip-knot, Banffs.]

- RINNINS, RINNINGS, *s. pl.* The vulgar designation for scrofula, S.

"*Rinnings*, ulcers;" Gall. Enc.

- To RIND, RYNDE, *v. a.* To dissolve any fat substance by the heat of the fire; as, to

rind butter, to *rind tallow*, i.e., to melt it, S. also, *render*.

"That na maner of man—tak vpon hand, to *rynde*, mylt, nor barrell talloun, vnder the pane of tinsall of all thair godis." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 105, Ed. 1566, c. 123, Murray.

It makes them clout elbows and breasts,
Keep *rinded* butter in charter chests.

Colvil's Mock Poem, P. I., p. 77.

I leave the creash within my wame,
With a' my heart to Finlay Graine;
It will be better than swine seam
For any wramp or minyle;
First shear it small, and *rind* it sine
Into a kettle clean and fine.

Watson's Coll., I. 60.

From Su.-G. Isl. *rind-a*, *pellere*, *propellere*, because it is *beaten* during the operation; as we say, to *beat butter*; or from Isl. *raenn-a*, *rinde*, *liquefacere*, to melt. S. and A. Bor. *render* is evidently from the same source. "To melt down. To *render* suet. North." Gl. Grose.

- RIND, RYND, *s.* Hoar-frost; *frost-rynd*, Loth., Berwicks.; *synon. Rime*. V. RHYNE.

This is undoubtedly a corruption, as the A.-S. and Isl. term is *Arim*, Su.-G. *rim*, and Belg. *rym*.

- RINEGATE, *s.* A vagabond, Upp. Clydes. [V. under RIN.]

- To RING, *v. a.* 1. To reign, S.

Do clois the persoun of wyndis, and thar on *ring*.
Doug. Virgil, 17, 28.

2. To rage, to prevail with universal influence; also *rung*.

"The tym it hapnis this contagius plage and pestelance to *ryng*, &c.—The grit pestilance now thar *rungand*." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

- To RING down, *v. a.* To overpower, to overbear, Aberd.

- [To RING in, *v. n.* To yield, submit, succumb, Banffs.]

- To RING owre, *v. a.* To hold in subjection, S.

- RING, *s.* 1. Kingdom.

Thair saw we mony wrangous conquerouris,
Withoutin richt reiffaris of othisis *ringis*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 230.

Honour, quod scho, to this heuenlie *ring*,
Differs richt far frae this warldlie governing.

Palace of Honour, iii. 77.

Although this may be viewed as a corr. of the Fr. or Lat. *v.*, yet we have some very ancient Goth. words of a similar form. Moes.-G. *ragin-on*, *reikin-on*, to govern, to preside; *ragin-eis*, a senator.

2. It also signifies reign, S. It seems doubtful to which of these senses the last extract belongs.

But gif thow will thine hart incline,
And keip his blissit law diuine;
—As did monie faithfull kingis
Of Israell, during thair *ringis* :—
Quhais riche rewardes was heuinly bliss,
Quhilk sall be thine, thou doand this.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 273.

R. Brunne uses it in this sense, p. 83.

To William the rede kyng is gyuen the coron,
At Westmynstere toke he *ryng* in the abbay of Londoun.

RINGIN, adj. With great energy, powerful, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**RINGIN, adv.** With ease, easily, *ibid.*]

RING, s. 1. A circular fort, S.

"There are many Pictish and Scotch encampments in this parish and the neighbourhood. All of them are of a round or oval figure, and are called *rings* by the common people." P. Lauder, Berw. Statist. Acc., i. 77.

"There are in the parish four encampments, all of a circular figure, called *rings* by the common people." P. Calter, Lanark Statist. Acc., vi. 78. V. also xiii. 390, 391.

This term seems to be used only in the South and South-West of S.; and may have originated merely from the circular form of these enclosures. Among the Northern nations, however, the same word, primarily signifying a ring for the finger, or any thing circular, has been applied to these places where *thing*, *ting*, i.e., their *comitia*, or public conventions, were held. Hence the phrase, in the Sw. laws, *A thing oc a ring*, in *judicio et circulo*; *Ihre*, in vo.

Among the Germans it was extended to encampments. The Huns gave the name of *Ring*, or *Hring*, to that place in the middle of the camp, of a circular form, in which the king, with his nobles, used to lodge, both for the sake of honour and of security. Lambeo. Bibl. Vindob. ap. *Ihre*. Hence the palace of their princes was denominated *Rhingus*. V. Du Cange.

It has, with great probability, been supposed by Verel and other learned writers, that from *ring*, as denoting such an assembly, the Ital. have formed *ring-are*, *areng-are*, *aring-are*, *verba facere in comitiis, foro, senatu*; whence, Fr. *harang-uer*, the word being merely aspirated. Fr. *rang-er*, to set in order, and *rang*, the right of precedence in a public meeting. E. *rank*, have been traced to the same source.

2. Used as synon. with *rink*, a race, if not an *erratum*.

"It is enough that these who run a race see the gold only at the starting place; and possibly they see little more of it, or nothing at all, till they win to the *ring's* end, and get the gold in the loof of their hand." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 24. V. RENE.

3. The name for a game of marbles among boys, denominated from their drawing a *ring* or circle, in which the marbles are placed, S. B.

4. The meal which fills up the crevices in the circle around the millstones, Loth.

To fill these with the first grain that is ground, after the stones are picked, is called *ringing* the mill.

"The *Ring* is the meal which, in the course of grinding, falls round the mill stone, between it and the wooden case surrounding it." Abstract, Proof concerning the Mill of Inveramsy, A. 1614, p. 1.

This, according to the species of grain, is called *ring-corn*, *ring-malt*, &c., S.

"By Decree Arbitral, 1 firiot of corn and 1 firiot of malt, as *ring-corn* and *ring-malt*, out of each plough." *Ibid.*, p. 2.

This is different from the definition of the term in Ang. V. **MILL-RING**. The term, as thus expl. seems merely to respect the circular form of the stones.

To RING THE MILL. To fill the crevices round the mill-stone with the first grain that is ground, after the stones are picked, S.

"The tenants *ringing* the mill to themselves, and carrying away the same ring with them." Abstract *ut sup.* p. 2.

"That when he *ringed* the mill, he took home the ring, paying the firiot of dried corn, and of malt, corresponding to his plough." *Ibid.*, p. 3.

To RIDE AT THE RING. A phrase denoting an ancient amusement.

[For you alone I *ride* the ring,
For you I wear the blue;
For you alone I strive to sing,
Oh, tell me how to woo!]

Minst. Scot. Bord., v. iii.]

Randolph, in a letter to Cecil, dated 7th Dec. 1561, gives an account of this pastime as celebrated at the court of Scotland, in the presence of Q. Mary.

"From this purpose we fell in talk of the pastimes that were the Sunday before, where the Lord Robert, the Lord John, and others *ran at the Ring*, six against six, disguised and apparelled, the one half like women, the other half like strangers, in strange masking garments. The Marquis that day did very well; but the women, whose part the Lord Robert did sustain, *won the Ring*. The Queen herself beheld it, and as many others as listed." Keith's Hist., p. 206.

A.-S. *hring-sete*, signifies circus, "a roundle or circle, a place in Rome, where the people sat and saw games; *Hring-seta*, Circenses, games of wrestling, running, and the like exercises;" Somner. *Hring* seems here used in reference to the circular form of the buildings. But Alem. *ring* was transferred to the entertainment; *lucta*, certamen; *ringen*, certare, luctare; Dan. *ring-er*, id. In Su.-G. it is used to denote a ring, which, as it was anciently suspended at the tournaments, the knights attempted to carry away with their lances. Hence, *rida till ringe*, *hastiludium exercere*; Ital. *ar-ringo*, *locus certaminis*.

It is singular, that this ancient custom of *riding at the ring*, which was reckoned an amusement worthy of the most celebrated knights, is now observed only by the Fraternity of *Chapmen*, on the day of the annual election of their president or *Lord*.

"To prevent that intemperance to which social meetings in such situations are sometimes prone, they spend the evening in some public competition of dexterity or skill. Of these, *riding at the ring*, (an amusement of ancient and warlike origin), is the chief. Two perpendicular posts are erected on this occasion, with a cross beam, from which is suspended a small ring; the competitors are on horseback, each having a pointed rod in his hand; and he who, at full gallop, passing betwixt the posts, carries away the ring on his rod, gains the prize." P. Dunkeld, Perth. Statist. Acc., xx. 433.

This seems to have been an amusement used in Iceland. Hence, *hringleikur*, *lusus genus*, Verel; literally, the *ring-sport*, or *play*; Sw. *ringlek*.

RING DANCIS. "S. a kind of dances of many together in a ring or circle, taking one another by the hands, and quitting them again at certain turns of the tune (or *Spring*, as Scot. we call it), and sometimes the Piper is put in the center;" Rudd.

Like to the goddess Diane with hir rout,—
Leland *ring dancis*, quham followis ouer all quhare
Ane thousand nymphis flokand here and thare.

Doug. Virgil, 28, 42.

"The *ring* means the dance *à la ronde*." Sir D. D. Annals, i. 259, N.

The learned judge is certainly right. For Kilian gives Teut. *ringh-dans* as synon. with *ronden-dans*, *orbis saltatorius*. V. HOR.

RING-FENCE, s. A fence surrounding a farm Loth.

RING-FENCIT, part. adj. Surrounded by a fence; applied to a farm, *ibid.*

"Every farmer should be what is called *ring-fenced*, that is, separated from his neighbours by a general enclosure." *Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*, p. 272.

[To **RING** bottle bells. To confirm a bargain by hooking each other's little fingers: common among children, *Mearns.*]

To **RING** in, *v. n.* 1. Bells are said to be *ringing in*, when, in order to stop them, the repetition of the strokes becomes quicker than before, *S.*

The phrase seems to signify that this is the signal for the people, who are standing without, to go in, or enter the church, as divine service is about to begin. This in *E.* is called *clamouring* the bells. *Shakespeare* alludes to the original use of the phrase, when he says, "Clamour your tongues, and not a word more." *Winter's Tale.*

2. A person, who has made a great noise in his day, is said to be *ringing in*, when on the borders of death, *Aberd.*

"The Deputy is, in a manner, *rung in*," observed John. "His day's darg is ower—he has won to his lang and mirk night." *Tournay*, p. 448.

RINGALD, s. Crowd. *V. RANGALD.*

RINGAN, RINGANE, RINGAND, s. The vulgar pron. of the name *Ninian, S.*

It occurs in *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545. "*Ringand.*" *V. 19.*

"Abe, *Ringane*, *Cristie*, *Armstranges*;" *Acts*, iii. 393.

And now she sits blyth singan,

—Delighted with her dear *Ringan*.

Herd's Coll., ii. 63.

[To **RINGE, v. a. and n.** *V. REENGINE.*]

RINGE, s. 1. A whisk or small besom, made of heath, *S.* *V. REENGINE.*

[2. A cleansing; as, "Gie the claes a *ringe* in cauld water, *Clydes.*" *V. REENGINE, v.*]

RINGE, s. A blattering or rumbling noise, *S.*; properly *Reenge*, *q. v.*

Thus wand'ring, east or west, I kend na where,
My mind o'ercome wi' gloom and black despair,
Wi' a fell *ringe* I plung'd at ance, forsooth,
Down thro' a wreath o' snaw up to my mouth.

The Loss of the Pack, a Tale.

V. REENGINE.

RINGE-HEATHER, s. Cross-leaved Heath, *S. B. Erica tetralix*, *Linn.*

It seems to receive its name from *ringes*, being made of it.

[**RINGER, s.** 1. One who ranges about, *Clydes.* *V. REENGINE.*

2. A whisk for pots, &c.: another form of *ringe*, *q. v.*, *ibid.*]

RINGER, s. The name given to a stone which lies within the *ring* that surrounds the *tee* or mark in curling.

[**RINGIN, adj. and adv.** *V. under RING, v.*]

RINGING BLACK FROST. "A very severe frost, when the ground keeps *black*, and seems to *ring* when struck;" *Gall. Enc.*

RINGIT QUOY, a phrase used in Orkney, denoting a circular inclosure. *V. QUOY.*

RINGLE-EYED, RYNGIT, adj. Having a great proportion of white in the eye, *S.*

"Scot. we yet call such horses as have a great deal of white in their eye *Ringle-ey'd*;" *Rudd.*

The term seems properly to denote a *ring* of white as it were encroaching on the ball of the eye. This idea is conveyed by the language of Doug.

—His creist on hicht bare he,

With bawsand face, *ryngit* the forthir *E.*

Doug. Virgil, 146, 36.

A horse, that has this form of the eye, is generally reckoned apt to startle, as seeing objects from behind.

This term exactly corresponds with *E. wall-eyed*.

It is probably allied to *Isl. ringl*, confusio, alienatio mentis; *ringl-a*, confunder; *ringull*, homo mentis non compos; *ringlul-r*, mente captus; apparently from *kring-r*, circulus; as a *ringl-eye* always suggests the idea that a horse is unsteady. *Rangeyld-ur*, expl. by G. Andr. strabo, limus, may seem to approach more nearly to our term; from *rang-r*, iniquus, whence *rangl-a*, oblique vagari, *rangl*, gressus obliquus; radically the same with *S. wrang*, *E. wrong*. But the other etymon has apparently a better claim.

RINGO, s. Apparently the same with *Mill-ring*, sense 2. See above; also *RING, s.* and *v.*

"Ratification in favours of the burgh of Glasgow of their charters, infestments, and privileges, &c.," 1669.

—With the dominicall lands, mains and meadows, called Provane meadow, milne of Provand, milne lands, astrictit multers, commonlie called dry ferme multers, *ringo*, sequells & pertinents thereof, with services & knaveship of the samen," &c. *Act. Parl. V. vii.*, p. 647.

[**RING-SANGIS, s. pl.** Songs or tunes adapted to *ring-dances*, *q. v.*]

To the sche led *ring sangis* in karoling.

Doug. Virgil, 220, 31.

Sum sang *ring sangis*, dancis, ledis and roundis,

With vocis schil, quhil all the dale resoundis.

Ibid., Prol. 402, 33.

It certainly should have been printed *dancis ledis*, without the comma.

RING-STRAIK, s. An instrument used for stroking down grain in a corn-measure. *V. STRAIK, s. 1.*

RING-TAILS, s. pl. 1. Small remnants of any thing; as, in relation to drink, it is said, "Tak aff your *ring-tails*, and brew again," *Roxb.*

2. The confused *odds and ends* in the winding up of a multifarious concern, *ibid.*

3. Sometimes used to denote arrears of rent, *ibid.*

From the latter sense, it might seem to claim affinity with A.-S. *rinc-getael*, hominum numerus, from *rinc*, homo, originally strenuus miles, and *tale, getael*, computus, as primarily denoting a muster-roll.

[RINGUM - CRAGGUM, *adv.* Right through and through, Banffs.

RIN-IM-O'ER, *s.* A game among children, in which one stands in the middle of a street, road, or lane, while others *run* across it, within a certain given distance from the person so placed; and whose business it is to catch one in passing, when he is relieved, and the captive takes his place, Teviotd. It nearly resembles *Willie Wastle*.

RINK, RYNK, *s.* A strong man.

Stevin come steppand in with stendis
Na *rynk* mycht him arrest.

Chr. Kirk, st. 6.

Often written *Renk*, *q. v.*

A.-S. *rinc*, strenuus miles; but also used, in a general sense, for vir, homo. Su.-G. *ring*, vir praeatans, eximius. Ithre inclines to derive it from *reke*, Isl. *reck-ur*, a hero, a being often inserted in the Northern languages. *Reckar*, indeed, in pl. is so defined by Verel., as plainly to shew that it is radically one; Viri proceri et robusti; expl. in Sw. *Stora och starka karlar*, i.e., S. *stour and stark carles*. Perhaps the Isl. term ought to be traced to Moes.-G. *reika*, a prince.

RINK, RYNK, RENK, *s.* 1. A course, a race also *reik*, Gl. Shirr. V. RENK.

A man is said to *get out his rink*, when he is sowing his wild oats, or going on in a dissipated course; Fife.

Be this thay wan nere to the *renkis* end,
Irkut sum dele before the mark wole kend.

Doug. Virgil, 138, 33.

"Sleepy bodies would be at rest, and a breathless horse at the *rink's* end."—"Howbeit the runners never get a view of it, till they come to the *rink's* end." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 166, P. ii. ep. 2.

2. The act of running.

"He commandit als, gyf the havis had forrun the hundis be lang *renk*, to be na forthir persewit." Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 11.

"Agill of thair bodyis;—*snift of rynk*, and reddo to eury kynd of jeopardie." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 27, a. Corpore agiles—ad cursum; Boeth. V. THORTOUR.

3. The course of a river.

—The schyl riuer hait Ufens,
Sekis with narrow passage and discens,
Amyd how valis his *renk* and isché.

Doug. Virgil, 237, b. 10.

4. The particular station allotted to each party at the commencement of a tournament.

Sone fra thai hade thair salus made,
Thai tuk thair *ry.iki*, and samyn rade.
And at the tothir cours of were
The Dowglas hit, and brak his sper.

Wynloun, viii. 35. 40.

5. A distinct charge or encounter in a tournament.

"In the thrid *rynk* Lord Wellis was doung out of the sadyll with sic violence, that he fell to the ground with gret displeasir of Inglismen." Bellend. Cron., B. xvi. c. 10.

Thus *rynyng renk* is used, Gawan and Gol. V. RIOLYSE.

Trumpetts and schalims, with a schout,
Playd or the *rynk* began;
And equal juges sat about
To see quha tint or wan
The field that day.

Justing, Adamson & Sym, Evergreen, li. 177.

6. The course in curling on the ice, S. A.

Perhaps from A.-S. *hrincg*, a ring; as the mark is generally a cross inclosed in a circle.

Rank occurs in Graeme's Poema, by mistake for *rink* or *renk*.

—Say, canst thou paint the blush
Impurpled deep, that veils the stripling's cheek,
When, wand'ring wide, the stone neglects the *rank*,
And stops midway?

Anderson's Poets, xi. 447.

Their rocks they hurled up the *rink*,
Ilk to bring in his hand;
An' hill an' valley, dale an' doon,
Rang wi' the ardent band.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 162.

7. It also denotes the division of two opposite sides into smaller parties, at quoit-playing, Lanarks.

"Friday, at Hamilton, the long pending match at quoits, betwixt the Leamahago and Glasgow players, took place, 24 on each side, forming 12 *rink*s, when each played 41 shots." Caled. Merc., Aug. 4, 1823.

8. *Rink* is still used in the South of S. as signifying a straight line. It also denotes a line or mark of division.

In this last sense it is applied to the line of division or boundary, on the Border, between Scotland and England; and the public market annually held a few miles south from Jedburgh is for this reason still called the *Rink-fair*.

Rudd. derives it from Teut. *renck-en*, flectere; "for," says he, "the word properly signifies a tour, a compass, or winding, and not going straight on." This idea he seems to found on the sense of the *v. RINK*, *q. v.* But it is not at all applicable to the noun, which is undoubtedly most ancient. This suggests an idea directly the reverse: and has been probably formed, after the example of frequentatives, from A.-S. *rinn-an*, or Su.-G. *raenn-a*, to run. Or, as the term is applied to running in the lists, sense 4, if we could suppose that it had been unknown before the use of tournaments, it might have originated from A.-S. *hrinc*, *hrincg*, Su.-G. *ring*; as this was the most honourable species of running. Hence Su.-G. *raenn-a till rings*, *rula till rings*, hastiludium exercere.

- [9. A number of articles set in order, Banffs. E. *rank*.

10. The act of setting in order, *ibid.*]

[To RINK, *v. a.* To arrange, to set in order, Banffs.]

To RINK, *v. n.* 1. "S. To *rink up and down*, discurre, circuire," Rudd. *vo. Renk*.

To *rike and rink*, to scamper about the country on horseback, S.B. V. RENK.

2. To *rink about*, to run from place to place, to gad about, S.B.

For kindly though she be, nae doubt,
She manna thole the marriage-tether,
But likes to rove and *rink about*,
Like Highland cowt amang the heather.
Lizzy Liberty, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 157.

Probably from the idea of running in a race.

- RINKER, RINKETER, *s.* 1. A high, thin, and long-legged horse, as opposed to one of a round squat shape, S. It is generally conjoined with the adj. *auld*.

The phrase, *auld rinker*, or *rinketer* seems equivalent to *old*, or *worn-out race-horse*; from *rink*, a race. V. RINK.

2. A tall raw-boned woman, Aberd., Mearns. V. RINKER, RINKETER.

- RINKROUME, *s.* "Place of tourney."

That round *rinkroume* wes at vterance:
Bot Talbartis hors, with ane mischance,
He outterit, and to rin was laith.
Lyndsay's Sguyr Meldrum, 1594, B. I. a.

V. RINK.

- MASTER OF THE RINKS. V. LEAD, *s.*

- To RINK, *v. n.* 1. To rattle, to make a noise Buchan.

What odds whan *rinkin* browsters binks
Gaed daft wi' bickers, an' wi' skinks!
Tarras's Poems, p. 12.

I write ye here some hame-made ware,—

Thinkin, yir *rinkin*
'Mang knabs o' kittle lear.

Ibid., p. 106.

- [2. To move with a sharp noise, Banffs.; synon. *reenge*.]

Su.-G. *runk-a* signifies motitari. Formed perhaps as a frequentative from the *v. to Ring*, like Teut. *ring-akel-en*, sonare, tinnire; from *ringh-en*, id.

- [RINK, *s.* 1. A rattling noise, Banffs.

2. Motion, or walking with much noise, *ibid.*]

- [RINKIN, RINKAN, *s.* 1. The act of moving with sharp noise, *ibid.*

2. Searching noisily, the act of searching, *ibid.*]

- RINNAND, RYNNAND, *part. pr.* Current.

—"Gevand—poware, expres bidding and command, to compeir for ws,—in the tolbuyth of Edinburgh, the penult day of Nouember instant, in this *rynnand* parliament," &c. Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

- RINNER, *s.* 1. "A little brook;" Gall. Encycl.

2. "Butter melted with tar, for sheep-smearing;" *ibid.* V. RIN, *s.*

- [3. A clue of yarn, Shetl.]

- RINNIN KNOT, RUN-KNOT. A slip-knot, S.; [*rinnin mink*, Banffs.]

- [RINNINS, *s. pl.* Running sores; also, a vulgar name for scrofula, S.]

- RINO, *s.* Ready money, a cant term, S.B.

—That their kindness may continue,
Wishes them fouth o' ready *rino*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 244.

- RINRIGS, *s. pl.* Wiles, stratagems, deep-laid schemes, Ayrs.; undoubtedly from the E. phrase, *to run a rig*.

The only word referred to by Mr. Todd, is Fr. *rigoler*, to mock. Undoubtedly it has greater appearance of affinity to Su.-G. *ryck-a*, cum impetu ferri. But V. RIG.

- RINRUIFF, *s.* Apparently meant for *run-roof*; Aberd. Reg. But what kind of roof is meant?

- RINS, *s. pl.* A local term denoting two large promontories, Galloway.

Ir. *rinn*, a hill, Lhuyd. Gael. *rinn*, a point;—but used in a general sense, Bullet says, that Alem. *rain* signifies a mountain, and *rein*, a ridge, a promontory. I do not find the terms either in Schilter or Wachter. But Isl. *hrann* is rendered, *saxosa loca*, *cautibus continuis obsita*; G. Andr., p. 121.

- RINSCH, *adj.* Rhenish, of or belonging to the river Rhine.

"That George Robisoune—sall content & pay to William Cathkin, for a qw of *Rinsch* wyne xxxiiij li.—for a galloune, a quart, & a poynt of *Rinsch* wyne xxij s." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1483, p. 97. V. RENS.

- RIN-SHACKEL, *s.* A *shackle* that runs on a chain, with which a cow is bound in the *byre*, Fife.

- RIOLYSE, *s. pl.* Princely persons, nobles.

Twa rynnynk renkis raith the *riolyse* has tane;
Ilk freik to his feir to frestin his fa.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 21.

Formed perhaps, as Mr. Pinkerton observes, from *royal*, often written *rial*, *ryal*; or it may be immediately from Lat. *regalis*, princely, or *regales*, petty kings. V. FRESTIN.

- RIOT, *s.* Festivity, indecent mirth.

The gild and riot Tyrianis doublit for joy,
Synne the reird followit of the younkieris of Troy.

Doug. Virgil, 37, 11.

Thus, as Rudd. has observed, O. Fr. *riot-er*, signifies, to feast and be merry. Isl. *hriot-a*, subeultare.

- RIP, RIPP, REIP, *s.* A handful of corn not thrashed, S. Gl. Shirr.; [an ear of oats, Shetl.]

A guid New-year I wish thee, Maggie,
Hae, there's a *ripp* to thy auld baggie.

Burns, iii. 140.

It properly denotes that which one holds in his hand, as he cuts it down in the field; *reap*, Northumb. V. RAPEGYRNE.

"Ilk ane [of Montroses men] had in his cap or bonnet a *rip* of oats, whilk was his sign; our town's people began to wear the like in their bonnets." Spalding, ii. 239.

- RIP, *s.* A basket made of willows, or of willows and straw, for holding eggs, spoons, &c., Ang.

This is undoubtedly the same with Isl. *hrip*, distorta corbis, formio, Halderson; expl. in Dan. "a leaky basket or *cassie*."

RIP, s. 1. Any thing base or useless; as a counterfeit piece of money; an old horse, S.
It is used in the latter sense in cant E.

2. A regardless fellow, Ettr. For.; [a black-guard, a rake, Shetl.]

3. A cheat, S.

Rap is synonym. q. v. I have not, however, heard *rap* used to denote a worn-out horse. Belg. *rappig* signifies scabby, scurvy; Alem. *kryp-an*, to steal.

To RIPE, RYPE, v. a. 1. To search, to examine, S.

And eftyre this mony a day
The grafe, quhare this dede Pyppe lay,
Thai *rypyd*, and the body sought.

Wyntown, vi. 4. 33.

"Quho heirtofore hes hard within the bowells of Edinburgh, yettes and dures under silence of nicht breast up, houses *ryped*, and that with hostility, seeking a woman, as appeareth, to oppresse hir?" Knox's Hist., p. 303.

In this sense, we speak of *riping* for stolen goods, S.

"To *rype*, diligentius inquirere, investigare;" Northumb. Ray's Coll., p. 147.

2. To probe.

—All the hynns of his goist
He *rypit* wyth the swerd amynd his coist,
So tyl his hart stoundis the pryk of death.
Doug. Virgil, 339, 33.

3. To investigate; transferred to the act of the mind.

Bot *ripe* the querel, and discus it plane.
Doug. Virgil, Proh., 354, 28.

"Be instructioun of gods word examine, discus, serche, and *rype* weil thi conscience." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 153, b.

4. To poke, S.

Then fling on coals, and *ripe* the ribs,
And beek the house baith but and ben.
Ramsay's Poems, ii., 205.

i.e., poke the grate.

Radd. deduces it, although used somewhat obliquely, from A.-S. *rypt*, dissutus, *rypp-an*, spoliare, whence E. *rip*; Sibb. from Teut. *repp-en*, movere, agitare. But the most probable origin is A.-S. *kryp-an*, dissuere, the proper root of E. *rip*. It also signifies fodere, to dig, Somner. This may, indeed, be viewed as the literal sense of the v. as used by Wyntown.

We may mention two Isl. words, which are perhaps allied.

Hrip denotes a sieve, G. Andr., p. 123, and the v. *rift* is metaph. used with respect to accurate investigation. *Rif-ia* is rendered, distinguere, explicare, Verel., a sense which has considerable affinity.

[RIPE-POUCH, RYPE-POUCH, s. A pick-pocket; a term used by school-boys when anything has been taken out of their pockets, S.]

RIPPET, RIPPAT, RIPPART, RIPPIT, s. 1. Tumult, the noise of great mirth, S.

—Thre hundreth rial templis dyng
Of riot, *rippet*, and of reuelling
Ryngis, and of the myrthfull sportis sere,
The stretis sounding on solacius manere.

Doug. Virgil, 269, 47.

2. Scrape, bad business, row, S.; *rippart*, Banffs.]

Allace! this is ane fallone *rippat*!
The widdifow wardannis tulk my geir
And left me nowdir hors nor meir,
Nor erdly gud that me belangit.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 186.

3. Disturbance of mind about any thing; as denoting complaint, murmuring, &c.

"Have your desires bounded as to the vast desire of bodily and earthly things and cares: seek them not, and take it well when God takes these things from you, and disappoints you of many things ye expected, —make no *rippet* for them, —seek them not back again by grudging at the want of them." M. Bruce's Lect., &c., p. 13.

4. *Rippet*, expl. "a bitter-tempered, chattering creature;" Gall. Encycl.; perhaps q. "one who by ill humour raises a *rippet*."

[To RIPPET, RIPPAT, RIPPART, v. n. To rampage, to make an uproar, to rage, S.; *rippart*, Banffs.]

[RIPPETIN, s. Rampaging, raging; also, the act of making an uproar, West of S.]

Isl. *krapp-a* signifies increpare, *krapp-r*, immitis, violentus. The term, however, as denoting a tumult, should perhaps be traced to Isl. *krip-a*, tumultuare agere; Haldorson. Eg *kripa*, raptim ago; G. Andr.

Teut. *repp-en*, movere, agitare, and Su.-G. *rap-a*, to rush headlong, seem to be cognate terms. But it is perhaps rather to be traced to Teut. *ravolt-en*, tumultuari, luxuriari.

RIPPIE, s. A kind of pock-net fixed to a hoop, used for catching crabs, Mearns.

Perhaps allied to Isl. *krip*, cribrum; or *krip-a*, raptim ago.

[RIPPIKINS, s. pl. Coarse stockings of single worsted, Shetl.]

To RIPPLE, v. a. To *ripple* lint, to separate the seed of flax from the stalks, S. A. Bor.

—Syn powing, and *ripling*, and steeping, and then
To gar's gae and spread it upon the cauld plain.

Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

"When set up in the field, the lint, after being *rippled*, is made up in small bundles, no bigger than one length of the lint can easily tie." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 328.

Mr. Todd has inserted this as a north country word, from Ray and Grose.

Teut. *rep-en*, stringere semen lini; *repe*, instrumentum ferreum, quo lini semen stringitur; Germ. *riffel*, id. The v. *riffel-n* varies a little in its signification, being rendered to hatchell or pull flax. Isl. *ripell* denotes an instrument wherewith any thing is scraped; *rupl-a*, nudare, spoliare. But Su.-G. *rep-a*, to pluck, seems to direct us to the original idea; *repa lin*, linum vellere; Moes.-G. *raup-jan ahsa*, to pluck the ears of corn, Mark ii., 23. Nearly allied to this, if not deduced from it, is A.-S. *rip-an*, metere, to reap, E.

[To RIPPLE out, v. a. To separate, to run out, to take down work; as, "To *ripple out* a stockin," to take down a portion of the

working; also, to take down, or open out, the working, that the yarn may be worked up anew, West of S.]

RIPPLE, RIPLE, s. A toothed instrument through which flax, hemp, &c., are drawn, to separate the seed from the stalks, S.

"Let them take small handfuls at a time, and draw the flax through the riple without violence." Maxwell *ut sup.*, p. 356.

"After hemp is pulled, and the leaves, seeds, and branches taken off with a *ripple*, it is made into bundles of twelve handfuls each, and steeped as flax, from six to eight days." Agr. Surv. Argyle., p. 115.

"It is drawn through the iron teeth of a kind of comb named the *ripple*, in small handfuls." Surv. Beauf., p. 192.

RIPPLER, s. A person employed in separating the seed of flax from the stems, S.

"This comb separates the seed from the lint, with much more ease to the *rippers*." Maxwell. Sel. Trans., p. 328.

RIPPLIN-CAMB, s. A flax-comb, or instrument for separating the *bolles* of flax from the stem, S. V. the *v*.

This properly denotes the coarse and wide-toothed comb that is used for separating the seed of flax from the stalks; the *heckle* being the flax comb.

A time's for a' thing we can name,
An' time too for the *rippling* name.

Piper of Peebles, p. 7.

"Every thing has its time, and so has the *rippling-comb*;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 95, equivalent to, "Every dog has his day."

RIPPLING, s. The operation of separating the seed of flax from the stems, S.

"On the day of pulling the lint does the *rippling* begin." Maxwell, p. 328.

O. E. "*Rippling* of flax or other lyke. Avulsio." Prompt. Parv.

LINT-RIPPLE, s. The same with *Ripple*, but so named from its being chiefly used for preparing flax, S.

—Ye didna ken but syle o' kipple,
Or stock to some auld wife's *lint-ripple*,
Might be your fate.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 22.

To RIPPLE, v. n. 1. To drizzle; used both in the North and South of S.

2. To open up, to clear off; as, "The clouds are *ripplin*," they are beginning to separate, so as to indicate a cessation of rain; Fife. *Rackin*, S. synon. V. *RACK* *up*, *v*.

Perhaps a diminutive from Su.-G. *rifw-a*, scindere, q. "the clouds are riving."

RIPPLES, RIPPLIS, s. pl. 1. A weakness in the back and reins, said to be attended with shooting pains, S.

—Rimbarin, *ripples*, and bellythra—

Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl., p. 331.

For world's wasters, like poor cripples,
Look blunt with poverty and *ripples*.

Ramsay's Works, l. 143.

From the cause, to which this disease is attributed, perhaps the name is corr. from Fr. *ribault*, a fornicator. This seems confirmed by the Teut. phrase, *Vuyt rabauld*, its rei venereas intentus ut enervetur; Kilian.

2. Used improperly to denote the *King's evil*, Bord. V. Gl. Compl., *ibid*.

From the vulgar song quoted, it seems uncertain whether the term be meant in this, or the common signification.

The late ingenious Dr. Leyden, in his Gl. to the Complaynt of S., p. 330, has quoted a popular song, "the entire subject of which," he says, "was the *ripples*, or king's evil." It thus commenced:

I rede ye beware o' the *ripples*, young man:
—Gin ye tak them in your heid,
They will be your deid;
Sae I rede ye beware o' the *ripples*, young man.
—Gin ye tak them in your wame,
Ye'll never gae hame;
Sae I rede ye beware o' the *ripples* young man.

RIPPLIN-GARSS, s. Rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*, Linn., Lanarks. *Ripple-grass*, Ettr. For.

"*Ripple-girre*, a broad-leaved herb, which labourers put on cuts;" Gall. Encycl.

[**RIP-RAP, adv.** With great violence, Banffs.]

RISE, s. A bulrush; or perhaps a coarser kind of grass.

Unto ane muddy mares in the dirk nycht,
Among the *ris*s and reds out of sycht,
Full law I lurkit, quhil vp aalis drew thay.

Doug. Virgil, 43, 9.

Rudd. is doubtful, whether the term denotes bulrushes, or shrubs. But it is most natural to understand it of some kind of grass, as conjoined with reeds. It is evidently the same with *Reyss*, q. v.

A.-S. *riac*, juncus, Isl. *reis*, Moes.-G. *raus*, arundo.

RISE, RYS, RICE, RYSS, s. 1. A small twig or branch, S.

Although generally rendered as if pl., it most frequently occurs in the sing., when it should be written *rise*, *rys*, or *rice*; and in pl., *ryss*, as *horses* for *horsses*.

Welcum our rubent rois upon the *ryce*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 194.

Heich Hutchoun with ane hissill *ryss*

To red can throw thame rummil.

Chr. Kirk, st. 16.

i.e., a hazel rod.

The kowschot croudis and pykkis on the *ryse*.

Doug. Virgil, 403, 22.

In these passages it seems used in the sing. *Rise* signifies branch in some early specimens of E. poetry. V. Warton's Hist., E. P. i. 32.

And therupon he had a gay surplise,
As white as is the blosme upon the *rise*.

Chaucer Miller's T. ver. 3324.

"Hot peasecods," one began to cry,

"Strawberry ripe, and cherries in the *rise*."

Lydgate's London Lyckpenny.

Ellis, Spec. E. P. i. 325.

i.e., on the twig.

2. In the pl. it denotes brushwood, or small twigs, S.

Down the thruch *ryss* ane revir ran with stremis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 9.

This passage, not understood by Lord Hailes, is evidently, as Mr. Pinkerton observes, "through the bushes." The words have, from inadvertency, been transposed. They are printed in *Evergreen*, xi. 24. Down throwch the *ryes*, &c.

The term is also used in Orkney. The branches of heath, juniper, &c., are called the *ryes* of such a plant.

3. The branches of trees after they are lopped off, S. [V. RISLES.]

STAKE AND RISE, STAIK AND RYSE. 1. Pales for enclosing ground, S.

Formed by stakes driven into the earth, and thin boughs nailed across; in some places, by twigs wattled or intertwined, which is the ancient mode.

"That na man mak heigis of dry *staiikis*, *rise* or *stikis*, or yit of hewin wod, bot allanerly of lyand wod." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 94. Edit. 1568.

"Victorine capitane of Britane commandit the Britonis by general edict to byg the wal betuix Abir-corne and Dunbritane with *staiik* and *ryse* in thair strangest maner to saif thaym fra inuasion of Scottis & Pichtia." Bellend. Cron., B. vii. 6. Palis audibusque; Boeth.

2. Partition walls on land or in houses. Perthis.

"At that time, the houses in Rannoch were huts of, what they called, *Stake and Rise*." P. Fortingal, Perth. Statist. Acc., ii. 453.

The same phrase is applied to the partition-walls in many cottages. These are called walls of *stake and rise*; "i.e., of stakes, and small twigs, ropes or such like, twisted about them, and then plastered over." Rudd. vo. *Risis*.

3. Metaph. a discourse which is not fully written. A minister is said to prepare his sermons in the *stake and ryse way*, who writes them only in the form of skeletons, without extending the illustrations, S.

In the Gloss. to Edda Saemund the affinity is remarked between Isl. *hris*, virgultum, and Heb. *מרש*, *Moresk*, which is used in the same sense, as strictly denoting brushwood; (Virgultum densum et implexum; Stock. Clav.) Gr. *pos*, frutex, L. B. *rauseum*. Vo. *Hris*.

Isl. *hris*, virgultum, Su.-G. *ris*, id. whence *ris-a*, to beat with rods; Isl. *hris-ar*, *hrisk-ior*, a place beset with twigs or brushwood; sometimes a marsh of this description, palus virgultis consita; Verel. Teut. *rysk-en*, virgulta, rami; Su.-G. *raska*, congeries virgultorum. This *Seren*. (vo. *Rush*) derives from *rask-a*, vento agitare. If this etymon be well-founded, we may view A.-S. *hrisc-ian*, stridere, *rispare*, as a cognate term. This, again, may be viewed as an oblique use of the old Moes.-G. v. *hris-jan*, to shake, because of the rustling noise, caused by the shaking of trees, armour, &c.

To RICE the Water. To throw plants or branches of trees into a river, to frighten the salmon, before using the *lister*. The effect is, that they become stupid and lie motionless, Selkirks.

[To RISHLE, v. a. and n. V. REESHLE.]

[RISHLE, RISHLIN. V. under REESHLE.]

VOL. IV.

To RISK, v. n. [1. To cut grass growing near a dyke, with a corn hook, Shetl. V. REESK.]

2. To make "a noise like the tearing of roots," GL. Burns.

—Thy suld tail thou wad hae whiskit,
An' spread abreed thy weel-fill'd brisket,—
Till spritty knowes wad rair't and risket,—

Burns, iii. 143.

It seems properly to refer to the noise made by bulrushes, and the like, when hastily passed through. V. the preceding etymon.

[RISKINS, s. pl. Coarse grass growing near a dyke, Shetl.]

RISKISH, adj. A term applied to soil, Gall.

"*Riskish Lan*," land of a wet and boggy nature; the plough *rairs* and *riskis* in it when ploughing;" Gall. Encycl. V. *RISK*, v.

May not the term refer to its abounding with *Reesk*? V. REESKIZ.

RISKOURS, s. Recourse.

"Thocht the river of Tiber was impediment to thaim to fle abak, yit thay war constrenit to have thare utir *riskours* to the samin." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 50.

RISLES, s. pl. [Sticks, cudgels, rough branches; Isl. *hris*, Su.-G. *ris*, a rod or twig. V. REESHLE.]

"Shoe [the ship Michael] was ten foot thick within the wallis of cutted *risles* of oak, so that no cannon could doe at hir." Piscottie's Cron., p. 257. "Outted *gests* of oak;" Ed. 1728, p. 107.

[In Ayra, a pliant rod or wand is still called a *risle* or *riskle*.]

RISP, RISPIE, s. The coarse grass that grows in marshy ground, S.

And hard on burd into the blemit meids,
Amangis the grene *rispis* and the reids,
Arryvit scho—

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 10.

Rispe is used in this sense in Wallace, Edit. 1648, instead of *Reyes*, MS. V. REYSS, and RESP.

—"The hay-rope—was made of *risp*, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes." Blackw. Mag., Aug., 1823, p. 190.

"I was among the green *rispies* of my native fields; and thought I was listening to a voice as sweet as the cushat's croud." Tournay, p. 281.

RISP, s. A sort of file used by carpenters, S. *Rasp*, E.

To RISP, v. a. 1. To rub with a file or rasp, S. Isl. *risp-a*, scalpere.

2. To rub any hard bodies together; as to *risp the teeth*, S.

[3. As a v. n., to grate, to make a grating or rasping sound, S.]

[RISPIN', s. A rasping, grating noise; also, the act of rasping, Clydes.]

RISPINS, RISPINGS, s. pl. Filings; *rispins o' bread*, crumbs of bread, S.

F

Su.-G. *rasp-a*, Germ. *rasp-en*, Fr. *rasp-er*, Hisp. *rasp-ar*, Ital. *rasp-are*, id. Wachter views these terms as formed, by metathesis, from Isl. *reps-a*, cum aliorum injuria corrudere; and this from Germ. *reib-en*, to rub.

RISPIE, s. Coarse grass. V. **RISP.**

RISSILLIS, RYSSILLIS, adj. Of or belonging to Lisle.

"Item, ane coit of *riessillis* blak freist with ane small waiting tres of blak silk, with buttonis of the samyne." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 86.

"To pay Gilbert Freasyr als mekle Flemyss money as he warit to the said Gilbert on certane blak clayth allegit *Ryssillis* blak." Aberd. Reg., V. 14, A. 1533.

As many of our ancient names of cloths, colours, &c., are borrowed from the places whence they were imported, and this species of black is distinguished from *Paris* blak, mentioned in the article immediately preceding; this might be cloth imported from Lisle, a well known city in the Low Countries, the Teut. name of which was *Ryssel*. V. Kilian, Nomenclat.

RISTLE, s. The name given to a plough of a particular form, formerly, if not still, used in the island of North-Uist.

The ordinary plough is drawn by four horses; and they have a little plough also called *Ristle*, i.e., a thing that cleaves, the coulter of which is in form of a sickle, and it is drawn sometimes by one, and sometimes by two horses, according as the ground is. The design of this little plough is to draw a deep line in the ground, to make it more easy for the big plough to follow, which otherwise would be much retarded by the strong roots of bent lying deep in the ground, that are cut out by the little plough." Martin's West Isl., p. 53, 54.

Isl. *rist-a*, secare, excenterare; Su.-G. *rista upp iorden*, sulcos terras inarare. Thre informs us, that *rist* denotes "the iron which is fixed before the plow-share, for directing the line of the furrow; being synon. with E. coulter." Lat. *rastellum*, signifies a small harrow, also a spade, from *rado*, *rasi*, to shave. For all these terms, *ristle*, *coulter*, (Lat. *cultrum*, a knife) and *rastellum* suggest the idea of cutting.

To RIT, RET, v. a. 1. To make a narrow longitudinal incision in the ground, with a spade or other sharp instrument, as a line of direction for future labour, Loth., Ettr. For.

"You had better *rit* the hail length of the ditch, before ye begin." "An ye will *rit* the fale, I'll tak them up."

2. To scratch, Loth, South of S.; as, "Dinna *rit* the table wi' that nail."

RIT, RITT, s. 1. A slight incision made in the ground, ibid.

"Ye scart the land with a bit thing ye ca' a plough—ye might as weel give it a *ritt* with the teeth of a redding-kame." The Pirate, ii. 23.

2. A scratch made on a board, &c., ibid.

For the etymon V. **RAT**, which is radically the same.

RITMASTER, s. A captain or master of horse.

"At present there was very little difference between the King's secret council, and Dalziel's council of war. Duke Hamilton was only *Rit-master* Hamilton, as the General used to call him, Rothes was *Rit-master* Lealy,

Linlithgow was Colonel Livingstone, and so of the rest." Wodrow, i. 271.

Belg. *rit-meester*, id. Teut. *rit-meester*, *rit-meester*, *ryd-meester*, dux equitatus, magister equitum, from *rit*, *ryd*, equitatus.

RITNACRAP, s. 1. Root nor crap, or top, Ayr.

2. Metaph. used to denote a mystery, ibid. In this case probably a negative is conjoined.

RITTOCH, s. The greater Tern, Orkn.

"The Greater Tern, (*Sterna hirundo*, Lin. Syst.) which is here known by the name of the *Rittoch*, appears only in summer." Barry's Orkney, p. 303.

G. Andr. gives *rit-ur* as the Isl. name of the sea-pie; *Avis marina*, *pica marina*, vulgo *risa*, p. 200; According to Penn. in Isl. the Kittiwake is called *Risa*, Norw. *Notterea*, Zool., p. 539.

RITTOCKS, s. pl. The refuse of tallow, when it is first melted and strained, Ettr. For.; *Cracklins*, S. B.

This must be a dimin. from Teut. *ruet*, sebum, E. *suet*; *rueten keerse*, sebaea candela, a tallow candle. In Belg. it is softened into *reusel*. Isl. *ruda* signifies rejectamentum.

To RIV, v. a. and n. 1. To sew coarsely and slightly, Shetl.

[2. To enclose, shut up; as is done with pigs or poultry, Banffs.]

3. To rivet, to clinch, Aberd. V. **ROOVE**, synon.

This might seem allied to Su.-G. *rif*, ruptura, *rifw-a*, hiacere; q. to sew so as to leave great gaps or interstices. It appears, however, that the word had originally signified to stitch or sew; for this is the sense of Isl. *rif-a*—sarcire, resarcire, *rif-a saman*, consuere. The Isl. term seems now applied to inferior sewing. For Halderson renders it by Dan. *stikker*, to botch.

[**Riv, s.** 1. The dawn, daybreak; as, "The *riv* o' the dim," the first break of the darkness; "The lady hen sings to the *riv*," the lark sings to the dawn, Shetl.

2. An enclosure for pigs or poultry, Banffs.]

RIVA, s. A cleft in a rock, Shetl.

"He turned from the precipice,—and—proceeded towards a *riva*, or cleft in the rock, containing a path, called Erick's steps." The Pirate, i. 167.

Isl. *ri/a*, rima, fissura, from *ryf-a*, lacerare, rumpere; Su.-G. *rif*, *refwa*, Dan. *revne*, id. E. *rift*, S. *rive*.

RIVE, s. 1. A rent or tear, S. Isl. *ryf*, from *rifwa*, to rend.

2. The act of laying hold with the teeth, and eating hastily, S.

"We were obliged to ride out to a little hollow place in a wild moor,—where our horses got nothing but a *rive* o' heather." Perils of Man, ii. 246.

[3. Energetic accomplishment of work, Banffs., Clydes.

4. Much work done, *ibid.*]

- * To RIVE, *v. a.* 1. "To plough; spoken of ground that has either long lain in lea, or has never been ploughed before;" S.

I'll hew down the aik, the beech, and ash,
An' rise ilk bonnie green, &c.

Edin. Mag., July, 1819, p. 527.

- [2. To do any kind of work with energy, Banffs. Clydes.; *liter.* to tear at it.]

- [To RIVE *at*, *v. a.* To continue tearing, or working with energy, *ibid.*]

- To RIVE *out*, or *up*, *v. a.* To break up ground that is very tough, or has been long unploughed, S.

"His hienes and his hienes predecessouris, for the help and relief of his pure commonis in diuers pairtis of this realm, hes reseruit great quantitie of mureis and vtheris commoun landis nawayis disponit in propertie to ony particulare persone, nochtwithstanding quhair-of, diuersa persones hes ryvis out, parkit, teillit, sawin, and laubourit great portionis of the samin commounes without ony richt of propertie competent to thaim," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 228.

Sw. *upri/v-a*, to tear up, Dan. *rive* seems to approach most nearly to this use of the term; *At rive skrud op*, to pluck or grub up weeds. Isl. *rif-a jurtir* *ur jord*, id.

- [To RIVE, *up*, *v. n.* To clear, to brighten; spoken of the weather, Banffs., Clydes.]

- [RIVER, *s.* One who works with energy, Banffs.]

- [RIVIN, *adj.* Energetic, *ibid.*]

- RIVE, *s.* [The sea-shore, reef, landing-place; E. *reef*; Chaucer uses *rivage* for sea-shore.]

Now bringeth me attie rice,
Schip and other thing;
Ye se me nevir olive,
Bot gif ich Ysonde bring.

Sir Tristrem, p. 34.

"The sea shore, from *ripa*, Lat." Gl. Tristr. Perhaps rather from Isl. *rif*, *reif*, *brevia*; q. the place where ships of small burden lie, for receiving passengers, as being shallow.

O.E. "*Ryryn* to lond as shippes & botya. Applico. Apello." Prompt. Parv.

[Du. *rif*, a reef, riff, sand; Isl. *rif*, a reef in the sea; Dan. *rev*, Sw. *ref*, a sand-bank: allied to Isl. *rifa*, to rive, to rend.]

- RIVLIN, *s.* Expl. "a sandal of raw hide;" Shetl., Orkn.

This is evidently the same with S. *rullion*. V. REWELYNYS.

- [RIVVOCH, *s.* Same with RIVA, q.v., Shetl.]

- [RIWELL. *Roelle*, a sort of buckler, Wallace, i. x. 106, S.

- To RIZAR, *v. a.* 1. To dry in the sun. A *rizart haddock*, one dried in this manner, S.

Fr. *ressoré*, parched, or dried, by the sun.

"A foreign set of gilt glass bottles uniformly made part of the equipage of the breakfast-table; but—the substantialities consisted of *rizzart* haddies, eggs, ham, wheaten bread, oat cakes, jellies," &c. The Smugglers, ii. 75.

2. Applied to clothes, which have been so long exposed to the open air, as to be half-dried, Roxb.

- RIZAR, *s.* A drying by means of heat, properly that of the sun, S.

- RIZARDS, RIZARS, RIZZER-BERRIES, *s. pl.* The name given to Red Currants; *uvae Corinthiacae*, S.

"There are also at Scalloway some Goose and *Rizzer-berrie* bushes, which use every year to be laden with fruit, which are a great rarity in this place of the world." Brand's Orkney, p. 80.

"For *Rizar* Tarts. Strip ripe *rizars* off the stalks, then lay them in your shapes, with plenty of sugar, cinnamon, and orange peel, so bake them." Receipts in Cookery, p. 19.

I can form no idea of the origin, unless the word be corr. from Fr. *raisin*; currants being denominated *raisins de Corinthe*. In C. B. *rhesinwydden* is a currant-bush.

- RIZZIM, *s.* A stalk of corn, Aberd.

A.-S. *hris*, frondes; Isl. *hris*, virga. But it seems more nearly allied to Teut. *recessem*, racemus, a cluster.

- To RIZZLE, *v. n.* To rustle, Gall.

"*Rizzling*. Any thing, such as straw, is said to be *rizzling*, when it is free of moisture, quite dry, rustling;" Gall. Enc.

A.-S. *hrisel-an*, crepitare; but in its form more nearly allied to Teut. *ryssel-en*, id. strepitu quodam levi moveri, ut virgulae, &c. submissum murmur edere, ut frondes.

- RIZZLES, *s. pl.* "A species of berry, sometimes—called *Russles*," Gall. Enc.; probably the same with *Rizards*, red Currants.

- [RO, *s.* Any poor animal is called "a poor ro," Shetl. Swed. *ro*, quiet, rest, repose.]

- * ROAD, *s.* "Large way, path."

I refer to this E. word, to take notice of some idioms, in which it occurs, that seem to be peculiar to S.

- IN *one's* ROAD. 1. Applied to one who is deemed a hindrance, incumbrance, or restraint to another. "Ye're like the gudeman's mother, ay in the gudewife's road," S.

In this Prov., *Gait* is sometimes used for road.

The sense of this adage is illustrated by another: "Happy is she who marries the son of a dead mother."

—"There is rarely a good understanding between a daughter in law and her husband's mother." Kelly, p. 162.

2. *I wadna see you in my road.* Addressed to one, who, under the pretence of working, is viewed as merely impeding another, S. It is generally the language of an active or impatient person to one who is slow in operation.

OUT OF one's ROAD. 1. Used in a negative form, of one who never loses sight of his own interest, who has the knack of turning every occurrence to his own advantage; as, "Happen what will, ye're never out o' your road," S.

2. Applied to a person who is not easily incommoded, who without disappointment or irritation can submit to circumstances that would be vexatious to others, S.

TO ROAD, v. a. and n. [1. To make a road through, to beat into a path, by frequent passage; as, "The hares hae roadit the corn," Clydes., Banffs.]

2. Applied to small game, which when found by the setting dogs, instead of taking wing, run along the ground before the sportsman, Roxb.

3. To follow game running in this manner, ibid.

Evidently from the E. *a.* denoting a way.

ROADMAN, s. [1. The person who has charge of the roads in a district, S.]

2. A labourer who works on the roads, mending and keeping them in order, S.]

3. A carter; properly one who drives stones for mending the public roads, Perth.

Had you liv'd lang t've felt the smarts
O' rugged Roadman's whips an' carts,
Sic pain an' drudg'ry you wad thol'd,
You'd cur'd the day that you were foal'd;
Through wind and weet aye draggin stanes
Wi' scarce a hyde to hap your banes.

The Roadman's Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 58.

ROAN, s. A congeries of brushwood, Dumfr.

"All at once the footpath parted with the stream, and after conducting us through a roan of stunted oak and hazel, placed us on a little swelling knoll." Blackw. Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 145. V. ROAN, and ROSIN.

• **ROAN, s.** [The name given to a roan-coloured horse; also a cow of the same colour, Ayr.]

The caves [calvis] and ky met in the loan,
The man ran wi' a rung to red;
Then by came an ill-willy roan,
And brodit his buttocks till he bled.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, Herd's Coll., ii. 127.

In Lord Hailes' Ed. *cow* is the word used, p. 217.

[O. Fr. *rouën*; "Cheral rouën, a roane horse," Cotgr. Mod. Fr. *rouan*, Span. *ruano*, Ital. *roano*, roan.]

ROB, ROBIN, ROBENE. Abbreviations of the name Robert, S.

Robene, Acts Ja. II., Fol. 32. "*Robene Gray*."

[**ROBBIE-RIN, s.** Diarrhœa, Shetl.]

ROBIN-A-REE, s. "A game of the *ingle-nuit*, much like the *Preest-cat*; only in

passing the *brunt-stick* round the ring, the following rhyme is said:—

*Robin-a-Ree, ye'll no dee wi' me,
Tho' I birl ye roun' a three times and three.
O Robin-a-Ree, O Robin-a-Ree,
O dinna let Robin-a-Reerie dee!*"

Gall. Enceyl.

ROBIN-HOOD. A play condemned in our old Acts of Parliament.

The nature of it is partly explained in the following verses:—

In May quhen men yeil everichone,
With *Robene Houd* and Littill-Johne,
To bring in bowis and birkin bobbynis;
Now all sic game is fastlings gone,
But gif it be amangs clovin *Robbynis*.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 187, MS.

Birkin bobbynis means, the seed-pods of birch. *Robbynis* may either be *ruffians*, or denote bankrupts, q. cloven or broken. Fr. *Robin* is used as a term of reproach. *Robin a trouvé Marion*, a notorious knave hath found a notable quean. *Roben*, a short-gown, is used in composition in a similar sense: *La sequele au robon*, mean tradesmen, the refuse, &c. Cotgr.

Arnot has thrown together the principal circumstances relating to this ancient custom.

"The celebration of games by the populace, in honour of their Deities and heroes, is of the greatest antiquity, and formed the principal part of the Pagan religion. The *Floralia* of Rome seems to have been continued with our forefathers, after the introduction of Christianity, under the title of May-games. The custom observed at this day in England, of dancing about May poles, and of carrying through the streets of London pyramids of plate adorned with garlands, undoubtedly originated from the same Pagan institution. As the memory of the original heroes of those games had been long lost, it was extremely natural to substitute a recent favourite, in room of an obsolete heathen deity. *Robin Hood*, a bold and popular outlaw of the twelfth century, by his personal courage, his dextrous management of the bow, and by displaying a species of humanity and generosity in supplying the necessities of the poor with the spoils he had robbed from the wealthy, became the darling of the populace. His achievements have been celebrated in innumerable songs and stories. As for the game which has been instituted to his honour, it is not so easy to describe what it was, as how strongly it was the object of popular attachment.

"The game of *Robin Hood* was celebrated in the month of May. The populace assembled previous to the celebration of this festival, and chose some respectable member of the corporation to officiate in the character of *Robin Hood*, and another in that of *Little John*, his squire. Council Register, V. i., p. 30. Upon the day appointed, which was a Sunday or holiday, the people assembled in military array, and went to some adjoining field, where, either as actors or spectators, the whole inhabitants of the respective towns were convened. In this field they probably amused themselves with a representation of *Robin Hood's* predatory exploits, or of his encounters with the officers of justice. A learned prelate preaching before Edward VI. observes, that he once came to a town upon a holy-day, and gave information on the evening before of his design to preach. But next day when he came to church, he found the door locked. He tarried half an hour ere the key could be found; and, instead of a willing audience, some one told him, 'This is a busy day with us; we cannot hear you. It is *Robin Hood's* day. The parish are gone abroad to gather for *Robin Hood*. I pray you let (i.e., hinder) them not. I was fain (says the bishop), to give place to *Robin*'

Hood. I thought my rochet should have been regarded, though I were not; but it would not serve; it was fain to give place to *Robin Hood's* men." Latimer's Sermons, p. 73, A. D. 1550.

"As numerous meetings for disorderly mirth are apt to engender tumult, when the minds of the people came to be agitated with religious controversy, it was found necessary to repress the game of *Robin Hood* by public statute. Acts Mar. 1555, c. 61. The populace were by no means willing to relinquish their favourite amusement. Year after year the magistrates of Edinburgh were obliged to exert their authority in repressing this game. (Council Register, V. iv., p. 4, 30); often ineffectually. In the year 1561, the mob were so enraged at being disappointed in making a *Robin Hood*, that they rose in mutiny, seized on the city-gates, committed robberies upon strangers; and one of the ring-leaders being condemned by the magistrates to be hanged, the mob forced open the jail, set at liberty the criminal and all the prisoners, and broke in pieces the gibbet erected at the cross for executing the malefactor. They next assaulted the magistrates, who were sitting in the council-chamber, and who fled to the tolbooth for shelter, where the mob attacked them, battering the doors, and pouring stones thro' the windows. Application was made to the deacons of the corporations to appease the tumult. Remaining, however, unconcerned spectators, they made this answer: 'They will be magistrates alone, let them rule the multitude alone.' The magistrates were kept in confinement, till they made proclamation be published, offering indemnity to the rioters upon laying down their arms. Still, however, so late as the year 1592, we find the General Assembly complaining of the profanation of the Sabbath, by making of *Robin Hood* plays.—Book of Universal Kirk, p. 414." Hist. Edinburgh, pp. 77, 79.

The phrase, *gathering for Robin Hood*, refers to the custom of a number of people going through the country to collect money for defraying the expenses of this exhibition; as, for purchasing dresses in which the actors were to appear. Ritson has given some curious extracts, on this subject, from Lyson's Environs of London.

"1 Hen. 8. Rec^d for *Robyn Hod's* gaderyng 4 marks.

5 Hen. 8. Rec^d for *Robin Hood's* gaderyng at Croydon, 0 9 4

11 Hen. 8. Paid for three broad yerds of roset for makyng the frer's cote, 0 3 6

—Shoes for the mores daunsars, the frere and mayde Maryan at 7d. a payre, 0 5 4

16 Hen. 8. Rec^d at the church-ale and *Robyn hode* all things deducted, 3 10 6

&c. &c." Ritson's Robin Hood, i. civ. cv.

It might appear, from one expression used by Arnot, that the prohibition of this game was the effect of the Reformation. But the act of Parliament was made against it so early as the year 1551, several years before the general reception of Protestant principles in Scotland. It might give no offence to the court, that this game was celebrated on Sabbath and on holidays. But men of sober minds must have observed, that, however innocent at first view, it had in fact an immoral tendency; as it consisted in the honourable commemoration of the manners of a notorious robber. It has been said indeed, that "the character of *Robin Hood* and the outlaws of these early ages, when a proper allowance has been made for the violence of an occupation to which the impolitic severity of the laws compelled them, was not such as to awaken in us much disapprobation;"—that he "robbed the rich only," &c. V. Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 197, 198. The laws, with respect to the royal forests, were indeed exceedingly severe. But the individual had, on this account, no right to

live in a state of rebellion. In proportion as the memory of *Robin Hood* was regarded by the vulgar, they must have been alienated from subjection to their rightful rulers, when a law seemed severe; and armed against the rich, at least in their inclinations.

There seems to have been sufficient reason for the exercise of civil authority in the suppression of this game. It is natural enough to suppose that villains, taking advantage of the gathering for *Robin Hood*, would at times carry the matter so far as to imitate this celebrated character in the very mode of gathering. This, we find, was actually done. Knox accordingly gives the following more particular account of the conduct of "the rascall multitude," who "wer steired up to mak a *Robin Huid*."

"Bot yet they cessat not to molest, alswell the inhabitants of Edinburgh, as divers cuntreymen, taking from thame money, and threatening sum with farther injureis: Quharewith the Magistrates of the toun hiely offendet, tuk more deligent heid to sic as resortet to the toun, and apprehendet ane of the principall of that misordour, named *Kyllone*, a cordinar, quhome they put to ane assayis; and being convicted, (for he could not be absolved, for he was the chief man that *spoylled* Johnne Moubry of ten crowns of the Sone) they thoct to have executed judgment upoun him, and erectet a gibbet benethe the croce." Hist., p. 269, 270.

Sir W. Scott has remarked on what is said, l. 13, concerning Fr. Robin; "It is used as a diminutive, denoting a lawyer, or gentleman of the long robe."

This corresponds with the explanation given of the term in Dict. Trev. Se dit pour un homme de Robe ou de Palais; mais c'est un terme un peu méprisant; C'est un Robin, les gens d'épée disent: Voyez un peu ces Robins.

The good Aberdonians had been very zealous in enforcing the Acts of Parliament against this sport.

"Nane to tak upone hand to mak ony conventiounes with taburne, plaing on pype or fedill, or haue anseingyes to convene the quenis legis in chesing of *Robin Huid*, Litill Johnne, Abbot of ressource (sic), Queyne of Maj, or siclyk to contraveyne the statutis of Parliament." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

ROBIN-RIN-THE-HEDGE, s. "A trailing kind of weed, which runs along hedges;" Gall. Encycl.

[This is the Galium Aperine, Goosegrass, or Cleavers, a common plant in our hedges, and well known by country children, who often amuse themselves by making it cling to one's dress or hair.]

To ROBORATE, v. n. 1. To strengthen, Aberd. Reg.

2. To confirm in whatever way.

3. To confirm in a legal manner.

"To call & roborate." Aberd. Reg., V. 17.

"Peace was roborat with the Danyis in this sort. King Charlis douchtir sailhe geuin in mariage to Roland," &c. Belleuden's Cron., B. x. c. 22.

Lat. robor-are, to make strong; L.B. robo-ratio, confirmatio.

ROCH, ROCHE, ROTCHE, s. A rock, Fr. roche.

Na bridill may him dant, nor bustuons dynt,
Nor bra, hie roche, nor brail stulis stynt.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 94, 20.

"The depe hou cauernis of cleuchis & rotche craggis ansuert vitit ane hie not." Compl. S., p. 59. Roch, Burrow Acts, c. 62. O. E. roche.

In then at the *roche* the ladies ryde.

Sir Orpheo, Rilson's E. M. R., II. 262.

O.E. "*Rock* stone. Rupa. Rupes. Saxum. Scopulus." Prompt. Parv.

ROCH, ROCHE, ROCHT, (gutt.), *adj.* 1. Rough, [coarse, as applied to grass; raw, as applied to hides;] as, "To by thair hyddis *roche* or sneycht;" *Aberd. Reg. V. SNEYCHT.*

2. Unshorn, applied to sheep. *V. ROUCH*, sense 5.

3. Rough or unpolished; "xl. layd of *rocht* stane acclamyt at him;" *Aberd. Reg., V. 16.* "*Rocht* waw stainis," i.e., wall stones, *ibid.*

ROCH AN' RICHT, *adv.* Entirely; indifferently well; also, boorish, *Aberd. V. ROUCH.*

ROCHE, *s.* Apparently, a cartridge for firing off artillery.

"There was in her—thre or foure last of powder, some croaletis [coralets?], and *roches* of small ordinance, and eam bisquet, and sic lyk." *Bannatyne's Journal, p. 147.*

Perhaps from Fr. *roch de sue*, a composition made of sulphur, saltpetre, charcoal, and gunpowder, used for charging bombs. *V. Dict. Trev.*

[**ROCHT**, *adj.* *V. ROCH*, *adj.*]

[**ROCHT**, *pret.* Raught, dealt (a blow), *Barbour, vi. 626, Skeat's Ed.*]

* **ROCK**, *s.* A sort of confection; more fully, *Gibraltair rock*, perhaps from its fancied resemblance in colour to the *rocks* of that celebrated fortress, *S.*

ROCKAT, *s.* A surplice, or loose upper garment, *E. rochet*; *Gl. Sibb.*

Sa.-G. Germ. rock, Alem. rokke, A.-S. roce, S. B. rocc-us, Arm. rocket, Fr. rochet, an outer garment, Penn. roucat, the covering of a bed made of skins.

ROCK-COD, *s.* A species of cod, found in a *rocky* bottom, *S.*

Dan. klipsk, a large salt cod from Iceland, seems to borrow its name from the same circumstance.

ROCK-DOO, *s.* The wild pigeon, *Columba oenas*, *Linn., Mearns.*

It seems to have been denominated from the circumstance mentioned concerning the pigeon by Pennant, that "in the wild state it breeds in holes of *rocks*, and hollows of trees, for which reason some writers stile it *Columba cavernalis*." He adds in a note, "*The Columba azatalis*, a small sort that is frequent on most of our cliffs, is only a variety of the wild pigeon. *Aldr. Av. ii. 227.*" *V. Zool., p. 217.*

ROCKEL, *s.* The porch or vestibule, *Banffs. V. BUCKIE-TYAUVE.*

Perhaps changed from its original application. *Dan. rospul*, is "a vent-hole for the smoke to go through."

ROCKETY-ROW, *s.* A play in which two persons stand with their backs to each

other; and, the one passing his arms under the shoulders of the other, they alternately lift each other from the ground, *Aberd., Tweedd.; synon. Seesaw, E.*

ROCKING, *s.* 1. A name for a friendly visit, *Ayrs.*

On Fasten-een we had a *rockin*,
To ca' the crack and weave our stockin;
And there was muckle fun an' jokin.

Burns, III. 235.

V. Append., p. 381.

"There is another custom here, less noted indeed, but seeming of equal antiquity, commonly known in the language of the country by the name of *rocking*, that is, when neighbours visit one another in pairs, or three or more in company, during the moon-light of winter or spring, and spend the evening alternately in one another's houses. It is here marked, because the custom seems to have arisen when spinning on the *rock* or *distaf* was in use, which therefore was carried along with the visitant to a neighbour's house. The custom still prevails, though the *rock* is laid aside; and when one neighbour says to another, in the words of former days, 'I am coming over with my *rock*,' he means no more than to tell him that he intends soon to spend an evening with him." *P. Muirkirk, Statist. Acc., vii. 612, 613.*

In many places in the West of S. the term is now used for a tea-visit among country people. The entertainment is of a pretty substantial kind. Besides tea, there is a service of cheese, of bacon and beef friel, of ham and oat cakes, of wheaten bread and butter covered with carraways, of a kind of plum-pudding, &c. often in succession. These are succeeded by a dram; frequently by punch during the progress of the evening; and sometimes a dance crowns the whole.

2. The term is now generally used to denote an assignation between lovers, *Lanarks.*

In the upper ward of Lanarkshire, in the winter nights, during moonlight, the servants of neighbouring *farm-towns* pay one another friendly visits. Some of them have been known to go to the distance of 4 or 5 miles. The maid servants carry their wheels with them, and the men sometimes take a *schank*. The men of course convey the lasses home, after the *rocking* is over;—The lasses, in fact, would never go a *rocking*, if they had not previously *trysted* with their sweet-hearts to see them home.

ROCKER, *s.* The name given to one who attends a *Rocking*, *West of S.*

"It was the custom at *rockings*, to entertain each other with stories of ghosts, &c., and he was esteemed the most acceptable *rockier*, whose memory was most plentifully stored with such thrilling narratives." *Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 153.*

ROCKING-STANE, *s.* A stone so poised by art, as to move at the slightest touch, *S.*

And still, when blood-drops, clotted this,

Hang the grey moss upon,

The spirit murmurs from within,

And shakes the *rocking stone*.

Minstrelsy Border, II. 396.

"The *rocking stone*, commonly reckoned a Druidical monument, has always been held in superstitious veneration by the people. The popular opinion, which supposes them to be inhabited by a spirit, coincides with that of the ancient Icelanders, who worshipped the daemons, which they believed to inhabit great stones. It is related in the *Kristnisaga*, chap. 2, that the first

Icelandic bishop, by chanting a hymn over one of these sacred stones, immediately after his arrival in the island, split it, expelled the spirit, and converted its worshippers to christianity." N. *ibid.*, p. 405.

ROCKLAY, ROKELY, s. A short cloak, S. *A reid rocklay*, a scarlet cloak worn by women, Ang.

He coft me a *rokely* o' blue.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 183.

The lasses syne pat on their shoon
Their *rokleys* and their fine lace.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 91.

"A cloak for a woman." N.

This seems most nearly allied to Su.-G. *rocklin*, a surplice. V. **ROCKAT**.

"Luckie Macleary—having put on her clean toy, *rokelay*, and scarlet plaid, gravely awaited the arrival of the company, in full hope of custom and profit." *Waverley*, i. 147.

ROCKLE, s. A pebble, Ayrs.

Fr. *rockaille*, "rocks, rockiness," Cotgr.; O. Fr. *rochal*, cristal de roche, Roquefort.

ROCKLIE, adj. Abounding with pebbles, *ibid.*

ROCKMAN, s. A bird catcher, Orkn.; so named from the hazardous nature of his employment, being often suspended from the top of a perpendicular rock.

RODDEN-FLEUK, s. The turbot, also *Roan-fleuk*, Aberd., Mearns.; *Raan-fleuk*, Loth.

"By some singular chance, the halibut, a coarse dry fish, is in Scotland styled the Turbot, which in Scotland is called *Rodden-fleuk*; the last word being a general denomination for flounders and other flat fish." *Pinkerton's Geography*, i. 192.

"The fish commonly caught on the coast of the Mearns are haddocks, whittings, cod, (here called *kiele*), ling, halibut, scate, turbot, (called here *rodden fleuk*, and bannock fluke) and flounders; all of which are in great abundance." *Agr. Surv. Kincard.*, p. 415.

This has been expl. q. *red-flounder*. Some think that it is designed from the colour of the spots, as resembling *Roddens*, i.e., the berries of the *Roan-tree*.

RODDIKIN, RUDDIKIN, s. The fourth stomach of a cow, sheep, or of any ruminating animal, S. the Atomason; the same with **REID**, q. v.

"What indeed can be more shocking than to be addressed, at a dinner table, by a pair of rosy lips in such terms as these: Pray, sir, allow me to help you, I shall send you a nice piece of *ruddikin*: pray permit me to add a little of the *monyfly*." *Blackw. Mag.*, 1817, p. 302.

This seems a diminutive from Teut. *rood*, id., q. the little stomach, as being that of a calf. V. **KIN** termin., and **MINKIN**. Although *echin-us*, is the Lat. name, we can scarcely suppose so heterogeneous and tautological a mixture, as that this should be combined with the Teut. designation.

RODDING, RODDIE, s. A narrow path; properly that made by the treading of sheep, South of S.

"It is a deep cleuch, wi' a sma' sheep *rodding* through the linn not a foot wide." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 134. Evidently from E. *road*.

[**RODDING, RODDIN, part. pr.** Making roads, as through grass or growing corn, as, "The hares hae begun *roddin* the corn," S.]

RODDING TIME. The time of spawning.

"It is said that the raising of the Damhead of Partick mill, upon the Kelvin, is the sole cause why the fish come not up in *rodding time* to the Glazert." P. *Campaie, Statist. Acc.*, xv. 321, V. **RED, REDD, s.**

RODEN-TREE, s. The mountain-ash, S. B. V. **ROUN-TREE**.

RODENS, s. pl. The berries of the roan or rowan-tree, S. B.

"You will likewise find in severall places of the country not far from the town, severall sorts of Pinastrea, as also a kind of fruit tree called Cormes, not much unlike our Raun-tree, the fruit thereof hangs in clusters like our *Roddens*: but of an other colour, and bigness, every one being as big as a plumb." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 31.

Johnstone, Lodbroskar-Quida, p. 82, derives the term, as used in this form, from Isl. *rodinn*, *rube-factus*. Hinc, he says, Scot. *Roddins*, i.e., *ruber fructus sorbi*.

[**RODGER, s.** Any animal, person, or thing, that is large and ugly, is so called, *Banffs.*]

[To **RODGER, v. a.** 1. To behave like a bully, *ibid.*

2. To beat severely or cruelly, *ibid.*]

[**RODGERIN, RODGERAN, s.** 1. Coarse, rude behaviour, *ibid.*

2. A severe beating, *ibid.*]

ROE, s. The sail-yard; Su.-G. *ro*, *segel-ro*, id.

"With power—to apprehend their persons, seize on their vessels, and take their sails from their *roes*," &c. *Acts Cha. I*, Ed. 1814, VI. 192. V. **RA, RAY**.

ROEBUCK-BERRY, s. The Stone-bramble berry, S. *Rubus Saxatilis*, Linn.

"Wild fruits are here in great abundance, such as—bird-cherry called here hagberry, rasp-berries, *Roebuck-berries*, and strawberries," &c. P. *Lanark, Lanarks, Statist. Acc.*, xv. 25.

"They [roes] feed during winter on grass, and are remarkably fond of the *Rubus Saxatilis*, called in the Highlands, on that account, the *Roebuck Berry*." *Pennant's Tour in S.*, 1769, p. 107.

A similar name is given in Sw. to another species of the *Rubus*, the *chamæmorus*. It is called *hiortron*, or the hart-bramble; Linn. *Flor. Suec.* No. 449.

[**ROG, s.** A strip, Shetl. E. *rag*.]

[**ROGIT, adj.** Striped, *ibid.*]

ROGEROWSE (g hard), adj. Given to freedom of speech, Roxb.; *synon. Out-spoken*.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *rog-r*, calumnia, obtrectatio, *roegp-na*, mala imprecari, and *Aros-a*, Su.-G. *ros-a*, offere; q. to bring forth detraction.

[**ROGIE**, *s.* A kind of trow, a supernatural being, Shetl.]

ROICH, *s.* [A term applied to lands held under the Danish regime; meaning not clear, Orkn., Shetl.]

—"The haill landis callit Vthale Landis, *Roich*, Anying, samyn, toillis, anchorages, custumes, wattil, foir coipland, settertoun, anstercoip, scattis, land mailis, wrack, waith, wais, wair, and vtheris rychtis and dewteis quhatsomeuir pertening to the saidis erldome of Orknay and lordship of Zetland," &c. Acts Ja. VI, 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 481.

The *Vthale Landis* are those otherwise called *Udal*, q. v. *Roich* may be an *errat*. for *roith*, the *t* being mistaken for a *c*: for we find that the term *Rothmen* or *Roythmen* is used in Orkn. as synon. with *Udalen*, i.e., says Fea, "self-holders, or men holding in their own right." V. UDAL-MAN. Isl. *Roie* is expl. by G. Andr., Grandis homo. Or the term might seem allied to Su.-G. *raad-a*, pron. *rod-a*, imperare. *Roda*, however, signifies, Jus nauticum; Verel.

Anying may denote the right of making hay on commons; as allied to Su.-G. *ann*, foenisecium, from *ann-a*, laborare, opus rusticum facere. Isl. *agn*, however, signifies both fishing and hunting; Piscatura, captura ferarum; Haldorson.

Samyn gives the idea of collecting or gathering, according to the universal use of the term in the Gothic dialects. But how it is here restricted, it is impossible to determine.

Foir coipland may denote land subject to the duty denominated *Forcop*, q. v.

Anstercoip, which is evidently a cognate term, might signify the right of holding a regular market. *Anstar loep* may literally be translated from the Sw., "what is fitting for a fair" or market; *anstar* being the third p. sing. indic. of *ansta*, to fit, to become.

Settertoun may be rendered in different ways. Norw. *saeter* is expl. in Dan. *Graesgang* for *quaegat* *pes feldene*, i.e., "a pasture" or "grass for cattle in the fields;" Hallager. Isl. *saetr-ur*, pascua, aestiva pecuaria. *Saetr* and *satur*, mapalia. "In the ancient Shetland language, the green pasturage attached to a dwelling was named a *Setter* or *Seater*." Hibbert's Shetl. Isl., p. 427. Sw. *saeteri*, "an estate in the country, endowed with certain privileges, and which according to law can only be enjoyed by Swedish gentlemen;" Wideg. This corresponds with the sense of the initial phrase *Uthale landis*. Su.-G. *sac-tari*, villa nobilium, certis privilegiis ornatum; Ihre. *Saete*, sedes, is the origin. *Setter-toun* might therefore denote lands, or a village, endowed with peculiar privileges.

Perhaps *vais*, a term I have not met with elsewhere, is a corr. of *vais*, i.e., strayed animals.

ROID, ROYD, RIDE, *adj.* 1. Rude, severe.

The King, that stout wes and bauld,
Wes fechtand on the furd syd,
Giffand takand rowtis *roid*.

Barbour, vi. 238, MS. also, xv. 54.

[The Cambr. MS. has *roundis ryde*, great wounds.] *Ride* has the same meaning.

Yit sal I mak thame unrufe, foroutin resting,
And reve thame thair rentis with routis full *ride*.

Gawan and Gal., ii. 15.

Thus estere a *royd* harsk begynnnyng
Happynt a soft and gud endyng.

Wyntown, ix. l. 27.

2. Used metaph. for large; in reference to the roughness of the means employed.

Throu the gret preyas Wallace to him socht,
His awful deid he eschewit as he mocht,
Wndyr ane ayk, wyth men about him set.
Wallace mycht nocht a graith stralk on him get;
Yeit schede he thaim, a full *royd* slope was maid.
The Scottis went out, na langar thar abaid.

Wallace, v. 77, MS.

A.-S. *reoth*, *rethe*, rude, rough. Su.-G. *rodia*, indeed signifies to cultivate ground by removing trees, shrubs, &c., and metaph. to remove any obstacle. But notwithstanding the apparent connexion between this and the term as used in Wallace, from the allusion to a gap made in a hedge or wall, there seems to be no real affinity.

[**ROID**, *s.* Rood, cross, Barbour, xii. 256.]

ROIF, ROVE, RUFF, *s.* Rest, quietness,

Robene, thou reivis me *roif* and rest,
I luve bot the allone.

Robene and Makyne, Bannatyne Poems, p. 99.

This is the reading in MS., instead of *roiss*, as given by Lord Hailes.

This riche rywer down ran, but resting or *rove*,
Throw a forest on fauld, that ferlye was fair.

Houlate, i. 2, MS.

Fortoun him schawit hyr fygworit doubill face,
Feyll syss or than he had beyne set abuff:
In presouns now delyuerit now throw Grace,
Now at vnes, now into rest and *ruff*.

Wallace, vi. 60.

Roif and *rest* is undoubtedly a mere pleonasm, common with S. writers. For the terms are synon.; Alem. *ruusa*, O.E. *row*, id. "*Row*, or *ru*, also writteu *ro*. Rest, repose, quietness;" Verstegan, p. 255. Su.-G. *ro*, Isl. *roi*, quies.

ROIK, *s.* A thick mist, fog, or vapour. V. RAK, RAWK.

ROIK, *s.* A rock.

Na more he said, bot blent about in hy,
And dyd espie, quhare that ane grete *roik* lay.

Doug. Virgil, 445, 42.

[**ROILER**, *s.* A buoy, Shetl. Dan. *rulle*, Sw. *rulla*, to roll about.]

[To **ROILT**, *v. n.* To jog, to waddle, in walking, ibid. Sw. *rulta*, to waddle.]

[**ROILT**, *s.* A hard-paced horse, ibid.]

To **ROIP**, *v. a.* To make an outcry, to expose to sale by auction. V. ROUP.

[**ROIPLOCH**, *s.* Coarse woollen cloth, Lyndsay, Syde Tailis, l. 62. V. RAPLACH.]

ROIS, *s.* A rose.

—*Rois*, register, palme, laurere, and glory.—
Doug. Virgil, 3. 9.

ROISE, *s.* Prob., a rose.

The blude of thair bodeis
Throw breist plait, and birneis,
As *roise* ragit on rise,
Our ran thair riche wedis.

Gawan and Gol., lii. 16.

"Stream?" Gl. Pink. If this be the meaning, it must be the same with what we call a *rush*, as a *rush* of water, S. from A.-S. *hreoas-an*, S.-G. *rus-a*, to

rush. It would then signify, "as a stream rages on the twigs or brushwood."

But properly the allusion is merely to a *red rose*, when it is *ragged*, so that its leaves are shed or scattered on its parent twig. *Rose on rise* is a common phrase. V. *Rise*.

ROIS NOBLE, ROSE NOBLE. A denomination of English gold coin, formerly current in S.

—"That the gold haue cours in tyme to cum in this wyse, that is to say, the *Rois Nobill* to xxxv s." Acts Ja. III., A. 1475, c. 83, Ed. 1566.

"Item, in *rois nobilis* fyfti and four." Inventories, p. 1.

"They called them *nobles*, because they were made up of the noblest, or the purest metal. These pieces got their names from the devices inscribed on them; so they were called—*rose-nobles*, from the English rose surrounded with the regalia." Ruddiman's *Introd. to Diplom.*, p. 133, 134.

This coin is also designed "the *Inglis Nobill*, Henry, and Edward with the rose." Acts Ja. III., A. 1567, c. 22, Ed. 1566; and simply the *rose*, *ibid.*

ROISS. Bannatyne Poems, p. 99. V. **ROIF.**

ROIST, s. A roost.

Thou raw-mood rebald, fall down at the *roist*.
Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 48.

This metaph. phrase, signifying, "Yield to thy superior," has an obvious reference to a fowl dropping from the roost, from weakness or fear.

[ROISTIT, adj.] Rusty, crazy; *roistit hoch*, crazy leg. Lyndsay, Answer to Kingis Flyting, l. 54.]

ROIT, ROYT, s. 1. A babbler, Renfr.

Flandr. *royt-en*, garrire more avium.

2. A term of contempt for a woman. It is often conjoined with an adj. denoting a bad temper; as, an *ill-natured-roit*, Loth. It is also applied to a female brute, as to a cow. *Runt* is viewed as synon.

It may deserve to be remarked that *Isl. ruta*, denotes a woman of a gigantic size; *Foeminae Giganteae* appellatio; G. Andr., p. 201.

ROK, s. A storm.

A tounschip ay ryding in a *rok*:—
It may wele ryme, bot it accordis nought.
Pinkerton's *S. F. Repr.*, iii. 126.

Isl. rok, roka, procella, turbo.

[ROK, ROCK, s.] A distaff; pl. *rokkis*, Lyndsay, Watoun and Barbour, l. 28.]

[ROKAT, s.] A surplice, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2753. Fr. *rochet*.]

ROKELAY, s. A short cloak. V. **ROCKLAY.**

[ROKKIS, s. pl.] V. **ROK.**

To ROLE, v. a. To row, to ply the oar.

— On the colstis syde fast euery wycht
Sparris the persewaris to *role* besely.
Doug. *Virgil*, 135, 7.

[ROLLAR, s.] A rower, *Ibid.* 321, 50.]

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[ROLLOCK, s.] The part on which the oar rests in rowing, S.]

[ROLIE, adj.] Large, clumsy, Shetl.]

ROLK, s. A rock.

— Syne swymmand held vnto the craggis bicht,
Sat on the dry *rolk*, and himself gan dycht.
Doug. *Virgil*, 183, 30.

To ROLL, v. a. To enrol.

"And that thai *roll* thar names in ane buke with the maner of thair harnes and wapnis yerlie in euery wapin-schawingis," (*sic*) &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

ROLMENT, s. Register, record.

—"The Lordis of counsall of before assignit to the said Marione—to bring the *rolment* of the court autentikly vnder a balyeis scle & the clerkis handis." Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 36.

ROLLYD, part. pa. Enrolled.

Of archeris thare assemblid were
Twenty thousand, that *rollyd* war.
Wyntoun, viii. 40. 129.

[ROLLIE-POLY, ROULIE-POULIE, s.] Called also *Kayles*, a game of nine-pins formerly in great repute at fairs and races, West of S.

Under the name of *Kayles* this game is well described and illustrated by Strutt in his *Sports and Pastimes*, pp. 270—1, Ed. 1841. The name *rollie-poly*, was given to it, because it was played with a pole or cudgel, by which the pins were knocked over. Its other name, *kayles*, is derived from Fr. *quille*, a skittle. The number of pins employed in the game varied from three to nine; and the length of the club varied according to the number of pins used.

In the West of S., where this game was in great repute in olden times, it formed one of the chief sports of Fastneen, i.e., Fastern's-een, and was a favourite amusement at fairs and races. The awards for successful throwing were generally in the form of small cakes of ginger-bread, which were powerful incentives to the game, and never failed to attract players in response to the cry, "Wha'll try the lucky Kayles?"

The *Roly-Poly* of E., as described by Halliwell (v. Dict.), is a different game, being played with a ball instead of a pole. Another form of it is described by Arbuthnot as, "An old game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins." This was prob. the game which Dr. Johnson had in mind, when he derived the term *Roly-Poly* from "roll ball into the pool."]

[ROLLIE-POLY, s.] "A pudding made in round layers, with preserves or treacle between," S.

This pudding is known by the same name in various districts of England. V. Halliwell's Dict.]

ROLLOCHIN, (gutt.), ROLLYING, adj.] Free, frank, speaking one's mind without hesitation, Ettr. For. A *rollochyn queyn*, a lively young woman, who speaks freely and with sincerity, S.

Rallack, to romp, A. Bor., (Grose), is evidently from the same origin. These words are perhaps allied to *Isl. rialla*, vagatim feror, *rugl-a*, effutire, or Sw. *rolig*, pleasant, merry, diverting, fond of sport.

G

To ROLP, *v. n.* To cry, to croak. V. ROIP.
[ROLPAND, *adj.* Croaking, Lyndsay, Papyngo,
l. 661.]

ROMANIS, ROMANY. *Satene of Romanis.*

"Item, ane pece of tanne satene of Romanis." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

This seems to have been satin made at Rome or in the Roman territory; unless it should be transferred to Roumania. [V. ROMANY, GL. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Vol. i., Dickson.]

Siricum [for *Sericum*] *Romanum*, id est, *Siricum*, vel seta Romana. Du Cange, vo. *Siricus*.

ROMANYS, ROMANIS, *s.* 1. A genuine history.

Lordings, quha likis for till her,
The Romanys now begynys her.

Barbour, l. 446, MS.

"This word *Romanys* does not mean what we now term a *romance*, or fiction; but a narration of facts in *romance*, or the vulgar tongue. This use of the term is the genuine one, while we abuse it. Decrees of councils, and other remains of the ninth and tenth centuries in France, shew that the Francic, or German, was the court language, while the common people spoke the *lingua Romana rustica*, or *romance*. When this last language had prevailed, as that of the greater always does, and began to be written, it was long called *romance*, but latterly French. Such was also the case in Spain and Italy. As tales were first written in *romance*, the name of the language passed to the subject. Barbour begins, ver. 8, &c., with telling us, that his narration is *suthfast*, or true: and the reader needs only peruse *Dalrymple's Annals*, to see the veracity of the most, if not all of it." Note by Mr. Pinkerton, *ibid.*

2. A work of fiction.

This *romanis* ar bot riddis, quod I to that ray,
Lede, lere me an vthir lessoun, this I ne like.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, b. 9.

Ital. *romanze*, Fr. *roman*, id.

ROMBLE, RUMBLE, *s.* A blow, a stroke.
V. RUMBLE.

Thar mycht men se a hard bataill,
And sum defend, and sum assaile;
And mony a reale *romble* rid
Be roucht, thar upon athir sid.

Barbour, xii. 557, MS.

"i.e., many a royal rude blow;" from Belg. *rommel-en*, to rumble, because of the noise made by the stroke. [Dan. *ramme*, to hit, to strike.]

[To ROMBLE, ROMMLE, *v. a.* 1. To stir about, to push backwards and forwards, to shake up and down; as, "Dinna *romble* the tatties that way," don't stir about the potatoes so, West of S. V. RUMBLE.

2. To clear or cleanse a narrow passage by driving a rod or wire backwards and forwards through it.

3. To smack, smite, or knock about, as, "If ye dinna gie owre your nonsense, I'll *romble* ye tightly," i.e., beat you severely, Clydes.]

[To ROMBLE, ROMMLE, *v. n.* To rumble, to make a rumbling sound, *ibid.*]

[ROMBLIN, ROMMLIN, *s.* Rumbling, a rumbling sound, *ibid.*]

ROME, *s.* Realm, kingdom.

"That the actis and statutis maid of befor, for the haldin of the money in the Rome, &c. and als at the kingis hienes deput—certane ce[r]sours in euerilk town quhilk is ane port, quhilk sal haue power to cerss the salaris and passaris furth of the Rome for hauffing furth of money," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

This orthography is evidently from the sound of Fr. *royaume*, id. *Reulme* is used in the parallel place, Ed. 1568, c. 102.

ROME-BLINKED. V. BLINK, *v. n.* To become a little sour.

ROME-RAKARIS, *s. pl.* "Those who search the streets of Rome for relics," Lord Hailes; or, perhaps, who pretend to come from Rome with relics, which they sell to the superstitious.

And sanis thame with deid mennis banis,
Lyk Rome-rakaris with awsterne granis.

Bannatyne Poems.

q. *raiking* to Rome. V. RAIK, *v.*
In O. E. *Rome runners*.

— There I shall assigne
That no man go to Calice, but if he go for euer,
And all *Rome runners*, for robbers of beyond,
Beare no siluer ouer sea, that signe of kyng sheweth.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 19, a.

[ROMMIEKIL, *adj.* Romping, frolicsome, Shetl.]

ROMOUR, *s.* Disturbance, general noise, expressive of dissatisfaction.

"The lordis—deput til avyass sponne the mone considers the grete *romour* that is past becaus of diuersiteis of payment with in the realme, &c. And for til eschew the *romour* hereof and to content the commonis," &c. Acts Ja. III., A. 1468, Ed. 1814, p. 92, c. 1. As first quoted here, *murmure* occurs in Ed. 1568, and afterwards *rumoure*.

This term has evidently been used in that age in a much stronger sense than that now attached to the E. word; corresponding with Teut. *rommoer*, *romoer*, *rammoer*, *rumor*, *turba*, *tumultus*, *strepitus*; whence *rammoer-en*, *tumultuari*, *rammoer-maester*, *auctor turbarum*; Kilian. The Teut. sense, indeed, seems more nearly allied in its signification to some others in Goth. than to Lat. *rumor*: Su.-G. *rom*, Isl. *romur*, *clamor* *applaudentium*, *rom-a*, *applaudere*; *roma*, *pugna*. *Roma*, says Ihre, concerning the Isl. word, denotat *murmur*, *sonitum*, *qualis erat scuta percutientium aut alias admurmurantium*; vo. *Beroem*. He views Lat. *rumor* as a cognate term, but used in a restricted sense, its tamen ut famam fere notet; vo. *Rom*. A.-S. *hraem-an*, *hrem-an*, *clamare*, *vociferare*; *plorare*.

[To RON (long ō), *v. a.* To plunder, despoil, Shetl.]

[RONIN, *part. pr.* Robbing, plundering; as, "*ronin* a bird's nest," *ibid.*]

[RONIN THE BEE. A rude game. A cazzie or cassie is unexpectedly thrown over the head of a person. When thus blindfolded

he is pressed down, and buckets of water are thrown upon the cassie till the victim beneath is thoroughly saturated, *ibid.*]

RONDELLIS, *s. pl.* Small round targets, commonly borne by pikemen; *Fr. rondelles*.

"Ande ye soldartis & compangyons of veyr, mak reddy your corsbollis,—lancia, pikkis, halbardis, *rondellis*, tua handit sourdis and taigia." *Compl. S.*, p. 64.

RONE, *s.* 1. "A scurf, a crustation, a scabby scurf.—'Without bleine, or scabbe, or roine.' Chancer." *Gl. Lynds.*

2. A coarse substance adhering to flax, which in hackling is scraped off with a knife, *Perths.*

3. Applied to a great assemblage of weeds in a field; as signifying that there is no interval, that they are as it were intertwined and run together; as, "The rig is in a perfect *rone* o' weeds," *Roxb.* Also written *Roan*, *q.v.*

4. A run of ice, a sheet of ice; properly what is found on a road, in consequence of the congelation of running water, or of melted snow, *S.*

Ye are the lamps that sould schaw them the licht;
Lo leid them on this sliddrie *rone* of yce.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 205.

Isl. Araun is used in a sense nearly allied.

"A stretch of lava, or a *hraun*, of three miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, remains to this day as a monument of it." *Von. Troil's Lett.*, p. 225.

Isl. Aroana, sparsa congeries ex nive, aqua et pulvere, *G. Andr.*, p. 121.

RONIE, *adj.* Covered with runs or sheets of ice, *S.*

In the account of a *Raid* or expedition of the Earl of Huntly against the Earl of Athol, Sir R. Gordon observes:

"This was called the *Ronie Rode*, because it happened in the winter season, when as the ground was full of *ronns*, or sheekles of yce." *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*, p. 208.

The term *sheekles* does not seem to be here used in its proper sense; as it strictly denotes icicles, or ice in a pendant state.

RONE, *s.* "Sheep-skin dressed so as to appear like goat-skin;" *Gl. Wynt.*

A *rone* skyne tuk he thare-of syne,
And schayre a thwayg all at layere,
And wyth that festnyd wp his gere.

Wyntown, viii. 32. 50.

Mr. Macpherson mentions *Gael. ron*, seal, sea-calf, *Sw. rone*, boar. Perhaps it signifies *roe-skin*, from *A.-S. ran*, *Belg. reyn*, a roe.

RONE, RON, *s.* 1. A shrub or bush; *pl. ronnyys*.

The *rone* was thik that Wallace slepyt in;
About he yeid, and maid bot litill dyn.
So at the last of him he had a sycht,
How prewalye how that his bed was dycht.

Wallace, v. 357, MS.

The roses reid arrayt the *rone* and ryas.

Henryson, Evergreen, l. 186.

It is evidently the *pl.* of this *s.* which is used by Doug., and rendered by Rudd. "brambles, briars." He seems to have given this sense, to support his derivation from *Fr. ronce*, *id.* According to this supposition, it must be a *pl. s.* But in all the passages quoted from Virg., it may be understood in the more general sense given above.

Small birdis flockand throw thik *ronnyys* thrang.

Virgil, 201, 19.

The wod was large, and full of bushis *ronk*,—

Of breris full, and thik thorn *ronnyys* stent.

Ibid., 289, 53.

— Kiddis skippan throw *ronnyys* eflir rais.

Ibid., 402, 22.

Thorn *ronnyys* cannot mean, thorn briars or thorn brambles. It evidently denotes thorn bushes.

The weirld sisters wandring, as they were wont then,
Saw ravens rugand at that rattion by a *ron* ruit.

Montgomerie, Watson's Col., iii. 12.

Rudd. also refers to "*Isl. runne*, saltus sylvae." But the origin is *runn*, as used by the ancient Goths and Icelanders, to denote a bush or shrub. *Brinner up runn en*; If one bush be in a blaze; *Leg. Suderm. ap. Ihre. That hefur Moses audaynt vid runnen*; Moses shewed at the bush; *Luke, xx. 37. Gloande ellle loga af einum runne*; A flame of fire out of a bush; *Exod. iii. 3. Slaande hofuodet med ronne*; Striking his head with bushy twigs. *V. Roenn, Ihre.*

2. *Rone* would seem at times to denote brush-wood, or a collection of bushes.

The lyon fled, and throu the *rone* rinnand,
Fall in the net, and hankit fute and heid.

Henryson, Evergreen, l. 194.

Perhaps the passage from Wallace, quoted above, should be understood in this sense.

RONE, *s.* The mountain-ash, or roan-tree.

My rubie cheiks, wes reid as *rone*,
Ar leyn, and lauchtane as the leid.

Mailland Poems, p. 192.

V. ROUN-TREE.

RONE, *s.* 1. The spout affixed to the side of a house, for carrying down the rain-water from the roof, *S. O.*

"There being then no *ronns* to the houses, at every other place,—the rain came gushing in a spout, as if the windows of heaven were opened." *The Provost*, p. 201.

[2. An erection made of wood or metal to lead water from one place to another; it may be fixed or movable, *West of S.*]

Sw. raenna, a spout; *takraenna*, a spout for the rain on house eaves, *Wiedg.* from *tak*, the roof, (whence *S. thack*), and *raenna*, a derivative from *raenn-a*, to run. *Germ. rinne*, *Mod. Sax. ronne*, a canal.

[**RONG**, *s.* A cudgel, a coarse stick; as, a hazel *rong*, *S. V. RUNG.*

"Item, til a wyfe at Baythcat bog, at the king revit a *rong* fra, xvij. d." *Accts. L. H. Treasurer*, i. 180, *Dickson*.]

To **RONGE**, *v. a.* To gnaw, or file.

"That na maner of mane tak vpoune hand for to *ronge* the croune of wecht, or any vthir gold of wecht throw pretense of this acte vnder the pane to be accusit & punist as falsaris of the kingis grace money." *Acts Ja. V.*, 1540, *Ed. 1814*, p. 373.

The act ordained that the croune of the sone, i.e., sun, should pass, although wanting a grain of the proper weight. V. RONGED.

RONGED, *part. adj.* Gnawed, fretted, worn away; Fr. *rongé*, id.

"Besydis all this, thair clipped and *ronged* Sollis, quhilk had na passagis thir three years bygane in the realme of France, ar comanded to have cours in this realme, to gratifie thareby hir new comed in souldiours." Knox's Hist., p. 164.

"Forget not the first essay of their good service in Parliament, to God, the Kirk, and the Common-wealth, in giving their votes and suffrages to seventeen erections of the Prelacies and livings of the Kirk in temporal lordships, to attaine thirteenth *rounget* and dilapidate Bishopricks." Course of Conformitie, p. 43.

RONGIN, *pret.* Reigned.

"The Pychtis had sum tyme the principall and maist plenteus boundis of al the landis, that ar now vnder the empire of Scottis, eftir that thay had *rongin* in the samyn, i. m., i. c., ii. yeira." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 6.

RONK, *s.* "Moisture;" Pinkerton.

For wes he never yit with schouris schot,
Nor yit our run with *ronk*, or ony rayne.

King Hart, *Mailand Poems*, p. 8.

I suspect that the word rather signifies deceit; Teut. *rancke*, fallacia. If moisture be meant, it is probably an erratum for *Roik*, q. v.

RONKIS, *s. pl.* Inserted by Mr. Pinkerton in his list of words not understood, seems to signify, folds or creases in a cloak or veil.

Quhen freyndis of my husbandis beholdis me on far,
I have my waltir sponge for wa, within my wide *ronkis*,
Than ring I it full wylleis, and weitis my cheikis.

Dunbar, *Mailand Poems*, p. 60.

A crease is still called a *rinkle*, S. Dan. *rincke*, Su.-G. *rynka*, a wrinkle, a fold; Isl. *rawga*, *rocka*, id. In Edit. 1508, *clakis*, however, is the term used.

RONNACHS, *s. pl.* Couch-grass, Aberd. Mearns; *quicken*, Ang.

RONNAL, *s.* The name given to the female salmon or trout, or fish of any kind, Dumfr. They speak of the *kipper* and *ronnal*, i.e., the male and female.

From *raun*, O.E. pl. *roan*, the roe. Isl. *hrognlaegia*, *placis ovipara*, q. the *raun-layer*. V. RAUNER.

RONNET, *s.* Rennet, Gall. "*Ronnet bags*, the rennets for coagulating milk;" Gall.

RONNYS. V. RONE, 2.

RONSY, *s.* A hackney horse.

He was the ryallest of array
On *ronsy* nicht ride.

Rauf Coylear, B. ilij. b.

V. RUNSY.

[**RONTHURROK**, *s.* The barnacle-goose, Orkn.]

To **ROO**, *v. a.* To pluck wool off sheep, Orkn. Shetl.

Isl. *ry-a*, tondere. *So sem sa saudr, eth teiger fyrir theim, ed ryger han*; "As a sheep that is silent before the shearer." Isl. Vers. Isa. 53. V. Ihre, vo. *Ragg*, villus, and *Rya*. V. Row, Roo, Ruk, v., where the term is exemplified and more fully illustrated.

ROO, *s.* A heap of any kind, Orkn.

Su.-G. *roge*, Isl. *rok*, also *ruga*, *acervus*.—As Teut. *rock*, cumulus, must be viewed as radically the same, it points out the origin of E. *rick*, S.B. *ruck*. For *rock hoys* is a rick of hay, meta fœni. Ihre traces Su.-G. *rock*, a heap of hay, grain, &c., to *roge*, as the root.

To **ROO**, *v. a.* To pile up into a heap, ibid.

Su.-G. *roeg-a* seems to have had the same signification. For Ihre mentions *roegadt mott*, mensura cumulata. Dan. *roy-e*, to heap up. Ihre remarks the affinity of Lat. *rog-us*, a funeral pile, properly a *heap* of wood.

[**ROOG**, *s.* A small heap, Shetl.; synonym. *humplock*.]

[**ROO**, *s.* Rest, stillness, ibid. Dan. *ro*, Sw. *ro*, id.]

ROO, *s.* An enclosure in a grass field, in which cattle are penned up during night, Mearns. V. WRO, WROO.

ROOD, *s.* Sometimes used for **ROOD-DAY**, or the day of the Invention of the Cross, in the Romish calendar, West of S.

Yet Matron mark'd in homely strain,
The dead man's actions o'er again;
How he, by lore obtained at school,
Each month could count from *Rood* to Yule.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 30.

V. RUDE-DAY.

ROOD-DAY, *s.* The third day of May, S. B. V. RUDE-DAY.

Rood day is used by Wyntown for the 14th of September, or day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, in the Popish Calendar.

ROOD-GOOSE, RUDE-GOOSE. Apparently the Brent Goose, the *Road goose* of Willoughby, Anas Bernicla, Linn., Ross.

"During the winter storms, there are *shoals* of sea-fowls on the coast here, such as wild ducks [ducks], and a species of geese called *rood-geese*, which are esteemed good eating." P. Kiltearn, Ross. Statist. Acc., i. 265.

"*Rude geese* and swans sometimes come here in the winter and spring, especially when the frost is intense." P. Kilmuir W., Ross., Ibid., xii. 274.

The Brent goose, in Orkney, is called *Raid* or *Rade Goose*; and, like the fowl here described, comes in winter.

Isl. *hrotta*, anser montanus; also *falla rota*; G. Andr. p. 124. Haldorson expl. *hrotta*, anser Scoticus, bernicla. He gives Isl. *margaas* as a synonym. designation, which seems equivalent to "Sea-goose."

Dan. *radgaas*, Norw. *raat gaas*; Teut. *rotgans*, anser minor, sterilis, Kilian.

[**ROODERY**, *s.* A covering of roother (*Lepas balanus*); also, a place covered with it, Shetl. Goth. *hrotta*, a barnacle, pl. *hrotur*.]

ROODOCH (gutt.), *s.* 1. A deluded wretch; a term of contempt, Ayrs.

2. Also expl. a savage, a monster; a villain, *ibid.*

[• ROOF, *s.* The ceiling of a room, *S.*]

ROOFTREE, *s.* 1. The beam which forms the angle of a roof, to which the *couples* are joined, *S.*

2. A toast, expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family; because this beam covers the house, and all that is in it.

"Your *roof-tree*," or, "I drink your *roof-tree*;" i.e., I wish health to all your family, *S. B.*

An English writer gives the following account of the origin of this toast.

"The skeleton of the hut was form'd of small crooked timber; but the beam for the roof was large, out of all proportion. This is to render the weight of the whole more fit to resist the violent flurries of wind, that frequently rush into the plains, from the openings of the mountains.—Hence comes the Highlander's compliment, or health, in drinking to his friend. For, as we say among familiar acquaintance, "To your *Fire-side*," he says much to the same purpose, "To your *Roof Tree*," alluding to the family's safety from tempests." *Burt's Letters*, ii. 40, 41.

Sir J. Carr gives a similar account.

"I was told that very far north, when a highland peasant entertains his friends with a cheerful glass of whisky, it is usual as a compliment to the host to drink to his *roof-tree*, alluding to the principal beam, which by its weight enables the roof to resist the pressure of a mountain squall, and which forms the great protection of the family within from its fury." *Caledonian Sketches*, p. 405.

I have frequently heard this toast given in the county of Angus. A very intelligent and learned traveller, when speaking of the *Athenian Olive* in the *Erechthéum*, says; "The first toast after dinner in a Welsh mansion is, generally, *The chief beam of the house*." *Clarke's Travels*, Part II., Sec. ii., p. 501, N.

[ROOG, *s.* V. under Roo, *s.*]

ROOK, *s.* Thick mist, *S.* V. RAK, *s.* 3.

Mair scounthry like it still does look;

At length comes on in mochy rook.

The Har'st Rig, st. 81.

ROOKY, *adj.* Misty, *S.* A. Bor.

Thare Wallace stay'd, no wise alarm'd or fear'd,

Until the twinkling morning star appeared:

A rocky mist fell down at break of day,

Then thought he fit to make the best o's way.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 330.

The author has undoubtedly written *rocky*.

To ROOK, *v. n.* To cry as a crow. The term, however, is more commonly applied in the South of S. to the sound emitted by the raven. Probably from the E. *s.* or A.-S. *hroc*, *id.*

ROOK, *s.* 1. A disturbance, a sort of uproar. To raise a rook, to cause disturbance, *Loth.*

- [2. A noisy company, a set of boisterous companions, West of S.

3. Applied to a land, i.e., a house, that is swarming with inhabitants, where there is

perhaps a family in each room; as may be found in those districts of a large town where the lowest Irish families congregate, *ibid.* See next word.]

ROOKERY, *s.* 1. A disturbance with great noise; as, "He'll gangand kick up a rookery," *Loth.*

- [2. A lot of old rickety houses huddled together, like a lot of crow-nests; also, a land, i.e., a house swarming with inhabitants of the lowest class, West of S. V. Rook.

3. A house of ill-fame; also, the inhabitants of such a house, *ibid.*

Those meanings of Rook and Rookery, have no doubt been suggested by the crowing and noise of a large rookery.]

[ROOKY, ROOKIT, *adj.* Hoarse, Clydes.]

- *To ROOK, *v. a.* 1. In E. this term signifies to cheat. In S. it signifies to deprive of, by whatever means.

"One mishap befel him after another.—In the course of the third year after his election he was rookit of every plack he had in the world, and was obligated to take the benefit of the divor's bill." *The Provost*, p. 40.

In this general sense, it might seem to be allied to Teut. *ruck-en*, detrahere, vellere, avellere; *Sn.-G. ryck-a*, *id.*

- [2. As a *v. n.*, to moult, Clydes.]

[ROOK, *s.* 1. Mould, moulting, *ibid.*

2. A clearing out, loss of one's stock, as in a game of marbles, *ibid.*]

[ROOKIT, *adj.* 1. Cleared out, having lost all; as, "He began to play, and was soon a puir rookit body," West of S.

2. Applied to a bird when moulting; also, to an article of dress that is very bare or too small, *ibid.*]

[ROOK, *s.* A thin lean animal, Shetl.]

ROOKLY, *s.* Used for *Rocklay*, a short cloak.

Now—tent the beauties of the shade,

The thicket gaudily array'd

In rookly green.

G. Turnbull's Poetical Essays, p. 196.

To ROOKETTY-COO, *v. n.* To bill and coo, *Ayrs.*

"So just gang hame—Bell, and bring your laddie, and we'll a' live thegither, and rookettycoo wi' ane another like doos in a doocot." *The Entail*, ii. 129.

The combination seems unnatural, as the first part of the word respects the noise made by rooks, and the last tones of affection proceeding from doves.

ROOKETTY-COONG, *s.* Fondling, *Ayrs.*

"As they say ye're ta'en up wi' Charlie's bairns, I jealousy ye hae some end of your ain for rooketty-coong wi' my wee Betty Bolle." *The Entail*, ii. 89.

[ROOL, *s.* A young horse, a year-old horse, Shetl. Dan. *rolling*, a youngster, stripling.]

[ROOLIE, *adj.* Peaceful, still, Shetl. Dan. *roelig*, *id.*]

• ROOM, *s.* A possession. V. ROWME, *s.*

ROOM, *adj.* Roomy, spacious. V. ROWME, *adj.*

ROOMILY, *adj.* With abundance of *room*, Clydes.

We *roomily* dwell in the heather-bell,
An' buss wi' the rainbow's hue.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 329.

Isl. *rumleg-r*, Dan. *rummelig*, amplus; Isl. *rumlega*, Dan. *rummelig*, ample, copious.

ROON, ROOND, *s.* 1. A shred, a remnant, Gl. Shirr. V. RUND.

2. A list, edging, or border of cloth, S.

"A stock of lists or *roonds* are necessary for the nailing of wall-trees." Neill's Horticulture, Edin. Encycl., N. 562. V. RUND, which is the orthography most expressive of the sound.

ROON-SHOON, ROOND-SHOON, *s. pl.* Shoes made of lists plaited across each other, Lanarks.; *Carpet-shoon*, S.B.

[ROON, *s.* Roe of fish. V. ROUN.]

[To ROON, *v. n.* To whisper; also, to talk much or often about the same thing. V. ROUN, *v.*]

[ROON, ROONAR. V. under ROUN, *s.*]

To ROOND, RUND, *v. n.* To make a loud hoarse noise in coughing, as when one has a severe cold, Roxb.

Ir. *riechnas-ach*, to be hoarse. But V. REUNDE.

To ROOSE, *v. a.* Fish, which are to be cured, are first thrown together in a large quantity, with salt among them, and allowed to lie in this state for some time. This, by the curers, is called *roosing* them, S. V. ROUSE, *v.*

To ROOSE, *v. a.* To extol. V. RUSE.

ROOSER, *s.* A watering-pan, S.B.

This might seem a figurative term, from the use of water for *rousing* the principle of vegetation, when it has become languid from drought. But it is undoubtedly from O. Fr. *arrouser*, *arrousoir*, Mod. Fr. *arrosoir*, a watering-pot, from *arrouser*, "to bedew, besprinkle, wet gently;" Cotgr. Nicol traces the term to Lat. *ros*, dew.

[To ROOSER, *v. a.* To water with a watering-pan, Banffs.]

ROOSHOCH, *adj.* 1. Coarse, robust, Ayrs.

2. Expl. as also signifying "half-mad," *ibid.*

A.-S. *Arusa*, *rupes*, *mons* *praeceptus*; Isl. *rusk-a*, *turbare*, *conturbare*.

[ROOSHTER, *s.* A severe blow, Banffs.]

[To ROOSK, *v. a.* To frizzle, as the hair, Shetl.]

[ROOSKIT, *adj.* Frizzled, *ibid.*]

To ROOSSIL, *v. n.* To beat, to cudgel, Anandale; the same with *Reissil*, *v. a.* q. v.

ROOST, *s.* 1. This word signifies not only a hen-roost, as in E., but also the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars of wood reaching from the one wall to the other, S.

2. It is also vulgarly used to denote a garret, S. B.

Isl. *raust*, Edda Saemund. is rendered an ascent; Su.-G. *roste*, the highest part of a building, which sustains the roof.

[ROOST. V. ROUST.]

[To ROOT, ROUT, *v. n.* To roar, bellow, Banffs.]

[ROOTIN, ROUTIN, *adj.* Roaring, bellowing, *ibid.*]

[To ROOTER, *v. n.* 1. To work in a rude, hurried, or unsubstantial manner, Banffs.

2. With prep. *up in* or *on*, to build, to make, or to mend in a rude, coarse manner, *ibid.*]

[ROOTERAN, *s.* The act of working or patching in a rude way, *ibid.*]

[ROOTERIN, *adj.* Rude, unskilful, boorish, *ibid.*]

ROOTHER, *s.* A species of shell-fish, Shetl.

"B. Balanus, *Rother*." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 321.

ROOT-HEWN, *adj.* Perverse, froward, S. B.

Ye'll see the town intill a bonny steer!

For they're a thrawn and *root-hewn* cabbrach pack.

Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

The idea seems borrowed from the difficulty of hacking the roots of trees, or of raising them out of the ground. Sw. *rothugg-a*, to root up; to cut off by the roots; from *rot*, radix, and *hugg-a*, *caedere*, S. *hagg*, E. *hack*, *hew*.

[ROOTSY, *s.* A red horse, Shetl.]

To ROOV, RUVE, RUIFF, *v. a.* 1. To rivet, to clinch, S.

"That there be ane prick of iron, ane inche in roundnesse, with ane shoulder under and abone, rising upright, out of the center or middest of the bottom of the firiot, and passing through the middest of the said over-croce barre, *ruiffed* baith under and abone." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, c. 114. Murray.

In the Act, 19 Feb. 1618, it is *rooved*; Murray, p. 440. The same, Ed. 1814, p. 536.

2. Metaph. to determine any point beyond the probability of alteration.

"In the mean time, they are so peremptor, that they may pass a vote, declaring the King, for no scant of

fault, incapable to govern while he lives. If this nail be once *rooved*, we with our teeth will never get it drawn." Baillie's Lett., ii. 236.

Sibb. derives it from E. *groove*. But Fr. *river* is used precisely in the same sense. Both terms seem to be radically allied to Isl. *roo*, *summitas clavi*; Verel. *Ferramentum clavi cuspidi tenaci aptatum*; G. Andr., p. 200. *Rauf*, foramen, *rauf-a*, perforare, might also be viewed as having some affinity. V. *NEID-NAIL*.

[*ROOV'D*, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Rivetted, clinched.

Two persons once tried who would tell the greatest lie; the first said, "I knew a fellow who made a ladder and went up on it to the moon, and then drove a spike nail right through her face," "O," said the other, "my fellow went up and *roov'd* that nail on the other side." Gall. Encyc.]

[*ROPED-EEN*, *ROPIE-EEN*, *s. pl.* Sore eyes; the rheumy matter hardened on the eye-lashes, West of S.]

ROPEEN, *s.* Any hoarse cry.

"The *ropeen* of the raunyis gart the cras crope." Compl. S., p. 60. V. *ROUP*, *v.*

ROPERIE, *s.* A roperyard, a ropework, S.

The termination here, as in *Tannerie*, a tan-work, seems to be from A.-S. *rice*, jurisdiction, dominium; as also in *Baillerie*, i.e., the extent to which the power of a Bailiff reaches.

ROPLAW, *s.* A young fox, Teviotd.

Su.-G. *raef*, Dan. *raev*, Isl. *ref-r*, Fenn. *repo*, vulpes. Pers. *roubah*, id.

ROPLOCH, *adj.* Coarse, applied to woollen stuffs.

And gif the wife die on the morne,—
The vther kow he cleikis away,
With hir pure cote of *roploch* gray.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1582, p. 135.

V. *RAPLACH*.

To *ROPPL*, *v. a.* 1. To draw the edges of a hole coarsely together; as of a stocking, instead of darning it, Teviotd. V. *RAPPLE* *up*.

2. Applied to vegetation. *Roppled up*, grown up with rapidity, large, but not strong in appearance, *ibid.* *Throppled up*, *synon.*

RORIE, *RORY*, *s.* The abbrev. of the name *Roderick*, S.

[*RORIE*, *ROARER*, *s.* A term applied to any thing large of its kind, Clydes., Banffs.]

ROSA-SOLIS, *s.* The plant called *Sundew*, Roxb.; an obvious corr. of *Ros solis*.

ROSE, *s.* The disease called *Erysipelas*, S.

"The *Erysipelas*, or St. Antony's fire—in some parts of Britain is called the *rose*." Buchan's Dom. Medicine, p. 276.

Su.-G. *ros*, Germ. *rose*, Teut. *rose*, (vulgo *rosa*, Kilian,) id. The disease has evidently, because of the colour of the eruption, borrowed its name from the *rose*; as this, according to Wachter, is from Germ. *rot*; according to Ihre, from Su.-G. *roed*, red.

ROSE, *s.* The *rose* of a rooser, in that part of a watering-pot which scatters the water, Aberd.; perhaps from its supposed resemblance in its circular and convex form, to the flower thus denominated.

ROSE-LINTIE. The red-breasted linnet, Clydes., most probably denominated from the resemblance of its breast in colour to a red rose.

ROSEIR, *s.* "A rose-bush, arbour of roses; Fr. *rosier*;" Gl. Sibb.

ROSET, *ROSSATE*, *ROZET*, *s.* Rosin, E.

Full of *roset* down bet is the fir tre.
Doug. Virgil, 169, 17.

Burns uses *rozet* metaph. V. *DRODDUM*.

"Half ane barrell of pik. Ane barrell of auld *rosett*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 257.

ROSET-END, *s.* A shoemaker's thread, S.

Some guns, she threeps, within her ken,
Were spik'd to let nae priming ben;
And as, in twenty, there were ten
Worm-eaten stocks,
Sae here and there a *rozet-end*
Held on their locks.

Mayne's Siller Gun.

V. *ENDS*.

[*ROSETTY*, *adj.* Tipped or smeared with rosin; as, *rosetty sticks*, fire lighters, Clydes.]

ROSIGNELL, *s.* A nightingale.

Syne tuke thame to the flicht,
The Osill and the *Rosignell*,
The Phoenix and the Nichtingell.
Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 28.

Fr. *rosignol*, id., although this writer by mistake views them as different birds.

ROSIN, *ROSSEN*, *s.* A congeries or cluster of shrubs or bushes, Galloway.

"*Rossens*, bramble covers, sometimes termed *rons*, clumps of thorns and briars.—*Rossens o' whuns*." Gall. Encycl.

"Rob Fisher,—as we came down the green brae,—landed himself in a *rossen o' briers*." *Ibid.*, p. 264.

Su.-G. *ruska*, Sax. *ruschen*, congeries virgultorum. V. *RISE*, *RYS*, *s.* But as the population of Galloway was chiefly Celtic, perhaps it is directly from Gael. *rasan*, brushwood, from *ras*, a shrub. This and our *Rise* are obviously from a common source.

ROSSENY, *adj.* Abounding with brushwood, Gall.

What notion gart ye croak awa
Sae far's the *rosseny* Netherlaw?
Gall. Encycl., p. 397.

[*ROSIT*, *s.* A disturbance, a quarrel, Banffs. V. *ROOST*.]

[*ROSSHOLES*, *s. pl.* Holes under the timbers of a boat for allowing the water to run along the keel, Shetl.]

ROST, *ROIST*, *s.* 1. "Tumult, disturbance;" Gl. Lynds. V. *ROUST*, *v.* to cry.

2. An impetuous current. V. *ROUST*, *s.* 2.

[To ROST, *v. a.* To roast, Barbour, vii. 165; part. pa. *roestyk.*]

[ROST, *s.* A roast, S.]

ROT, *s.* Six soldiers of a company.

"To make a complete company of marching men under arms, there must be one hundred twentie six men in armes, being reckoned to twenty-one *rots*, each *rot* being six men." Abridgm. of Exercise, Monro's Exped. P. ii., p. 183.

ROT-MASTER, *s.* A non-commissioned officer, inferior to a corporal.

"Two [of the *rot*] are esteemed as leaders, being a corporall, a *rot-master* or leader, and an under *rot-master*, being the last man of the six in field.—Then in a company you have twenty-one leaders, being six of them corporalls, and fiftene *rot-masters*, which to close the fields have allowed twenty-one men, called under *rot-masters*." Ibid.

Teut. *rot*, turma, manipulus, contubernium militum, decuria; *rot-mester*, decurio, manipuli praeses. Lat. *decurio* denoted, not only a captain of thirty-two men, but the foreman or leader of the file, a corporal. Germ. *rott-meister*, "a corporal, the head man of a file of soldiers;" Ludwig. V. RAR, which seems merely the Scottish pronunciation of this foreign word.

[ROT, *s.* 1. A line drawn on the ground to mark off the limit of, or as a guide to, work to be done, Banffs.

2. A row; also, a rut, *ibid.*]

[To ROT, *v. a.* 1. To draw lines on the soil as guides in planting, sowing, &c., *ibid.*

2. To rut, to furrow, *ibid.*]

ROTCHIE, *s.* The Greenland Rotche, Shetl.

"Alca Alla, (Lin. Syst.) *Rotche*, Greenland *Rotche*." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 274.

ROTCOLL, *s.* Horse-radish, S. B. Cochlearia armoracia, Linn.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *rot*, root, and *koll*, fire, q. burning root, because of its pungency; as it is now in Sw., for the same reason called *peppar-rot*, i.e., pepper-root.

ROTE, *s.* A musical instrument.

His *rote* withouten wene,
He raught by the ring.

Sir Tristrem, p. 106.

The *rote*, and the recordour, the ribus, the rist.

Howlate, iii. 10.

V. CITHARIST.

Chaucer uses the term. Notker, who lived in the tenth century, as Tyrwhitt observes from Schilter, says that "it was the ancient *Psalterium*, but altered in its shape, with an additional number of strings." According to Notker, the Psalterium was in his time in Teut. called *rotta*, a sono *rocia*. V. Schilter in vo. This seems to intimate that the name has some relation to the voice; and in Isl. *rodl* is *rov*. L. B. *roecta*, *rota*, *rotta*, Du Cange. Wachter contends, that its true name is *crota*, or *chrotta*. It is mentioned by Venantius Fortunatus, who flourished about 580, as a British instrument.

Græcus Achilliaca, *Crotta* Britanna canit.

Lib. vii. carm. 8.

The *crota*, as used by the ancient Britons, and by the Welch in modern times, is a stringed instrument, C. B. *crioth*, a sort of harp or lyre; *crythor*, one who plays on a stringed instrument, E. *crowder*. Ir. *cruith*, a lyre, a violin; *cruitare*, a musician.

It seems extremely doubtful, however, if the opinion of Wachter, that *rotta* is the same with *crota*, be well founded. Ritson derives the term "from *rota*, a wheel, in modern French *vielle*, and in vulgar English *hurdy-gurdy*, which is seen so frequently, both in Paris and London, in the hands of Savoyards." Dissert. on Romance, E. M. R., i. CLXV. N. V. Sir Tristrem, Note, p. 305.

ROTHER, *s.* "The *Rothe* of the culwering;" Aberd. Reg.

This probably refers to some sort of wheel employed about a culverin, as that at the lock, after spring-locks were introduced; from. Lat. *rot-a*, or Fr. *rouille*, a small wheel.

ROTHOS, *s.* A tumult, an uproar; a term used in the higher parts of Ang.; synonym. *ruthar*, q. v.

Its resemblance to Gr. *podos*, a tumult, noise of waters, (from *peo*, fluo), must be viewed as merely accidental.

[ROTHYR, *s.* A rudder, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 378, Dickson. O. Eng. *rother*.]

[ROT-RIME, *s.* A piece of literature of little meaning, Banffs.]

[ROT-RIME, *adv.* By rote, *ibid.*]

[To ROT-RIME, *v. a.* To repeat from memory without thinking of the meaning, *ibid.*]

ROTTACKS, *s. pl.* 1. "Old musty corn. Literally, the grubs in a bee-hive;" Gl. Popular Ball.

And now a' their geir and ald *rottacks*
Had faun to young Hab o' the Heuch.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 293.

[2. Any thing that has been laid past till it has become musty, Banffs.]

ROTTON, ROTTAN, ROTTEN, *s.* 1. A rat, S. B.

"In this cuntrie [Buquan] are no *Rottens* scene at any time, although the land be woonderfull fertill." Descr. of the Kingdom of Scotland. V. RATTON.

"Glis, a rotten." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 15.

[2. Any animal small of its kind, Banffs.

3. A person of small stature, with dark complexion and a profusion of hair, Clydes., Banffs.

4. A term of endearment, *ibid.*]

ROOF ROTTEN. The Black rat, *Mus rattus*, S.

"M. rattus, Black Rat.—S. Black rotten, *Roof Rotten*." Edin. Mag., July, 1819, p. 506.

One of the oldest streets in Glasgow is called the *Rotten-row*; the name of which some might be disposed to deduce from the abundance of *rots*. But a very ingenious idea is thrown out in a work lately published.

"Its name is the *Rotten-row*.—It comes, I doubt not, from the same root with *routine*, and signifies nothing more than the row or street of *processions*. It was here that the host and the images of the saints were carried on festivals, with all the usual splendour of Catholic piety. The same name, derived from the very same practice still subsisting, may be found in many towns in Germany. I remember, in Ratisbonne in particular, a *Rotten-gasse*, close by the Cathedral; and, over all Germany,—the canon who walks first on those occasions, bears a title of the same etymology, that of *Rott-meister*, literally procession-leader or master." Peter's Lett., iii. 167.

ROTTEN-FAW, s. A rat-trap.

"Decipula, a *rotten fall*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 13. In a later Ed. *Ratten fall*, p. 12. V. FALL, FAW, s.

[ROTTYN, adj. Rotten, Barbour, xix. 178.]

ROUBBOURIS, ROWBOURIS, RUBBOURIS, s. pl. [Kegs, barrels; also, hampers.]

—Sa the King gart euerie day
Befoir Bell and his altar lay
Fourtie fresche wedderis fat and fyne,
And sex greit *roubbouris* of wicht wyne.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 64.

[Lit. *oaken casks*, *kegs*, or *kids*, from Lat. *robur*, oak, or made of oak; but the term may here mean *wine measures*, or *oaken kids*. That the *rubbour* was not a cask or barrel is shown by the following entries in the Accts. of the Lord High Treasurer for the year 1494 (Vol. I., p. 252, Ed. Dickson) in the list of expenses of a Row-barge then in course of construction:

"Item, for ane *barrell* of ter, xvj s."

"Item, for ane *rubbour* to the ter, xiiij d."

Evidently, the *rubbour* was some kind of vessel into which the tar could be emptied for use: something like a kid. And this rendering is confirmed by the quotation given below; but in the Glossary it is rendered, "a hamper or keg."

On occasion of the assembling of the "great oist of Scotland" at Rossling mure, September 1, 1522, the Duke of Albany, as governor of the Kingdom in the King's name, charges the Stewart and Chamberlane of Strathern to hold "our Stewart and Chamberlane courtis of Strathern; and be equale modification among our tenentis of our landis & lordschip of Strathern provide xxxi Carriage hors furnist with lang sadillis, *gadmusis*, and all vther thingis necessar for carying of *rubbouris*, crelis & vtheris Carriage, with able personis to pas with thame furnist with vittale & expens for the space of xxxi days eftir ther cummyng to Roslyn Mure."—At Elinburgh, Aug. 5. 1522.—Orig. in Charter Room at Drummond Castle.

ROUGH, adj. 1. Rough, S.

—Persant the mornynge bla, wan, and har,—
The sulye stiche, hazard, *rough* and hare.
Doug. Virgil, 202, 27.

2. Hoarse, S. Germ. *Ein rauher hass*, hoarseness; literally a *rough hass*, or throat.

This, although apparently only a peculiar use of *rau*, *hirsutus*, greatly resembles Lat. *rauc-us*. V. ROULK.

3. Plentiful. A *gude rough house*, a house where there is abundance of provisions, S.

"He has a hole under his nose, that will never let him be *rough*;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 145. "Plentiful," N.

The term is used, in conjunction with another, in a proverbial phrase; "They do nae keep a genteel

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house, but they have ay plenty of *rough* and *round*;" Clydes. Perhaps *rough* here denotes the plainness of the food; as *round* undoubtedly conveys the idea of abundance; corresponding to Su.-G. *rand*, bountiful, liberal, Wideg., largus, liberalis, Ihre. The last-mentioned writer views the term as allied to A.-S. *rum*, whence *rumedlice*, liberaliter, *rumgifu*, liberalis. But *round*, E. is used in the sense of large, as "a good *round sum*." V. Johnson. The Fr. say, *Tenir table ronde*, to keep open table. This, however, may be viewed as borrowed from the romantic histories of King Arthur.

"The feast was, indeed, such as the country itself furnished; for plenty of all the requisites for a *rough* and *round* dinner, were always at Duncan of Knock's command." Heart M. Loth., iv. 183.

4. As denoting immoral conduct. A profane swearer, a drunkard, &c., is called a *rough*, or a *rough-living man*, S.

5. Unshorn.

"That William Wauche of Dawik sall content & pay to William lord Borthwik tene score of gud and sufficient *rough* wedderis and yowis," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 140.

That this is the signification is obvious from this term, though with a different orthography, being elsewhere contrasted with *Clippit*.

"That Johnne of Hamiltoun—sall restore—to maister David Cunynghame, &c. sevin score of yowis *clippit*, five score of gymmer and dymmont *roche*, price of the pece ovr hede thre schillings." Ibid., A. 1493, p. 179.

[ROUGH AN' READY, adj. With abundance, but no ceremony; as, a *rough-an-ready dinner*, Clydes. Similar to *rough an' roun*. V. under 3, s.]

ROUGH and RICHT, adv. 1. Entirely, Ang.

And tak her a' together, *rough* and *richt*,
She wad na been by far four foot of height.
And for her temper, maik she could hae nae,
She'd gar twa paps cast out on ae breast-lane.
Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

2. Expl. "indifferently well;" Aberd.

ROUGH, s. The coarser, also, the greater part of any thing, is vulgarly called the *rough o't*, S. O.; q. the rough part of it.

To ROUGH, v. a. To fit the shoes of a horse for going on ice; *Raucht*, frosted, Lothl.

ROUGH-HANDIT, ROUGH-HANDED, adj. Daring, violent, South of S.

"Being interrogated why he did not enter the said cottage, declares he had no warrant so to do; and that as Mucklebucket and his family were understood to be *rough-handed*, he, the declarant, had no desire to meddle or make with their affairs." Antiquary, iii. 177.

ROUGHNESS, s. Full house-keeping; as, "There's ay a deal o' *roughness* about you house;" S.

ROUGH-RIDER, s. A breaker of horses, S.

"He disappeared out of the avenue, from the wondering eyes of Mysic, who kept exclaiming, 'Safe us—he's like a *rough-rider*!'" M. Lyndsay, p. 294.

H

ROUCHSOME, adj. 1. Having some degree of roughness, S.

2. Rough in manners, unpolished, rustic, S.

ROUGH-SPUN, ROUGH-SPUN, adj. Rude, having coarse manners, S.

"It was under the command of Hab Elliot that I made my first raide; a gay *rough spun* coat he was, and nae cannie hand for a southland valley." *Perils of Man*, ii. 223.

ROUGHTON, s. "A *rough*, strong fellow;" *Gall. Encyc.*

ROUCH, s. The act of rowing. V. **ROUTH.**

ROUCHT, pret. v. Reached, dealt.

Bot he, that had his sword on hycht,
Roucht him sic rout, in randoon rycht,
That he the hede till the harnys claif.
Barbour, v. 632, MS.

V. **RAUCHT.**

ROUCHT, pret. v. Cared; [A.-S. *recan*, to reck.]

Fyftene he tuk, and to the toun went thai,
Couserit his face, that no man mycht him knaw;
Nothing him roucht how few ennymys him saw.
Wallace, iii. 356, MS.

i.e., He wished to be seen by few; in *Mod. S.* *He car'd na how few saw him.*

Roucht, O. E. id.

—If the decretal ne were ordeynd for this,
The clerkis ouer alle ne *roucht* to do amys.

R. Brunne, p. 337.

[*Roucht* is used in a peculiar sense in the following passage.

For war yone deuillis hund away,
I *roucht* nocht off the lave perlay.
Barbour, vii. 24.

i.e., I should not reck, &c., being the *pres. subj.*]

ROUDES, adj. Expl. "haggard."

She has put it to her *roudes* lip,
And to hir *roudes* chin;
She has put it to her fause fause mouth,
And the never a drop gaed in.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 136.

V. the s.

ROUDES, s. An old, wrinkled, ill-natured woman, Fife; pron. *rudes*.

Sae grey a gate! mansworn! and a' the rest!—

Ye lied, auld *roudes*.

Auld *roudes*!—filthy fellow, I shall auld ye.
Ramsay's Works, ii. 147, 149.

The termination indicates a Fr. origin; perhaps *rudesse*, harshness, austerity.

This term in the South of S., particularly in Roxb., denotes a strong masculine woman.

ROUDOCH, ROODYOCH, adj. Having a sour look, or sulky appearance, Ayrs.

This seems originally the same with the adj. *Roudes*.

ROUEN, part. pa. Rent, torn, riven; especially applied to old pieces of dress, and to wooden dishes when split, Roxb.

Isl. riuf-a, Su.-G. *riw-a*, lacerare.

ROUGHIE, s. 1. A torch used in fishing under night, Eskdale; elsewhere called *Ruffie*.

"I'm well convinced Gabriel dropped the *roughies* in the water on purpose—he does na like to see any body do a thing better than himsell." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 69.

"I wonder whether this is mair pleasing to heaven than when it was lighted up wi' lamps, and candles nae doubt, and *roughies*, and wi' the mirth [apparently meant as a misnomer of *myrrh*], and the frankincense that they speak of in the Holy Scripture." *Antiquary*, ii. 152, 153.

2. It seems used to denote brushwood in general.

"She began to make a bustle among some brushwood which was now heaped in the cave.—"What makest thou there?" "Laying the *roughies* to keep the cauld wind frae you, ye desperate do-nae-good. Ye're e'en owner weel off, and wots na; "it will be otherwise soon." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 234.

In *Gloss.* to the *Antiquary* it is expl. as also signifying "heath." This evidently belongs to the secondary sense here given.

Shall we suppose that a torch of this kind receives its denomination, as composed of *rough* materials, and coarsely formed; or rather, as having been originally made of brushwood? If the latter be preferred, we should view this as the primary signification of the term.

To ROUK, ROWK, v. n. "To lie close, to crouch;" *Gl. Sibb.*

Thair was na play bot Cartis and Dice,
And ay Schir Flatterie bare the price;
Roundland and *rowkand* ane till ane vther;
Tak thow my part (quod he) my brother,
And mak betuix vs sicker bandis,
Quhen ocht sall vaik amangis our handis,
That ilk man stand to help his fallow.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 286.

If we could suppose that it signified "to lie close, to crouch," it would be most natural to view it as allied to *Isl. ruk-a*, coarctatio, junctis genu calcibus sedentis; G. Andr. But *rowkand* and *roundant* seem to be perfectly synon.; both signifying whispering. V. **ROWKAR.**

ROUK, s. Mist, S.

Roke was used in the same sense in O. E. "Myst or *roke*. Nubula [r. nebula]." *Prompt. Parv.* "Myst or *roty*. Nubulosus [r. nebulosus]." "*Roke*, myst. Nebula. Mephis.—*Roky* or *mysty*. Nubulosus." *Ibid.*

ROUKY, adj. Misty, S. A. Bor. V. **RAK, RAWK.**

[**ROUL, s.** A young horse, Shetl. V. **ROOL.**]

ROULK, ROLK, adj. Hoarse.

I hard a peteous appeill with a pure mane;—
Rowpit rewchfully *roulk* in a rud rane.

Houlate, i. 4.

In MS. *rolk*. Fr. *rauque*, Lat. *rauc-us*. *L* is often inserted after *u*, and sometimes instead of it; is *souplit* for *soupit*.

To ROUM, v. a. To find place for. V. **SOUM** and **ROUM.**

[**ROUN, adj.** Round, S.; also, in lumps, as, *roun coal*, coal in lumps for household

use, in opposition to *smā' coal*, for furnaces, Clydes.]

[**ROUN**, *adv.* and *prep.* Round, around; *roun an' roun*, roundabout, S.; *roun by*, closer in, nearer, Clydes.]

[**ROUN**, *s.* A round, turn, course; as, "Na, na! ye maun bide yer *roun*," i.e., wait your turn; "Sleep! he'd tak the *roun* o' the clock every night," i.e., a complete round, twelve hours. West of S.]

[**To ROUN**, *v. a.* To make round, to turn round; *to roun aff*, to finish, complete, *ibid.*]

[**ROUNABOUT**, *s.* 1. An oatcake of circular form, Angus. V. **ROUNDABOUT**.

2. A fireplace of circular form, S. V. **ROUNDABOUT**.]

ROUNALL, *s.* "Any circular thing, such as the moon;" Gall. *Encycl.*; apparently softened from E. *roundel*, *id.*

ROUN, *s.* Roe of fish.

"Thir salmond in the tyme of heruist, cūmis vp throw the smal watteris, specialie quhare the watter is maist schauld and loun, and spawnis with thair wamis plet to vthir. The hie fische spawnis his meltis. And the scho fische hir *rounis*." Bellend. *Descr. Alb.*, c. 11. V. **RAUN**.

O. E. "*Rowne* of a fysshie." *Prompt. Parv.*

ROUN, ROUNE, *s.* 1. Letters, characters.

Tristrem was in toun;
In boure Ysonde was don;
Bi water he sent adoun,
Light linden spon;
He wrot hem al with *roun*,
Ysonde hem knewe wel sone.

Sir Tristrem, p. 115.

Here we find a very ancient Northern word, used, most probably, in its primary sense; A.-S. *Isl. run*, Su.-G. *runa*, *litera*, character. This term, because the ignorant were filled with admiration at the use of letters, which were thence a powerful mean of imposition in the hands of the designing, was transferred to magical characters. The idea may, however, be inverted. It may be supposed, that, as those, who have pretended to divine, have generally used some mysterious characters, or hieroglyphics, it was eventually used to signify letters in general.

Various etymons have been given of the word, which may be seen in the learned *Ihre's Gloss*. He derives it from *run-a*, to whisper. But perhaps the *v.* was rather derived from the *s.*, as Moes.-G. *run-a*, C. B. *rhin*, Ir. *run*, denote a secret, a mystery; and, according to Pezron, Celt. *rhyn-ia* signifies magical secrets. V. Keyser, *Antiq. Septent.*, p. 462.

Obrien, *vo. Run*, observes, that "if Olau Wormius had known that *run* is the common and only word in the old Celtic or Irish, to express the word secret, or mystery, it would have spared him the trouble of the long dissertation in the beginning of his book, *de Literatura Runica*, to account for the origin of the word *Runae*, which was a mysterious or hieroglyphic manner of writing used by the Gothic Pagan Priests, as he himself observes in another place."

Although the term occurs in some of the Celtic dialects in one sense, it is most probable that it is

originally Gothic; as it is not only found in almost all the Gothic dialects, but found with a variety of cognates or derivatives. V. **ROUN**, *v.*

2. A tale, a story, a narrative.

Marke schuld yeld, unholt,—
Thre hundred ponde al bouu,
Of moné of a mold,
Thre hundred ponde of latoun,
Schuld he;
The ferth yere, a ferly *roun* /
Thre hundred barnes fre.

Sir Tristrem, p. 52.

i.e., "The fourth year, he should deliver three hundred noble children; a marvellous story!"

In the following passage, *roune* may signify either characters, writing, or tale, narrative.

I was at [Erceidoun];
With Thomas spak Y thare;
Ther herd Y rede in *roune*,
Who Tristrem gat and here.

Ibid., p. 9.

3. It seems to be used, in a loose sense, for speech, mode of expression, in general.

"Hunters whare be ye,
The tokening schuld ye blowe.—
Thai blewen the right kinde,
And raddle the right *roun*."

Sir Tristrem, p. 32.

To ROUN, ROUNE, ROUND, ROWN, *v. n.* 1. To whisper.

Mekeliche he gan mele,
Among his men to *roun*;
He bad his knightes lele,
Come to his somoun—

Sir Tristrem, p. 17.

"He began to mingle with his men, to whisper to them; and desired his trusty knights to obey his summons."

This ilk cursit fame, we spak of ere,
Bare to the amouris Quene noyis, and gan *roune*,
The schippis ar grathand, to pas thay mak tham boune.

Doug. Virgil, p. 110, 7.

It is sometimes used as a *v. a.*

Sum *rounys* till his fallow thaym betwene
Hys mery stouth and pastyme lait yistrene.

Doug. Virgil, 402, 51.

Chauc. *roune*, *id.*

Hence the phrase, to round one in the ear.

Scho roundis than an epistol intill eyre.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 72.

2. It is expl., although I hesitate as to this use of it, to "mutter like a Runic inchanter;" Gl. *Ant.*

It occurs in various O. E. writings. Randolph uses it as broadly as if he had been a native of Scotland.

"These two things I have oft fear'd in her Grace; and found it now needful to speak a little word thereof, because of the French, that are daily rounding in her lugs some tittle-tattles or other." Lett. to Cecil, 1562. Keith's *Hist.*, p. 232.

Mr. Todd has justly remarked that *Roun*, is the proper orthography.

Su.-G. *run-a*, A.-S. *runian*, Alem. *run-en*, Germ. *raun-en*, Teut. *ruyn-en*, *musitare*, *submissa voce loqui*. Or-*runen*, *auricularium*, Gl. Pezian. Teut. *oor-ruyn-en*, in *aurem musitare*. C. B. *rhégain*, *ausurrare*, *murmurare*. V. Jun. Gl. Goth., *vo. Runu*. *Ihre* derives the *s. runa*, a secret, from the *v.*, because those who have any secret to tell, and are afraid of being overheard, generally whisper. V. the *s.*

ROUNAR, ROWNAR, ROUNDAR, s. A whisperer.

Him followit mony freik diasynilit,—
With *rownaris* of fals lesingis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 23.

And be thow not ane *roundar* in the nuke;
For gif thow be, men will hald the suspect.

Ibid., p. 97.

ROUNNYNG, ROWNNYNG, s. The act of whispering.

—Thair lordys had persawing
Off discomfort, and *rownnynng*
That thai held samyn twa and twa.

Barbour, xii. 368, MS.

[ROUNALL, s. V. under ROUN.]• **ROUND, adj.** Abundant, plentiful. **V. ROUCH**, sense 3.• **ROUND, ROUNDE, s. 1.** A circular turret of a castle; denominated from its form.

"So he locked the deponer in the *round* within the chamber, and tooke the key with him. Shortly thereafter, the maister returned, and the king's majestie with him to the said cabinet in the *rounde*; and the maister opening the doore, entered with the king into the said *rounde*." Henderson's Deposition, *Moyse's Mem.*, p. 304, 305.

From the same origin with the E. *s.* Fr. *ronde*, a circle.

2. A semicircular dike or wall, made of stone and *feal*, used as a shelter for sheep, *Roxb.*3. A merry dance, "in which the body makes a great deal of motion, and often turns round," *Rudd*.

Vpster Troyanis, and syne Italianis,
And gan do doubil brangillis and gambettis,
Dancis and *roundis* trasing mony gatis
Athir throw vthir reland on thare gyse.

Doug. Virgil, 476, 2.

"The country swains and damsels," says *Rudd*, "call them *S. roundels*, not much unlike the Lydian measures of the Ancients."

Doug. mentions *roundis*, 402. 33, as if different from *ringis*, although they are certainly the same. Fr. *dance à la ronde*. **V. RING DANCIS**.

4. The tune appropriated to a dance of this kind.

Sum sang ring sangis, dancis, ledis, and *roundis*,
With vocis schil, quhil al the dale resounlis.

Doug. Virgil, 402, 33.

ROUND-ABOUT, s. 1. A name given to a circular fort or encampment.

"There are a great many *round-about*s in the parish, commonly called *Picts Works*. They are all circular and strongly fortified by a wall, composed of large stones." P. Castletown, *Roxburghs. Statist. Acc.*, xvi. 84. **V. RING, s. id.**

2. A fire-place or chimney, of a square, or rather of an oblong form; in which the grate is detached from the walls, and so placed that persons may sit around it on all sides, *S.*

"The *round-about fireside* (still by much preferred where there are a number of farm servants and certainly by far most preferable, but for the difficulty of keeping them clear of smoke) was universally in

use in the kitchen; that is, a circular grate placed upon the floor about the middle of the kitchen, with a frame of lath and plaster, or spars and matts, suspended over it, and reaching within about five feet of the floor, like an inverted funnel, for conveying the smoke; the whole family sitting round the fire within the circumference of the inverted funnel. Here was placed the *judeman's* resting chair or wooden sofa, upon which he sat or reclined after the fatigues of the day, listening, in those times, so dearthful of intelligence, to the news collected by the wandering beggar, or feasting his imagination upon the wonders of the lame soldier or sailor who had visited foreign countries." Pennock's *Descr. Tweedd.*, Ed. 1815, N. p. 82, 83.

I do not recollect having seen the grate carried so far out as the middle of the kitchen: It is usually on one of the gable-ends; the wall forming a back to the seat which is immediately behind the fire. In many instances the *roundabout* is formed by a square projection from the gable.

3. An oatcake of a circular form, pinched all round with the finger and thumb.

"Think ye that, at will, Ducholly can—gie ye nackets and *round-about*s to your coffee and clarified whey?" *Tournay*, p. 31.

ROUNDAL, s. A kind of poetical measure, generally consisting of eight verses, in which the two last rhyme with the two first, and the fourth also corresponds to the first.

Rudd. views this word as somewhat different in signification from E. *roundel*.

The railyeare rekkinis na wourdis, bot ratlis furth rauys,
Fule rude and ryot resouns baith *roundalis* and ryme.

Doug. Virgil, 238, b. 22.

Fr. *rondeau*, "a rhyme or sonnet that ends as it begins;" Cotgr. Teut. *rondeel*, L. B. *rondeletus*, rhythmus orbicularis; Hisp. *rondelet*, circularis cantilena, Du Cange. The origin is evidently Fr. *round*, round.

ROUNDEL, s. A table, a board.

Befoir them was sone set a *roundel* bricht,
And with ane cleine claith finelie dicht,
It was our-set.

Priests of Peblis, S.P.R., i. 3.

And quhan the King was set down to his meit

Unto his fuil gart mak ane semely seit,

Ane *roundel* with ane cleine claith had he,

Neir quhair the King nicht him baith heir and se.

Ibid., p. 22.

Fr. *rondeau de pâtissier*, a round and flat board on which pastry-cooks raise their paste; Teut. *rondeel*, id.

[ROUNDERS. The name of a game common among schoolboys, West of S. Same as *Prison-Base*.]**To ROUND, v. n.** To whisper. **V. ROUX, v.****ROUNDAR, s.** A whisperer. **V. ROUNAR.****ROUNG, s.** A round piece of wood; a cudgel. **V. RUNG.****[ROUNG, part. pa.** Reigned, *Lyndsay*, *Exper. and Court.*, i. 2797.]**ROUNGED, part. adj.** Consumed, exhausted. **V. RONGED.****ROUN-TREE, ROAN-TREE, ROWAN-TREE, s.** The Mountain-ash. *Sorbus sylvestris* Alpin, Linn., S.

"The Quicken or Mountain Ash, Anglis. The *Roan-Tree*, Scotis." Lightfoot's Flora, Sc. p. 236.

"I meane—by such kinde of charmes as commonly daft wices use, for healing of forsoken goods, for preserving them from euill eyes, by knitting *roun-trees*, or sundriest kind of hearbes, to the haire or tailes of the goods." K. James's Daemonologie, p. 100.

In my plume is seen the holly green,
With the leaves of the *rouan tree*;
And my casque of sand, by a mermaid's hand,
Was formed beneath the sea.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 392.

The term *roan-tree* seems to have been formerly used in E. For, although not found in modern dictionaries, it is mentioned by Skinner.

Skinner is uncertain whether it may not receive this name from the colour called *roan*. But it is a Goth. term. Su.-G. *ronn*, *runn*, sorbus aucuparia, Dan. *ronne*, id. *ronneber*, the berries of the mountain-ash.

Ihre observes, that, among the ancient Goths and Icelanders, *runn*, denoted a shrub or bush, and supposes that, as a shrub springs up in a variety of shoots, which is often the case as to the *roan-tree*, it retained the name from this circumstance. He mentions another conjecture, which is far more probable, that this tree received its name from *runa*, incantation, because of the use made of it in magical arts.

The superstitious use of the Mountain-ash gives great probability to this etymon. Even in our own country, there are still some so attached to the absurd usages of former times, that, in order to prevent the fatal effects of an *evil eye*, to which they ascribe any misfortune that befalls their cattle, they cut a piece of this tree, peel it, tie a red thread round it, and put it on the lintel of the *byre*, or cow-house. Then, it is supposed, their cattle are proof against *skaitth*. *Rouen-tree*, id., Yorks., Marshall.

"The most approved charms against cantrips and spells was a branch of *rouan-tree* plaited, and placed over the byre door. This sacred tree cannot be removed by unholy fingers." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 290.

Hence the traditionary rhythm;—

Roan-tree and red thread,
Puts the witches to their speed.

V. Huddleston's Notes to Toland's Hist. of the Druids, p. 233. In Loth. *Ran-tree* is the pron. Sometimes it was worn about the body.

—Ye, see droll, begin to tell us,
—How the aulic uncanny matrons
Grew whiles a hare, a dog, or batrons,
To get their will o' carles sleepan,
Wha has nae stauks o' *roun-tree* keepan,
Ty'd roun' them, whan they ride or sail,
Or sew't, wi' care, in their sark tail.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 59.

*"Alluding to the vulgar opinion of *roun-tree* being efficacious against all sorts of charms." N. V. *RAN-TREE*.

The ancient Skaldic writers celebrate a favourite tree of the ash genus, under the name *Ygdrasil*. In the Edda Saemundi it is said;—

Aser Ygdrasil

Hann ex æstu ritha.

Grinnis-Mal, str. xliii.

"The ash of *Ygdrasil*, that is the most excellent of trees." V. also str. xxxii. This tree was considered as sacred. In that very ancient poem, the *Voluspa*, it is poetically exhibited as the parent of the showers which descend into the valleys.

*Ask veit eg standa hettar ygdrasil,
Thaddan koma doeggvar thærs i dule fulla, &c.*

*Ego fraxinum scio exstare Ygdrasil vocatam, ———
Inde imbres ortum trahunt qui in valles decidunt.*

Voluspa, str. xix.

In Rosenius's edition of the Edda, a long description is given of it in Fable xiv. Under this tree it is said that the gods daily sit in judgment; that its branches extend throughout the world; that they shade heaven itself, &c. &c.

Gudm. Andr. in one place expl. *Ygdrasels*, arbor scientiae, (vo. *Aska*); in another *Askin Ygdrasil*, arbor mythologica Eddae, p. 136. He renders the term, quasi Othini jumentum, vel vehiculum; *Ygg-r* being the chief and proper name of Odin, as denoting that he is the object of fear. A curious reason has been given for its receiving the designation of Odin's horse or chariot; as if he had learned the Runic mysteries, when suspended from it;—quod forte Odinus ex ea suspensus fuerit, cum runis disceret. Gl. Edd. Saemund. vo. *Droevill*.

It has been said, that the *Ygdrasil* of the Edda is the mountain-ash; and, on the ground of this assertion, supposed that the superstitions, still connected with this tree in our own country, may be regarded as minute vestiges of the Gothic mythology. I have nothing to offer in opposition to this idea. On the contrary, it seems to carry a high degree of probability; not merely from the great proximity of the Su.-G. name of the tree to the term denoting magic, but from its use in regard to incantation. I find, however, no direct proof in any Icelandic work which I have had an opportunity of consulting, that our *Ronn-tree* is the species of ash so highly honoured under the name of *Ygdrasil*.

This charm is especially observed in Angus on the evening preceding *Rook-day*, (May 3d). They often also tie these branches round their cattle with scarlet threads. On this day, for preventing the power of witchcraft, some old women are careful to have their rocks and spindles made of the wood of the *roan-tree*.

The first of these customs has considerable analogy to one observed by the ancient Romans, in their *Palilia*, or Feast celebrated in the end of April, for the preservation of their flocks. The shepherd, in order to purify his sheep, was, in the dusk of the evening, to bedew the ground around them with a wet branch, then to adorn the *fold*s with leaves and green branches, and to cover the *doors* with garlands. He was also to touch his sheep with smoking sulphur, so as to make them bleat, and to burn the male olive, fir, sabine and laurel. V. Ovid. Fast., Lib. iv.

"It is probable that this tree was in high esteem with the Druids; for it may to this day be observed to grow more frequently than any other tree in the neighbourhood of those Druidical circles of stone so often seen in North Britain; and the superstitious continue to retain a great veneration for it, which was undoubtedly handed down to them from early antiquity.—Their cattle,—as well as themselves, are supposed to be preserved by it from evil; for the dairy-maid will not forget to drive them to the *shealings* or summer pastures with a rod of the *Roan-tree*, which she carefully lays up over the door of the *sheal booth*, or summer-house, and drives them home again with the same. In Strathspey, they make for the same purpose, on the first day of May, a hoop of the wood of this tree, and in the evening and morning cause all the sheep and lambs to pass through it." Lightfoot, p. 257.

To ROUP, ROWP, ROPE, ROIP, ROLP, &c. n.

1. To cry, to shout.

—Orestes son of Agamemnon
On theatres in farcis mony one
Roupit———

Doug. Virgil, 116, 27.

And thou Froeserpyne, quhilk by our gentil lawis
Art *roupit* his, and yellit louds by nycht.
Ibid., 121, 31.

—Thar was mani a wilde lebarl,
Lions, beres, bath bul and bare,
That rowfully gan rope and rare.
Ywaine, Ritson's E. M. R., i. 11.

Warton, when referring to this passage, by mistake
renders the word *ramp*; *Hist. E. Poet.*, iii. 109.

2. It occurs in a peculiar sense, either as denoting an incessant cry, or perhaps hoarseness of voice, as the adj. *roupy* is now used, S.

The Rauls come *roipand* quhen he hard the rair,
Sa did the gied with monie pious piew.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 207.

"Thir slaves of Sathan, we say, *roupit* as they had
bein ravenis; yea, rather thay yellit and roorit as
devills in hell, *Heresce, Heresie*, Guiliam and Rought
will carry the Governour unto the Devill." *Knox's Hist.*,
p. 3.

3. Used as a *v. a.* To expose to sale by auction, S.

"Lady Kincarden craved that her son's estate might
also be *rowped* for the use of the creditors, as to the
casual rent of coal and salt." *Fountainhall's Decia.*, i.
115.

"The common gud and patrimony of all burghs
within this realme, shall be yeirly bestowed, at the
sight of the Magistrates and Councill of the saidis
burrowes, to the doing of the common affaires thereof
allanerly, after the yeirly *roiping* and setting thereof,
as use is." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, c. 181. "The common
gud of Burrowes sould be *roiped*." *Tit. ibid.*

Test. roep-en, clamare, clamorem edere, tollere
vocem, clamitare, Germ. *ruff-en*. Rudd., having men-
tioned these verba, refers also to Isl. *raup*, jactantia,
raupare, jactator, and *hroop*, clamour. The two former
may perhaps be allied; because of the noise often
made by a boaster or braggart. He has not, however,
observed that Isl. Su.-G. *rop-a* is synon. with *roep-en*;
Alem. *ruaf-an*, *ruof-en*. The oldest form of the *v.* is in
Moes.-G. *hrop-jan*, *q/hrop-jas*, clamare, exclamare.

Hence Belg. *wt-roep*, an outcry, Sw. *utrop*, Germ.
aus-rauf, id. *Test. wt-roep-en*, Sw. *ut-rop-en*, to
proclaim.

A.-S. *hroep-an*, clamare. I know not, if we should
view as a cognate the *v. hrop-an*, *Lake xviii.* 5, to vex,
to molest; *q.* by importunate crying. *Hickes* mentions
E. *outroeper*, as signifying a herald. *Rope*, as used in
Ywaine, cannot be viewed as a proof that the *v.* was
O. E. For it is undoubtedly a S. poem.

- ROUP, ROUPING, *s.* An outcry, a sale of
goods by auction, S.

"A *roup*, in Scotland,—a canting or outcry." *Rita.*
Gl. A. M. R.

"The Lords ordained a *roup* to be made of the
estate of Cunnochie in Fife." *Fountainhall*, i. 13.

"The tenements are set by *Roup*, or auction, and
advanced by an unnatural force to above double the
old rent, without any allowance for inclosing."
Pennant's Tour in S., 1772, p. 201.

—"In setting of fews, or any manner of tacks,
attour the yearly *roiping* on Martinmass Even," &c.
Blue Blanket, p. 121.

- ROUPER, *s.* 1. One who cries.

Land-louper, light Skouper, ragged *Rouper* like a raven.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 30.

2. The term *rouper* is still in use, as denoting
the person who sells his goods by outcry, S.

"A *rouper* is pursuing his interest, when he pays
the bell-man to intimate his *roup*; and you will pursue
your interest, when you pay the same bell-man to cry
at the kirk-door, 'Beware of roups.'—You have a
better right to keep your money than the *rouper* hath
to wrest it from you." *Thom's Works*, p. 447.

- ROUPING-WIFE, *s.* A female who attends
outcries, and purchases goods, for the pur-
pose of selling them again, S.

"In 1783,—the Lord Justice-Clerk Tinwald's house
was possessed by a French teacher. Lord President
Craigie's house by a *rouping-wife* or sales-woman of
old furniture." *Stat. Acc. Edin.*, vi. 583.

"An unco thing this, Mrs. Howden," said old Peter
Plumdamas to his neighbour the *rouping-wife*, or sales-
woman,—"to see the grit folk at Lunnoun set their face
against law and gospel, and let loose sic a reprobate
as Porteous upon a peaceable town." *Heart Mid-
Loth.*, i. 99.

- ROUP, *s.* 1. Hoarseness, S. pron. *roop*.

O may the *roup* ne'er roust thy weason!

May thirst thy thrapple never gizen!

Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, st. 3.

Baith cooks an' scullions mony ane

Wad gar the pats and kettles tingle,—

To fleg frae a' your craigs the *roup*.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 77.

Some derive this from Isl. *hroop*, *heroop*, vociferatio,
because this is frequently the cause of hoarseness. V.
Ray. The idea has great probability; as *roustly*,
hoarse, seems formed by analogy, from the *v. roust*,
to cry.

2. Sometimes used to denote that disease
otherwise called the *croup*, S.B. This is
perhaps meant in the following passage:—

—The Rot, the *Roup*, and the auld Rest.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

V. FEYE.

3. It also denotes a disease which affects hens
in the mouth or throat, S.

[To ROUP, *v. n.* To vomit, Banffs. Prob.
a vulgar metaph. use of the *v.*]

ROUPY, ROOPIT, *adj.* Hoarse, S. "*Roupet*,
hoarse, as with a cold," *Shirr. Gl.*

Alas! my *roupet* Muse is hearse!

Burns, iii. 20.

[To ROUP, ROOP, *v. a.* A corr. of ROOK, *v.*
q. v., Clydes.]

[ROUP, *s.* The Oar-Weed (*Laminaria
digitata*), Banffs.]

[ROUPIE, *adj.* Overgrown with the Oar-
Weed, *ibid.*]

[ROUSCHIT, *pret.* Rushed, fell quickly,
Barbour, iii. 139.]

To ROUSE with salt upon salt. To change the
pickle in curing fish; or rather, to cure
fish by the use of the finest salt. V. SALT
UPON SALT.

"This barrel of salmon was for the superior's consumpt in his family; and being for that use, Scots salt was sufficient; and his charter not mentioning that it was for export, he was not bound to *rouse* them with salt upon salt." Fount. Suppl. Dec. iv. 845.

This is evidently the same verb with that formerly given as *Roose*, which expresses the pronunciation. But it seems doubtful, whether in the modern acceptation, there may not be some change of the original signification.

At first it seemed probable, that this term might be allied to Teut. *ruysch-en*, fricare; as referring to the practice of rubbing in the salt in the operation of curing. But I prefer Fr. *rou-ir*, to steep, or water, applied to hemp; *ruissement*, a steeping or watering of hemp; *arrous-cr*, to wet, to moisten.

[To ROUSE, ROOSE, *v. a.* To extol, to commend highly, S. V. RUSE.]

ROUSE, ROOSE, *s.* Commendation, boast, S. O.

"It is well known that the Edinburgh folk are in the main a well-informed, civilized sort of people, though a thought g'en, as we think in the West, to making mair rouse about themselves than there is any needessity for." The Steam-Boat, p. 337.

"'Rachel had ad a good roose of bersel,' said Becky Glibbans." Ayra. Legatees, p. 243. V. RUSE.

[ROUSE AWAY, HAUL AWAY! A common cry among boatmen in the South of S. V. Gall. Encyc.]

ROUSER, *s.* 1. Any thing very big, of its kind, S. O.

[2. A boastful, bragging person, Clydes.]

ROUSING, ROUSAN, *part. adj.* 1. Properly applied to what is powerful, or vehement; as, "a rousing fire," one that emits a strong heat, S. O. V. REESIN.

Thae firds o' silk—
Had I our dochters at a candle,
They'd mak a been and rousan tandle.
Picken's Poems, 1738, p. 62.

2. Transferred to any thing large; as, a "rousing whud," a great lie; South and West of S.

"Teut. *ruysch-en*, impetum facere; Su.-G. *rus-a*, A.-S. *hreo-an*, cum impetu ferri. Isl. *rosi*, tempestas turbulenta.

[To ROUSE, ROOSE, *v. a.* To water, to sprinkle with water, to use a watering can, S.]

[ROUSER, ROOSER, *s.* A watering pot or can, S.

Fr. *arroser*, to water, to sprinkle, *arrosoir*, a watering-pot.]

ROUSSILIN, *adj.* Bustling and cheerful, Berwicks.

A.-S. *ruzel-an*, tumultuari. Ihre refers also to *rustl-an*, id. But I have not discovered on what authority. V. vo. *Rusta*.

ROUST, *s.* Rust, S. pron. *roost*.

Out on the, auld trat, agit wyffe or dame,
Eschames ne time in *roust* of syn to ly.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96, 29.

Hence *rousty*, rusty. [A.-S. *rust*, rust, prob. a contr. of *rustl*, redness. V. SKEAT'S ETYM. DICT.] Teut. *roest*; and *roestigh*.

ROUST, ROST, *s.* A strong tide or current; or the turbulent part of a frith, occasioned by the meeting of rapid tides, Orkn.

"We had several *rousts* or impetuous tides to pass." Brand's Orkn., p. 7, 8.

"These currents have different names, as Dennis-*roust*, North Ronaldsha-*roust*." Ibid. p. 49.

"*Roust*, or *Roust*, a tide, where the sea usually runs high with ebb." P. Cross, Orkney, Statist. Acc., vii. 476.

"This lofty promontory is constantly exposed to the current of a strong and furious tide, which—is called the *Roust* of Sumburgh, *roust* being the phrase assigned in these isles to currents of this description." The Pirate, i. 4.

Isl. *roest*, *raust*, aestuaria, vortices maris, Verel. Incl. *Rost*, vortex, Ol. Lex. Run.; allied perhaps to Su.-G. *rust-a*, tumultuari. But the ingenious editor of the Gl. to Orkneyinga S., having expl. the term, cataracta maris, gorges, observes that such whirlpools take their name from *raust*, sonus, from the great noise which they make. Therefore, he says, the vortex of *Malstroem*, near the Faroe islands, is denominated from *maal*, *muele*, sermo, sonus. He mentions A.-S. *rust*, stridor, impetus fluvii, as synon. with *raust*.

To ROUST, *v. n.* 1. To cry with a rough voice, S. B.

And lo as Pharon cryis and doys *roust*,
With haltand wordis and with mekle voust,
Eneas threw ane dart at him that tyle.

Doug. Virgil, 327, 9.

2. To bellow; applied to cattle, S. B.

Thay twa bullis thus struand in that stound
Be mekill for wirkis vthir mony wound,—
That of thare *rousting* al the large plane
And woddis rank rowtis and lowis agane.

Doug. Virgil, 438, 7.

"Either from *rust*, as if the throat had contracted *rust*, or from Lat. *raucus*, *raucitas*; or from *roul* [id.], and all originally from the sound;" Rudd. "Much the same with *Romp* and *Rout*;" Sibb. Lye has come nearer to the mark, in referring to Alem. *bluzreister*, clamorus. V. Jun. Etym.

The origin is Isl. *raus*, vox canora; *hahreist-a*, vociferare, from *ha*, high, and *reist*, *raust*, voice. Ihre views Su.-G. *rust-a*, tumultuari, as a cognate term. Hence,

ROUST, *s.* The act of roaring or bellowing, S.B.

ROUSTY, *adj.* 1. "Hoarse, having a rough voice," S. Rudd. V. ROUP, *s.*

2. Not polished, not refined; in allusion to the harsh music of one who is hoarse, or has a rough voice.

Ressae this *roustie* rural rebaldrie,
Laikand cunning, fra thy pure laige unleird.

Pulice of Honour, Concl.

ROUSTER, *s.* A stroke, a blow, Buchan; [synon. *roul*, q. v.]

Isl. *rosta*, tumultus; *Arist-a*, Su.-G. *rist-a*, *ryst-a*, quater, *rid*, quassatio.

ROUSTREE, s. The cross bar on which the crook is hung, Aberd.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *roeste*, *suprema aedificii pars*.

To ROUT, ROWT, v. n. 1. To bellow, to roar as cattle do, S. *ROUT, rawte*, A. Bor. id.

Free faukls nae mair the owsen *roul*,
But to the fatt'ning clover lout.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 106.

Nae mair thou'lt *roule* out-owre the dale,
Because thy pasture's scanty.

Burns, iii. 64.

V. CAM-NOSED.

This is the primary sense. According to Sibb. this word is formed *ex sono*. But it is evidently the same with Isl. *rust-a*, *rugire belluarum* more, frendere; or as G. Andr. expl. it, to roar as a lion or wild boar.

2. To roar, to make a great noise; used in a general sense.

The firmament gan rummylyng rare and *roul*.

Doug. Virgil, 15, 48.

It denotes the noise of waters.

Ane *rouland* burn amydwart therof rynniss,
Bumland and soundand on the craggy quhynniss.

Doug. Virgil, 227, 37.

3. To snore, South of S.

"The word *pay*, operated like magic. 'Jock, ye villain,' exclaimed the voice from the interior, 'are ye lying *rouling* there, and a young gentleman seeking the way to the place? Get up, ye fause loon, and shew him the way down the meikle loaning.'" Guy Mannering, i. 11.

[4. To break wind behind, Clydes.]

A.-S. *Arut-an*, "stertere, ronchisare, to snort, snore, or *roul* in sleeping;" Somner. For the *v.* to *roul*, occurs in the same sense in O. E.

ROUT, ROWT, s. 1. The act of bellowing, S.

Lyke as the bul, that bargane begyn wald,
Geuis terrybyl *routis* and lowis mony fald.

Doug. Virgil, 410, 12.

2. A roar, a loud noise, S.

They all lekkit, the salt wattri stremes
Fast bullerand in at every rift and bore.
In the mene quille, with mony *roul* and rore
The sey thus trublit, and the tempest furth sent
Felt Neptune.—

Doug. Virgil, 16, 55.

V. the v.

To ROUT, v. a. To beat, to strike, S.

Their stent was mair than they con'd well mak out;
And whan they fail'd, their backs they roundly *roul*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 48.

Isl. *rot-a*, percutio, ictu onero; *rot*, ictus, G. Andr.

ROUT, RUTE, s. A blow; properly, a severe or weighty stroke, S. *lounder*, synon.

Bot he, that had his sword on hycht,
Roucht him sic *roul*, in randoun rycht,
That he the hede till harnys claiff.

Barbour, v. 632, MS.

Edit. 1620, *rouls*.

The rede blude with the *roul* folowit the blaid.

Gawan and Gal., iii. 23.

With that scho raucht me sic ane *roul*,
Quhill to the erde scho gart me leyn.

Mailland Poems, p. 201.

Thir hardy kempis al in waist let draw
Athir to vthir mony *rutis* grete,
On holl sydis feill double dyntis gan bete.
Doug. Virgil, 142, 16.

V. LOUNDER.

ROUT, s. Apparently, the Brent Goose, *Anas Bernicla*, Linn.

"In all this province there is great store—of wild-goose, ringouse, *route*, whaips, shotwhaips," &c. Gordon's Geneal. Hist. Sutherland, p. 3.

Isl. *rola*, anser silvestris. **V. RUTE**, and **ROOD** GOOSE.

ROUTAND, part. pr. [An errat. for *Row-nand*, whispering; also, saying the same thing repeatedly.]

The Inglis sic abasing
Tuk, and sic dreid of that tithing,
That in v. c. placis and ma
Men mycht se samyn *rouland* ga;
Sayand, "Our lordis, for thair mycht,
Will allgate fecht agane the rycht."

Barbour, xii. 360, MS.

"Whispering," Gl. Pink.

ROUTH, ROUCH, s. 1. The act of rowing, or of plying with oars; [also, a long spell of rowing, Shetl.]

The swift *Priatis* with spey *routh* fute hote
Furth steris the stern Mnestheus anane.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 20.

So that agane the streme throw help of me,
By airis *rouch* thidder caryit sal thou be.

Ibid., 241, 39.

It is written *rouch* either from corr. pronunciation, or by the mistake of some transcriber.

2. A stroke of the oar.

Besely our folkis gan to pingil and strife,
Swepand the flude with lang *routhis* belife.

Ibid., 77, 33.

[3. The part of the gunwale between the thowls, Shetl.]

"From *rowe*, as *truth* from *true*, *ruth* from *rue*, *growth* from *grow*;" Rudd. But he has not observed that the formation is A.-S. *Reccete*, *roucelte*, *roucelte*, remigatio; from *recc-an*, *recc-an*, *recc-an*, remigare.

Sw. *rodd*, id., from *ro*, to row.

ROUTH, ROWTH, s. Plenty, abundance, in whatever respect, S.

Let never man a wooing wend,
That lacketh thingis thrie:
A *routh* o' gold, an open heart,
And fu' o' courtesy.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 143.

I dinna want a *routh* of country fair,
Sic as it is, ye're welcome to a skair.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 14.

Sibb. expl. it as also signifying, "rough, roughness; and thinks that, as denoting plenty, it may be from *rife*, plentiful. It has apparently more resemblance to Su.-G. *roge*, a heap, whence *rogault*, cumulus; *rogadt maatt*, a heaped measure. Hence,

ROUTHIE, adj. Plentiful, S.

Then wait a wee, and canie wale
A *routhie* butt, a *routhie* ben.

Burns, iv. 319.

ROUTH, adj. Plentiful, South of S.

"The rusticity of their benisons amused me.—One wished them 'Thumpin luck and fat weans.'—A third

gave them 'A *routh* aumrie and a close nieve." Anecd. Pastoral Life, Edin. Month. Mag., June, 1817, p. 241. V. ROUTH, *s.*

Perhaps the genuine origin of this, as well as of the *s.* and its derivatives is C.B. *rauth*, wide or large, vast, capacious.

ROUTHRIE, *s.* The same as *Routh*, Fife.

"I ne'er likit to be nipit or pingin, gie me *routhrie* o' a' thing." Saxon and Gael, i. 121.

ROUTHLESS, *adj.* Profane, applied to one who neither regards God nor man, Fife.

It seems merely E. *ruthless*, used in a peculiar sense.

ROUTHURROK, *s.* A species of goose mentioned by Leslie, De Orig. et Mor. Scot., p. 35. V. QUINK.

"*Routhurock*-goose, Bernacle-goose, *Anas erythropus*. The name—occurs in the old writers on Orkney; but is now nearly unknown in the islands." Neill's Tour, p. 196.

Isl. *hrotta*, anser montanus; *Fialla rota*, *hrotla*, etiam animal anus, G. Andr., p. 124.

[ROVACK, *s.* 1. The rump; the buttocks, Shetl. Dan. *røv*.

2. The stump of the tail of an animal, *ibid.*]

To ROVE, *v. n.* 1. To be in a delirium, S. "To rove (in a fever); to be light-headed, or delirious;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 93; *rave*, E.

It seems to have been formerly used in E. in a sense nearly approaching to this. For Phillips expl. the *v.*, as not merely signifying, "to ramble about," but "to have rambling thoughts."

Cecil uses the term in a singular sense. "I praye you procure some estimat of the charges on both partes, that I may rove to provyde payment." Sadler's Papers, ii. 74.

I scarcely think that the meaning is, that he would ramble through the country. It is more probably a Fr. idiom, as signifying "to cast in one's mind, to turn a thing over in the way of contemplating it in all its bearings; from *rouer*, "to wheele, turn round, swing about, go, compass;" Cotgr. It is also expressive of the manœuvres of a fleet. Dict. Trev.

2. To have a great flow of animal spirits, S. *Roving* is synon. with *Ranting*, with which it is joined.

O he's a ranting roving laddie,
O he's a brisk and a bonnie laddie.
Betide what will, I'll get me ready
To follow the lad wi' the Highland plaidy.
Ranting Roving Lad, *Herd's Coll.*, ii. 180.

ROVING, *s.* Delirium, S.

"We run our souls out of breath, and tire them in coursing and galloping after our own night-dreams (such are the *roving* of our miscarrying hearts), to get some created good thing in this life."—Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 89.

To ROVE, *v. a.* *To rove cotton*, or *wool*, to bring it into that ropy form which it receives before being spun into thread. Statist. Acc. vi. 38.

"Upon the Don is—a mill for teasing, carding, and *roving* wool, and for waulking cloths." Stat. Acc. vi. 38.

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"The preparation of wool by hand-cards was now laid aside; and the different manufacturers in Aberdeen sent their wool to the mills to be carded and *roved*." Thom's Hist. Aberd., ii. 151.

ROVE, *s.* Rest; the same with *ROIF*, q. v. **[ROVIESTICK, *s.*** An awkward, poorly clad person, Shetl.]

[ROVIN', *adj.* 1. Applied to a person, free and merry-hearted, rattling, as used by Burns:—

Robin was a *rovin'* boy,
Rantin', *rovin'*, rantin *rovin'*,
Robin was a *rovin'* boy,
Rantin *rovin'* Robin.

2. Applied to the weather, unsettled, stormy, Banffs.]

[ROVIN, *part. pr.* Wandering, unsettled; as *rovin* in sleep, Banffs.]

To ROW, ROO, RUE, *v. a.* 1. To roll; *part. pa. rowit*.

The huge wallis weltres apön hie,
Rowit at anis with stormes and wyndis thre.
Doug. Virgil, 15, 40.

[2. To wind, turn, move round, S.]

3. To revolve, to elapse; applied to time, in a neut. sense.

Than the yong child, quiblk now Ascanius heicht,—
Thretty lang twelf monthis *rowing* ouer, sall be king.
Doug. Virgil, 21, 20.

4. To revolve; applied to the mind.

—For his dere birling dredand sore,
Ilk chance in haist did *row* in hys memore.
Ibid., 383, 34.

Hence,

To row about, to be in an advanced state of pregnancy, a low phrase, S.

5. To roll wool or cotton for spinning, S.

Card it well ere ye begin,
When 'tis carled, *row'd* and spun,
Then the work is haffens done.

Tarry Woo, Herd's Coll., ii. 100.

6. *To row sheep*, to pluck the wool from sheep, to tear it off in the barbarous mode practised in Shetland, instead of shearing.

"It shall not be lawsum to any manner of persons to *row* sheep untill the time they be lawrullie certified by the Baillie to ane competent day, as they will essue to be holden and reputs as thiefs, and punished conform thereto." Acts A. 1623, Barry's Orkney, App., p. 468.

—"That no maner of persons shall *row* or take sheep on Sunday, under whatsumever colour or pretext, under the paine of 10 lib. Scots." *Ibid.*, p. 470.

"The native sheep are seldom shorn; but about the middle of May, when the fleece begins to loosen spontaneously, it is pulled off with the hand. This operation is called *roving* the sheep. They are left very bare after it; but the people say that the wool on the animal continues much finer, when removed in this manner, than by the shears." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 211.

"If any person shall use a sheep-dog, and run therewith after his own sheep amongst his neighbours unaccompanied, mark, *rue*, or take any home without shewing the mark, he shall pay for the first offence four angels; for the second, six angels; and for the

third, or at any time under cloud of night, shall be bolden and repute a common thief, and punished accordingly." Court Laws, App. Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 3.

This is evidently from Isl. *ry-a*, (pret. *ruide*) *vel-ore*, *eruere*, *detondere*, expl. in Dan. by Halderson, *Tage af (uld af) saarene*; "to take the wool off sheep." The *v.* is deduced from *ru*, *vellus solox*, an entire or unshorn fleece. It is to be observed that as in Sw. *y* is sounded as *u*, it has often the same sound in Isl. V. G. Andr., lit. Y, p. 135.

Norw. *ru* is expl. "loose wool on sheep;" and *ruc*, "to take the loose wool off sheep;" Hallager. This is the immediate origin of the term as used in Orkn. and Shetl.

Undoubtedly allied to this is Su.-G. *ry-a*, a rough upper garment; also A.-S. *reoice*, a rug, and *reoh*, *ryc*, *villosus*. Teut. *rouwen*, *polire rudem pannum*, indicates a similar affinity.

7. To *row a nievesfu'*, to turn round every cut of corn, so that all the stalks may be intermingled, in order that a great part of a sheaf may be retained in the hand before it be laid in the band. A reaper does well if he can *fill the band* at three handfuls, Roxb.

"Davie saw that one half of that crop at least was shorn during the night, all standing in tight shocks, *rowed* and hooded." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 6.

8. To *row up*, to wind; as, "to *row up* a knock," to wind up a clock, S.

To Row, *v. n.* To move or to be moved with violence, S.

Now fields convuls'd like dashing waves,
Wild row along.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 37.

Row, Roow, *s.* 1. A roll, a list, S.

"The devil himself started up in the pulpit like a meikle black man, and calling the *row*, every one answered,—'Here.'" Newes from Scotl. 1591, Law's Memor. Pref. xxxvii.

"When the judge hes all gathered together and none away : when the *rowe* is called, and all are present : then when one sorte shall be placed at the right hand, and the other at the left hand ; then shall he fall to judgement." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 225.

2. A roll of bread, S.

3. The wheel, an instrument of execution. To *break upon the row*, to break on the wheel.

"He was sentenced to be broken alive on the *row*, or wheel, and be exposed thereon for 24 hours; and thereafter the said *row*, with the body on it, to be placed between Leith and Warriston, till orders be given to burrie the body." M.S. Abridg., Justiciary Record, 1604. Law's Mem. Pref. xlix.

—"Johnne Earle of Marr—first cawsit Bell and Calder [two of the murderers of Regent Lennox] to be publicly punisht, brokin upoun the *rowe*, and thus pynit to the death." Hist. James the Sext, p. 154.

The term may be immediately from Fr. *roue*, which denotes not only a wheel, but this barbarous mode of punishment; Cotgr. Or perhaps from Su.-G. *raabraaka* (pron. *robvoka*), "to break upon the wheel;" Ihre. Belg. *rabraaken*, id. In Germ. it is *rad-brechen*, for *rad* is the word denoting a wheel; Franc. id. Wach-

ter views the term as radically Celtic; C.B. *rhod*, Ir. *rit*, *rhotha*, id. The affinity of Lat. *rota* is obvious.

Under the word RATTN, we have seen that there is a reference to the mode of treating great criminals after death. It will be found that *Roow* and *Ratts*, although differently applied, must be traced to the same fountain. Fr. *roue* seems to have been traduced from Lat. *rota*.

I do not recollect any other instance of this barbarous mode of punishment in the history of Scotland.

BAWBEE-ROW, *s.* A half-penny roll, S.

"As for the letters at the post-mistress's, as they ca' her,—they may bide in her shop-window, wi' the snaps and *bawbee rows*, till Beltane, or I loose them." St. Ronan, i. 34.

ROWAR, ROWER, *s.* 1. A wooden bolt or bar, which may be moved backwards or forwards.

The tothir end he orland for to be,
How it sulk stand on thre *rowaris* off tre,
Quhen ane war out, that the laiff down sulk fall.

Wallace, vii. 1155, MS.

Edit. 1648 and 1673, *rollers*.

Fr. *roul-er*, to roll; *rouleaux*, "long and round leavers, whereon ships are gotten into a dock, and launched into the water againe; Cotgr."

- [2. A roller for flattening dough; used in making oat-cakes, scones, &c., West of S. called also a *rowin-pin*.]

ROWIN, ROWAN, ROWING, *s.* Wool as it comes from the cards, a flake of wool, S.

According to Sibb. *q. rolling*. But it seems rather

allied to *Rowe*, *v. a. q. v.* Hence, perhaps, "To cast a *rowan*, to bear an illegitimate child," Sibb. This resembles the metaph. use of *Lagen-gird*, *q. v.*

"Children are employed to lift rolls or *rowans* from the carding engines, and unite them on the feeding-cloth," &c. Edin. Encyclop., vol. vii. 286.

This had been more anciently denominated a *rowe*.

"Filum, a thread. Naeta, a *rowe*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 21.

[ROWIN-PIN, *s.* Same with ROWAR, *s.* 2, *q. v.*]

ROWAN, *s.* *Auld rowan*, "old jade,"

Pink.; a term given to a bawd, who, by a great deal of coaxing, endeavours to entice a young woman to marry an old man.

—Cum lick that beird *auld rowan*.

Now sic the trottibus and trowane,

Sa busilie as scho is wovane,

Sic as the carline craks.

Philotus, S. P. Repr., lii. 15.

Sibb. views it as the same term with that mentioned above. But it is certainly equivalent to witch, or sorceress, as allied to Germ. *rune*, Su.-G. *runa*; more commonly in a compound state, *Al-runu*, mulier fatidica, or as some render it, omnisia. Others suppose that the word is properly *alte-runu*, vetula saga, or as here, *auld rowan*. Keysler. de Mulier. Fatidicis, p. 469. The same writer informs us, that the ancient Finns had a goddess supposed to preside over storms, whom they called *Roune*. Now we know that it has been generally believed by the Northern nations, that the witches had great power in this respect. Germ. *raune*, Su.-G. *runo*, denote magical arts. V. ROUN, *s.* 2, also ROUN-TREE.

ROWAN, *s.* A name for the turbot, a fish, Fife.

"Formerly there was a very plentiful fishing upon the coast here, consisting of cod, ling, haddock, *reseau* or turbot, skait, &c.—But within these 4 or 5 years past, the fish have in a manner quite deserted these places (particularly the haddock), and none are now caught but a few cod, *rowan*, and skait." P. St. Monance, Statist. Acc., ix. 337.

ROWAND, *adj.* "Fyw ellis & 3 of tanne crance, fyw ellis & a half of *rowand* tanne." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 653.

As this refers to a *pynnokill* of skins, it is probably meant for what is called *Rone*-skin.

[ROWANE, *adj.* Of or belonging to Rouen, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 153, Dickson.]

ROWAN-TREE, *s.* The mountain-ash. V. **ROUN-TREE**.

[ROWBRYALL, *s.* Robe royal.

"Item, for ane elne of taffata to mend the *roubryall*, xx^s." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 145, Dickson.]

ROW-CHOW-TOBACCO, *s.* A game in which there is a long chain of boys, who hold each other by the hands, and have one standing steadily at one of the extremities, who is called the *Pin*. Round him the rest coil, like a watch-chain round the cylinder, till the act of winding is completed. A clamorous noise succeeds, in which the cry of *Row-chow-tobacco* prevails. After giving and receiving the *fraternal hug*, they disperse; and afterwards renew the process, as long as they are in the humour of it, Teviotd. [In West of S. *Rowity-Chow-o-Tobacco*, pron. *rowity-chow-ity-bacco*, and as the first syllable of each word is shouted, another hug or squeeze is given. The game is not so common as formerly.]

This play would seem to have originated in an imitation of the process of a Tobacconist in winding up his *roll* round a *pin*.

ROWE, *s.* Abbrev. of a christian name, perhaps the same with *Rowie*. "*Rowe* Baty;" Acts Ja. V., iii. 393.

ROWIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Rolund*. "Run, *Rowie*, hough's i' the pot," is said to have been a kimmer's warning among the Graemes of the Debateable Land.

[ROWIN, **ROWING**, *s.* A flake of wool. V. under Row, v.]

[ROWIN-PIN, *s.* A roller for dough. V. under Row, v.]

[ROWIT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Rowed, Barbour, iv. 368.]

ROWK, **ROWIK**, *s.* A rick of grain. "Tua *rowkis* of bair, & ane *rowik* of quhytt;"

i.e., barley and wheat; Aberd. Reg., A. 1565. V. RUCK.

ROWKAR, *s.* A whisperer, a tale-bearer.

"Also the wisman speikis of thame that *arquhy-speraris*, *rowkaris* & *rounaris* on this manner: *Susurro inquinabit animam suam, et in omnibus odietur*. 'A *rowkar* and *rownar* sall fylo his awin saule, & sall be hettit of all men. Mairour he sais: *Susurro, et bilinguis maledictus erit multos enim turbavit pacem habentes*. A man or woman that is ane *rowkar* and *doubil toungit*, is *curst* and *wariit*, for *siclik* ane persone hes put mekil *trubil* amang men & wemen, quhilk afore was at peace." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 71, a.

Rowk is expl. "to be close, to crouch." But *rowkar* is here given as synon. with Lat. *susurro*. It may be allied to Su.-G. Isl. *rykte*, *rychte*, Germ. *rucht*, *ge-rucht*, *fama*. These terms are frequently used in a bad sense, and have been traced to Alem. *ruog-en*, Germ. *rug-en*, Isl. *raeg-a*, to accuse, to defame.

ROWM, **ROWME**, **ROUME**, **ROOME**, *s.* 1. Room, space, extent of place.

His hors in hy than has he tane,
And hym alane amang thame rale,
And rwilly *roume* about hym made.

Wyaltown, vill. 40, 172.

2. A place.

"Somwhat eastward, lies an yland named Olde Castell, a *roome* strong of nature, and sufficient ynough to nourish the inhabitants in cornes, fishe, and eggis of sea fowles that build in it." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

3. A possession, a portion of land; whether occupied by the proprietor, or by a tenant.

"Our fais hes not only tint shamefully the landis that thay wrangusly conquest, bot ar vincust in battall, chasit and doung fra thair *roumes*, and inuadit with vncouth & domistik weris." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 20. *Suis pulsi sedibus*; Boeth.

—Theris hes done my *roumis* range
And teyhd my fald.

Mailland Poems, p. 318.

"Siclike thair wyfis, barnis, executouris, or assignais, sall bruke thair takis, stoidingis, *roumes*, and poscasionis, alsweill of Kirklandis, as of Temporall mennis landis." Acts Mar. 1547, c. 5. Edit. 1568.

Ev'ry pensioner a *room* did gain,
For service done and to be done;
This I'll let the reader understand,
The name of both the men and land.

Scott of Satchell's Hist. Name of Scot, p. 45.

Room is still commonly used for a farm, S.

4. Local situation, in relation to the ministry of the gospel.

"Such as have not received ordination, should not be permitted to teach in great *rooms*, except upon urgent necessity, and in the defect of actual ministers." Spotswood's Hist., p. 444.

5. Official situation.

—"It was not their pleasure he or his colleague Mr. Rankin should bruk their *rooms* any longer. So programs were affixed for the provision of two vacant *places* in their college." Baillie's Lett., i. 85.

6. *Room* is used for ordinal relation, like *place* in modern language.

"In the thrid *roume*, it comes in to be considered,

how the signe and the thing signified coupled." Bruce's *Serm.* on the Sacra. 1590, Sign. B. 3. b.

"Thus, in the first room, our religious and reformation-rights, and next our lives and civil liberties, are laid at the King's feet, to be trampled upon." Wodrow's *Hist.*, i. 311.

7. A particular place in a literary work.

"The 11th act of this session, December 15th, 1669, Concerning the Forfeiture of Person's in the late Rebellion, deserves a room in this collection." Wodrow's *Hist.*, i. 313.

Moss-G. *rumis*, A.-S. *Su.-G. rum*, place of any kind.

ROWM, ROWME, ROUME, ROOM, *adj.* 1. Large, spacious.

Flakis thal laid on temye lang and wicht,
A *roume* passage to the wallis thaim dycht.
Wallace, vii. 985, MS.

—To behald thame walking to and fro
Throw the *roume* hallis, and so biass go,—
Ane paradise it was to se and here.

Doug. Virgil, 474, 32.

A.-S. *Su.-G. rum*, Isl. *rum-r*, Teut. *ruym*, *amplus*, *spatiosus*.

2. Clear, empty; used obliquely.

"A fair fire makes a room flet;" Ferguson's *Prov.*, i.e., it makes those who are in it sit far from the fireside. "*Scot.* we say, To make a room house, when one drives them out that are in it, and so makes it empty, and consequently much room in it;" Rudd.

Teut. *ruym* also signifies laxus, vacuum; *ruym-huys*, domus laxa; Kilian. Belg. *ruun huus maken*, vacuum aedes facere, (Ihre); *Zyne handen ruym hebben*, to have one's hands free, Sewel.

To ROWM, ROWME, *v. a.* 1. To make room, to clear, to remove obstacles.

Out throu the thickest of that oste
Of legis, bolnyt than in boeste,
About hym than he *roumyt* thare
Thretty fute on breid, or mare.

Wynntown, ix. 27, 417.

Boskis withdrawis, and branchis al to rent
Can rattling and resound of thare deray,
To red thare renk, and *roumes* thaim the way.

Doug. Virgil, 232, 25.

Teut. *ruym-en*, vacuare, vacuum reddere; amputare ramos supervacuos, extricare agrum silvestrem: Sw. *gifva rum*, to clear the way. A.-S. *rum-ian*, viam aperire. We find indeed the very phrase used by Wynntown. *Veg rum-ian*, quasi diceres, obstacula viæ sammovere; Ihre, vo. *Ryma*.

2. To enlarge.

Joce, than Byschape of Glasgw
Roumyd the kyrk of Sanct Mongw.
Wynntown, vii. 8, 366.

Teut. *ruym-en*, ampliare, dilatare; *Su.-G. rym-a*, id.; evidently from *rum*, locus, or perhaps immediately from *rum*, *spatiosus*.

3. To place, to put in a particular situation.

"We have gevin—our commission to—dimit and renounce the government,—in favouris of our said sone to that effect, that he may be inaugurat, placit and *rowmit* thairin, and the crowne royall deliverit to him," &c. Instr. of Resignation, 1567. Keith's *Hist.*, p. 432.

Germ. *rum-en*, res ordine disponere, *suis singulas locis collocando*; Wachter.

ROWMLY, *adv.* Largely, liberally.

A tendrare hart mycht na man have;
Til lordis *rowmly* he landis gave;
His swynys he mad rych and mychty.

Wynntown, ix. 10. 46.

In this *adv.* we have a vestige of a metaph. sense, in which the *adj.* has probably been used. A.-S. *rum* not only signifies largus, amplus, but faustus. In Belg., however, we have a phrase more nearly allied; *Een ruyme beurs*, a well-stuffed purse; also, a liberal hand. The term is used like Lat. largus, which not only signifies large, spacious, but liberal, open-handed.

To ROWME, ROUME, *v. n.* To roam, to wander.

—He went diuers thingis to se,
Rowming about the large tempill schene.

Doug. Virgil, 27, 11.

This is from the same origin with E. *room*, as Skinner has observed with respect to *roam*; because he who wanders in succession occupies much ground, and still seeks a new place.

A.-S. *rum-an*, Belg. *ruym-en*, Germ. *raum-en*, *Su.-G. Isl. rym-a*, removere, diffugere. Isl. *rum*, foras, Verel. Ind. Mod. Sax. id. Alem. *rumo*, procul, rumor; longius, Ihre in vo.

To ROWMIL, RUMMIL, *v. a.* To clear out; as, "to rowmil a tobacco-pipe," to clear it when it is stopped up; "to rowmil the fire," to clear it by poking out the ashes, Lanarks.

Teut. *rommel-en*, turbare.

To ROWMYSS, *v. n.* To bellow. V. RUM-MYSS.

[ROWN, ROWNDE, *adj.* Round; also, coarse as opposed to fine; as, *rounde braide clayth*, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 139, Dickson. V. ROUN.]

[ROWN, *s.* A whisper, a secret, a story. V. ROUN.]

[To ROWN, *v. a.* To whisper; also, to repeat and re-repeat. V. ROUN, *v.*]

[ROWNAN', ROWNAND, ROWNYNG, ROWN-NYNG, *s.* Whispering, Barbour, xii. 368.]

[ROWNDE, *adj.* Round, course. V. ROUN, ROWN.]

ROWSAN, *part. adj.* Vehement; as, "a rowsan fire," one that burns fiercely, S.O. V. ROUSING.

ROWSTIT, *part. adj.* This seems to be used in the same sense with *Reistit*, q. v.

"*Rowstit* fische, quhilk war not sufficient merchand guidia." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

To ROWT, ROUT, *v. n.* Apparently, to range; S.B. *Royt*.

"And at na man duellande within burghes be fundyn in manrent, nor ride nor rowt in feir of weir with na man bot with the king or his officiaris," &c., Parl. Ja. II., A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 50. *Ryde* in rowt, Ed. 1566. *Royt*, ibid. p. 226, c. 13.

Su.-G. rut-a, vagari, discurrere; Teut. *ruyten ende*

roocen, praedari, grassari, vastare; L.B. *ruta*, praedonum cohors, whence *Rutarii*, praedones, milites. V. *ROTT*, *v.*

[To ROWT, *v. a.* To beat, strike. V. ROUT.]

[ROWT, *s.* A severe blow, Barbour, vii. 626. V. ROUT, *s.*]

To ROWT, *v. n.* 1. To snore. Junius gives *route* as an E. word, although not mentioned by Johnson.

The King slepyt bot a litill than,
Quben sic slep fell on his man,
That he mycht nocht hald wp his ey,
Bot fell in slep, and rowtyt hey.
Barbour, vii. 192, MS.

[2. To break wind behind, Clydes.

3. To bellow. V. ROUT.]

A.-S. *Arut-an*, Isl. *Ariot-a*, id.

[ROWT, *s.* A loud noise, a bellow. V. ROUT.]

[ROWTIN, *adj.* Bellowing, noisy, S.]

[ROWT, *s.* A company, band, troop, Barbour, iv. 190.]

ROWY, *s.* King.

Precelland Prince! havand prerogatyve
As rowy royall in this regioun to ring;
I the besek aganis thy lust to stryve
And loufe thy God aboif all maner of thing.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 148.

V. ROY.

ROY, *s.* King.

Than Eduuarde self was callit a Roy full ryk.
Wallace, i. 120, MS.

It was used so late as the seventeenth century.

"The Bishop in his owne citie, and among his vassals, will thinke himselfe a pettie Roy; who dare deny to lend, to give, to serve them with whatsoever they have?" Course of Conformitie, p. 47.

Fr. *roi*, Gael. *re*, id. In Gl. Compl. it is said that the latter seems to be of Fr. origin. But this idea is unnatural. The Fr. term is in fact of Celt. origin. C. B. *rhu*, *rhi*, Corn. *ruy*, Arm. *rue*, *roue*, Ir. *righ*. Lat. *rex* is probably from the Celt. stock.

ROYALTY, *s.* A territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the king, S. V. RIALTE.

ROYAT, *s.* Royalty.

—Quha mair surely into royal rang.
Nor the greit Conquerour his freindis amang?
Yit we he poysonit, as sum dois expres.
Davidson's Commendatione of Vprichtnes, st. 5.

To ROY, *v. n.* To rave.

Rebald, renounce thy ryming, thou but royis;
Thy trechour tung has tane a Heland strynd.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 50.

Apparently from the same root with Teut. *rev-en*, Fr. *rev-er*, id. We say *rove* for *rave*. C. B. *rheydh*, mirth.

[ROYD, *adj.* Rude, severe. V. ROLD.]

[ROYDLY, *adv.* Fiercely, severely, Barbour, xi. 599.]

ROYET, ROYAT, ROYIT, *adj.* 1. Wild, irregular, unmanageable.

—To rede I begane,
The royetest ane ragment with mony ratt rime.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, a. 53.

2. In a moral sense, dissipated, S. like E. *wild*.

Ye royet louns, just do as he'd do;
For mony braw green shaw an' meadow,
He's left to cheer his dowy widow.
Fergusson's Poems, i. 84.

"Royet lads may make sober men;" Fergusson's S. Prov. p., 28.

3. Romping, that cannot be restrained from sport, S.

"From the same signification [Fr. *deroyer*], is the Scots word *royet*, or *royit*, signifying romping." Ramsay's Poems, i. 239, N.

[4. Applied to wind and weather, variable and stormy, Banffs.]

According to Sibb., "q. *de-royed*, from Fr. *des-royer*, or *des-arroyer*, perturbare." But by the supposed change, the word would have a signification quite contrary. If not allied to *Roy*, used as a *v. q. v.*, I would refer to Fr. *roide*, fierce, ungovernable. *Une course roide*, the course, taken by an unmanageable horse. Lysandre et Caliste, p. 158.

[To ROYET, ROYIT, *v. n.* To romp, Banffs.]

ROYETNESS, *s.* Romping, S.

[ROYATOUSLIE, *adv.* Riotously, wildly, romping, Lyndsay, Ans. to Kingis Flyting, l. 48.]

[ROYATING, ROYETING, *part. pr.* Feasting well, Gall. Encyc.]

ROYL-FITTIT, *adj.* Having the feet turned outward, Lanarks.

If this be not allied to Su.-G. *ryll-a*, in *gyrum a-gere*, it may perhaps be traced to *wrid-a*, q. *wriid-a*, to writhe.

ROYNE, *s.* The scab, mange; Chaucer,—*roigne*, id. *rougnous*, scabby.

Concerning the brawls of dogs it is said:

Thay ar luving to men,
Bot nocht to them self than;
For wo is him that hes royne.

Colkelbie Son, F. i. v. 145.

Fr. *roigne*, *rongne*, "scurf, scabbiness, the mange;" Cotgr.

ROYSTER, *s.* 1. A vagabond, a freebooter, a plunderer.

"Somerled—gathered a great band of Roysters together, and arriving at the frith or bay of the river Clyde, there made a descent on the left side of it." Buchanan's Hist. Scot., i. p. 311.

It is used for *facinorosos*, Lib. vii. 43. It occurs also in O. E.

"He spared not his spurs, nor faoured his horse flesh: rode lyke a Royster, and doubted no daunger." Saker's Narbonne, ii. Fol. 63, a.

Elsewhere the writer uses it rather in the sense of spendthrift.

"The spending of my lyuinge, hath proouved me a lewde loyterer, and the losing of my lands a right

Abbey lubber :—now shall my owne rod bee the remedy for such a *royster* : and my owne staffe my stale for so foolish a harbinger." Ibid. i. Fol. 32, b.

Junius renders *roister*, grassator, a robber; referring to Isl. *Aristler*, concussor, a term which occurs in the Death-song of Regner Lodbrog, st. 15. He also refers to *Araustar*, robustus, validus, fortis.

This term, at first view, might seem allied to Su.-G. *rost-a*, to prepare; in a secondary sense, to prepare for war, Isl. *rosta*, combat, warfare; especially as O.Fr. *ruaterie*, *rustrerie*, *rustrie*, signify pillage; *rustre*, a ruffian.

But, according to Bullet, L. B. *Rustarii* is the same with *Rutarii*, *Rotarii*, the designation given to a set of rascals, who committed great devastation in France, in the eleventh century. They embodied themselves in troops, like the regular militia, and in this way pillaged the different provinces of the kingdom. In O. Fr. they were called *Routiers*.

The name was afterwards transferred to the stipendiary forces, employed by the kings of England. They were raised abroad, and generally in Germany. Such were those, whom King John brought against Berwick, where they were chargeable with great cruelty.

Anno 1216, 18 Cal. Febr., cepit Johannes Rex Angliæ villam & castellum de Berwic, ubi cum *Rutariis* suis feroci supra modum & inhumana usus est tyrannide. In reditu autem suo *Rutarii* seu *Ministri Diaboli* Abbatiam de Coldeingam expoliaverunt. Chron. Mailros. Rer. Angl. Script., i. 190.

Bullet derives the term from Ir. *ruathar*, pillage; Du Cange, p. 1544, with greater probability, from L. B. *rupturarius*, a peasant, formed from *rumpere*, q. one who breaks up the ground, as these depredators chiefly consisted of peasants. *Rutarii* he views as originating from the Fr. pronunciation, in *Routiers*. It confirms this etymon, that Matth. Paris, and other writers of that age, use *Ruptarii* in this sense.

Both Spelman and he derive *rouit*, as denoting a tumultuous crowd, from L. B. *rupta*, *Ruptariorum* cohorts. It seems doubtful, however, whether the insertion of *p* in this word proves it to be from *rumpere*; as this insertion was very common with writers in the dark ages, as *condempno* for *condemno*, *alumpnus* for *alumnus*, &c. Perhaps *ruptarii*, *rutarii*, may rather be from the same origin with *Ryot*, v., q. v. or Teut. *ruyter*, miles, which seems properly to denote a soldier of cavalry. Germ. *reuter*, *ritter*, Dan. *ryllere*, a rider, a trooper; *ryllerie*, cavalry, troopers.

Sir. W. Scott prefers the last etymon. For he says, in a note on this article; "The German Cavalry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were called *Reiters*, in old Fr. *Reistres*, which signifies simply Riders. Their infantry were the *Lanzknechts* (*Lansquenets* in Fr.) i.e., spearmen."

2. The term is also applied to a dog, apparently of the bull-dog species.

Some dogs bark best after they byte;
Some snatch the heels and tails about,
And so get all their hams dung out.
A well-train'd *Royster* fast will close
His jaws upon a mad bull's nose.

Cleland's Poems, p. 112.

To ROYT, v. n. 1. To go from place to place without any proper business, to go about idly, S. B. A beast, that runs through the fields, instead of keeping to its pasture, is said to *royt*.

- [2. To be troublesome, to cause trouble, confusion, and noise; to stir up anger or strife, Clydes.]

Su.-G. *rut-a*, discurre, vagari.

This is also O.E. "*Roytyn* or *roykyn* [*reykyn* ?] gone ydyl aboute. Vago. Discurre.—*Reyke* or *Royte* ydyl walkinge aboute. Discursus." Prompt. Parv.

I strongly suspect that our *Royt*, and E. *rut* are radically allied. For *royt*, as applied to females, conveys the idea of that sort of gadding which is the effect of wantonness. To *gang royting* about, seems nearly the same with E. *To go a rutting*. Dan. *ruter*, bacchari, Isl. *krut-a*, cum impetu feror aliquo, and *hriot-a*, subsultare, have been mentioned by Junius and Lye, as cognate terms. Isl. *roelt-a*, divagari.

[ROYT, ROYTER, s. One who goes about causing noise and strife, Clydes.]

Thy ragged roundels, raveand *Royt*,
Some short, some lang, some out of lyne, &c.
Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 2.

ROYTOUS, ROYATOUS, adj. Riotous.

"It is knawin nocht to be the kirkrentis, nor *roytous* lyfe thairby, that moveis me to profes my name in this debat and tentation, sen of the kirkrentis I had nevyr my leving, quhilk now I micht haif abundantlie, gif I preferrit my belly to guid conscience." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 224. O. Fr. *royot-er*, quereller, disputer.

[ROYTOUSLIE, ROYATOUSLIE, adv. Riotously, Lyndsay.]

ROZERED, part. adj. Apparently, resembling a rose.

Sweet are your looks, and of guesed nature fu',
He'll get rae blind that chances to get you.
Your bony *rozereid* cheeks, an' blinking eyne,
Minds me upon a face I've sometimes seen.
Ross's *Helmore*, First Ed. p. 71.

Fr. *rosier*, a rose-tree; if not corr. from *rosette*, "vermillion, cheek-varnish;" Cotgr.

ROZET, s. Rosin. V. ROSET.

To ROZET, v. a. To prepare with rosin, S.

Come, fiddlers, gie yir strings a twang,
An' *rozat* weel the bow.

Tarras's Poems, p. 97.

[ROZET-END and ROZETTY. V. under ROSET.]

To RUB, v. a. To rob, the common pronunciation in S.

"He says, that—a king's messenger had been stopit and *rubbit* on the highway," &c. Rob Roy, ii. 14.

[RUBBER, s. A robber, S.]

RUBBERY, s. Robbery, S.

"They are sair mistrysted yonder in their Parliament House about this *rubbery*." Ibid., p. 12.

[RUBAN, s. A ribbon; pl. *rubanis*, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 21, Dickson. Fr. *ruban*.]

RUBBLE, s. The coarsest kind of masonry, S.; pron. q. *rooble*.

"A' is whumbled in the linn beneath. I couldna hae credited that sic stane and lime, the best of ashler and *rubble*, could hae slipped awa like a feal dike." Tournay, p. 459.

In E. *rubble-stones* are said to "owe their name to their being *rubbed* and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation." Woodward. The term *rubble*

itself is used as denoting rubbish. Huloet renders "*Rubble*, or little stones," by Lat. *caementa*. In S. however, the term is used to denote rough stones, of any description, such as are commonly employed in building, without being polished, but merely as hewn by the hammer.

RUBBOURIS, s. pl. [Oaken casks, kids, or tubs.]

"That William Reoch, &c. sall—pay to John the Ross of Montgrenane knycht, five li. for a pan of coppir, & x merkis for certane panyell crelis & *rubbouris*, qnhilkis gudis werspulyeit & takin be the saidis persons out of the place of Montgrenain," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 280. V. **ROUBBOURIS**.

Dan. *rubbe*, a basket; *rubbe af figen*, a basket of figs. L.B. *rub-us*, a measure of grain in Italy; viewed by Du Cange as synon. with Fr. *caque*, a bag, a barrel.

RUBEN, s. A ribbon; Fr. *id.*

"Item, ane certane of *rubenis* and sewing silk." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 126.

RUBIATURE, RUBEATOR, RUBIATOUR, s.

1. Expl. "ragamuffin."

For laik of rowme that *rubiatore*
Bespewit up the moderator.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 314.

2. A bully; as, "He comes out on me roaring like a *rubiator*," Roxb. It is also expl. as denoting "a swearing worthless fellow."

This is probably the sense in which it occurs in Davidson's *Discurs of the Estailis* on the Deith of Mr. Knox, st. 4.

Thow wil mis ane Moderatour,
Quhais presence muist greit and small,
And terrifeit baith theif and tratour,
With all vnrewlie *Rubiatour*.

L.B. *robator* and *rubator* are both used for a robber. This seems the same with *RABIATOR*, q. v.

Properly *robber*; from L.B. *robator*, *rubator*, Ital. *rubatore*, *latro*; L. B. *rob-are*, Ital. *rub-are*, *furari*, *praedari*; Du Cange.

RUBY BALLAT. V. BALLAT.

To **RUCK, v. n.** To belch.

Sche riftit, *ruckit*, and maid sic stendlis,
Sche yeild, and that at baith the endlis.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 87.

Teut. *roek-en*, Lat. *ruct-are*.

• **RUCK, s.** 1. A rick of corn or hay, S. B.

—I have milk-cattle enow,
And routh of good *rucks* in my yard.
Herd's Coll., ii. 63.

Rok-a saman, segetes in cumulos componere; Verel. Ind.; *hrug-a, hruka*, cumulare, Haldorson.

2. A small stack of any kind.

"That they nor nane of thame, found, build, or keip any stakis, or *ruckes* of heather, broome, quhinnies, or vther fewall, within anye of the clossees, vennalis, or wast places of the said burgh, nor within thair houssis." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 628.

Isl. *hrauk*, Su.-G. *roek*, (pron. *ruk*), Isl. *hruga*, cumulus.

[To **RUCK, v. a. and n.** 1. To build a stack, or in the form of a stack; also generally, to stack, Banffs., Clydes.

2. To bulk in stack, to swell out, *ibid.*]

[**RUCKLE, s.** A heap, a pile, a confused mass; as, "He's jist a *ruckle* o' auld banes noo," Clydes.]

[**RUCKLE, s.** A wrinkle, Shetl.]

[**RUCKLE, adj.** Rough, uneven, wrinkled, *ibid.*]

[To **RUCKLE, v. a. and n.** To wrinkle, crease, *ibid.*]

[**RUCKLED, adj.** Wrinkled, creased, *ibid.*]

[**RUCKLY, adj.** Much worn, delapidated, rickly, unsteady, *ibid.*]

RUCKLE, s. A noise in the throat seeming to indicate suffocation, Loth. V. **DEDE-RUCKLE**.

To the etymon there given, it may be added, that C.B. *rhuchial* signifies "grunting, such as a hog makes when he mixes a shrill squeaking with it;" *rhuchial-a*, to grunt; from *rhuch*, a grunt; Owen.

RUCK-RILLING. V. REWELYNYS.

RUCTION, s. A quarrel; to raise a *ruction*, to be the cause of a quarrel, S.B.

Isl. *rusk*, strepitus, turbatio; *rusk-a*, conturbare.

RUD, adj. Red.

The hostellar son, upon a hasty wyss
Hynt fyr in hand, and till a gret hous yeild,
Quhar Inglissmen was in full mekill dreil;
For thai wist nocht quhill that the *rud* low raiss;
As wood bestis among the fyr thar gais.

Wallace, ix. 1448, MS.

A.-S. *rule*, *reod*, Su.-G. *roed*, (*rud*), Alem. *ruod*, Isl. *raud-ur*, Belg. *rood*.

RUDE, s. 1. Redness, blushing.

Launina the maide, wyth sore teris smert,
Hyr moderis woundis felt depe in hir hert,
So that the *rude* did hir vissage glow.

Doug. Virgil, 408, 16.

2. Not the complexion in general, as some expl. it; but those parts of the face, which in youth and health, have a ruddy colour, as distinguished from the *lyre*, or those of which whiteness is the characteristic, S. B. "The red taint of the complexion," Shirr. Gl.

As ony rose hir *rude* was reid,
Her lyre wes lyk the lillie.

Chr. Kirk, st. 3.

Rudde, *id.* is used by Chaucer.

His *rudde* is like scarlet in graine.

Sir Topas, ver. 13.

A.-S. *rudu*, rubor. According to Lye, it also signifies, *vultus*. Isl. *rode*, Su.-G. *rodna*, Germ. *rote*, redness.

[**RUD, RUDE, s.** 1. A rood, a superficial measure, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 246, 302.

2. The Rood or Cross, *ibid.* i. 112.

A.-S. *rod*, a rod, wand, gallows; Du. *roede*, a rod, perch.]

[To RUD, *v. n.* To rave in speaking, Shetl. Isl. *raeda*, to speak. V. RUDDY.]

RUDAS, *adj.* 1. "Bold, masculine," Gl.

"But what can ail them to bury the auld carline (a *rudas* wife she was) by the night time?" Antiquary, ii. 283.

2. It seems used as equivalent to stubborn, or to E. *rude*.

"'What!' said the king, — 'he is the son then o' that *rudas* auld carle, Robert Logan, whae harboured the villain Bothwell in his nest o' treason on the sea rock, and refused to gie him up to our council!'" St. Johnstoun, iii. 56. V. RODES.

RUDDY, *s.* Redness, ruddy complexion, Ayrs.

"The *ruddy* of youth had fled his cheek, and he was pale and of a studious countenance." R. Gilhaize, i. 136.

A.-S. *rudu*, rubor, "redness or ruddiness," Somn.

RUDDIKIN, *s.* V. RODDIKIN.

RUDDOCH, RUDDOCK, *s.* The red-breast, Clydes.

The sun sae broom frae hint a clud,
Pour't out the lowan day;
The mavis liltit frae the thorn,
The *ruddock* down the brae.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

O. E. "Roddok birde. Viridarius. Frigella." Prompt. Parv.

O cheerie sings the *ruddock* gay
Amang the leaves sae green. *Old Song.*

A.-S. *rudduc*, used by Aelfric in the same sense; from *rude*, ruber, red; Isl. *raud*, Su.-G. *roed*, id.

To RUDDY, *v. n.* To make a loud reiterated noise, S. B.

The wind is said to *rudly*, when one means to express the loud irregular noise it makes, especially as striking upon any object that conveys the sound, as on a door or window. In like manner, it is said that there is a terrible *rudlying* at the door, when a person raps with violence and reiterated strokes, as if he meant to break it open.

Rudlying is nearly allied in sense to *thud*. There is this difference, however, that *rudlying* includes the superadded idea of repetition or continuance. *Rudlying* is the reiteration of *thuds* in uninterrupted succession. It perhaps also denotes rather a sharper sound than that expressed by *thud*, which, as vulgarly used at least, suggests the idea of a hollow sound. *Ruddy* is sometimes used as a *s.*

This is most probably allied to Isl. *hrud*, a storm, a tempestuous wind; as *thud*, *q. v.* has a similar origin. Isl. *hrud* and Su.-G. *rid* also denote force in general; hence transferred to the rage of battle; — impetus; certamen. Isl. *skothrid*, pugna, *griol-hrud*, saxorum jactus.

Isl. *ruda*, *hrud-ia*, fluctus pelagicus iteratus, Haldorson; from *hrud-in*, expuere.

It may be worthy of notice, however, that, in the same language, *rudda* signifies a club, Sw. *rodda*.

O. E. "*Roclyona*, or whirlewynde, Turbo," (Prompt. Parv.) might seem allied to our *v. to Ruddy*.

RUDE, *s.* 1. "The red taint of the complexion;" Gl. Shirr. V. under RUD, *adj.*

[2. Redness, ruddiness, Douglas.

3. Those parts of the face which in youth and health have a ruddy colour, Chr. Kirk, s. 3.]

* RUDE, *adj.* Strong, stout; also, rough, coarse; applied both to persons and things.

Ceculus descendit Vulcanus blude,
And Umbro eik, the stalwart chiftane,
That come was fra the montanis Merciane
The bargane stuffis, relevand in agane.

Doug. Virgil, 337, 10.

—His big spere apoun him schakis he,
Quhillk semyt *rude* and square as ony tre.

Ibid., 445, 18.

[RUDLY, *adv.* Rudely, Barbour, ix. 750.]

RUDE, *s.* The spawn of fish or frogs, Ayrs.

And thou hast cum in Merch or Februeir,
There till ane pule and drunk the padlock *rude*.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 65.

V. REDD.

RUDE, RWD, *s.* The cross.

Think how the Lord for the on *rude* was rent.
Think and thou fle fra him, than art thou schent.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 356, 16.

A.-S. Su.-G. *rod*, Germ. *rode*. Junius has observed that as the Cimbr. or old Isl. word *roda* signifies an image, it appears that "the word *rod*, in its primary signification, anciently denoted an image of any kind, until from a special reason it was restricted to the cross of Christ, and also to the representation of this." Mr. Macpherson says, that "such explanation is inconsistent with his own quotations, to which hundreds of others might be added, all expressly bearing that Christ died on the *rule*;" Gl. Wynt. This argument, however, is not conclusive. For, although used by A.-S. writers to denote the cross on which our Saviour himself suffered, this will not prove that the term, as first adopted by that people, properly signified the instrument of suffering. That material crosses were used, and probably with an image of Christ upon them, before the conversion of the A.-Saxons, cannot be denied. V. Bingham's Orig. Ecclesiast. B. viii. c. 6, s. 20. This people, when they saw the veneration paid to the cross, might naturally apply to it a term formerly appropriated to the images of their false gods. As little can it be doubted, that they had innumerable words in common with the Goths whom they had left on the continent.

RUDE-DAY, *s.* The third day of May, S. B. i.e., what in the Kalendar is called the day of the Invention of the Cross.

Some of the superstitions, connected with the first of May, seem to be transferred to this day, most probably as being so near the other. Some old women are careful, on the eve of this day, to have their rocks and spindles made of the Roun-tree, or Mountain ash, to preserve their work from the power of witchcraft. For the same reason, on the evening preceding this day, many hang up bunches of this tree above the doors of their cow-houses, and tie them round the tails of their cattle with scarlet-threads.

On this day, indeed, great attention to their cows is supposed to be necessary; as both witches and fairies are believed to be at work, particularly in carrying off the milk. V. MILK THE TETHER. Many, accordingly, milk a little out of each dug of a cow on the ground. It is believed that this will make the cow *luck* or prosper during the whole summer; and that the reverse will be the case, if this ceremony be neglected. I need scarcely say, that this is evidently

a heathenish libation, either to the old Gothic or German deity *Hertha*, the Earth, or to the Fairies. A similar superstition is mentioned, vo. PAN-KALE.

Great virtue is ascribed to *May-dew*. Some, who have tender children, particularly on *Rude-Day*, spread out a cloth to catch the dew, and wet them in it, S.R.

On this day, as well as on Christmas, New-year, and Handseel-Monday, a superstitious person would not allow a bit of kindled coal to be carried out of his own house to a neighbour's, lest it should be employed for the purposes of witchcraft.

In Angus, the gathering of *dew*, on *Rude-day* before dawn, has been reckoned an auspicious rite. This has undoubtedly been transmitted from the heathen. One of the rites employed by Medea, for renewing the youth of *Æson*, was the use of "dew collected before the dawn of day." *Metamorph. lib. vii. fab. 2. V. Sandys' Ovid, p. 133.*

2. This name is also given in our old Acts to the 14th day of September.

"And also in consideration that the ordinarie fair yearlie haldin within the said burcht of Craill—was haldin—vpoun the fourtene day of September callit *Rudday*, quihilk fair in respect of the harvest wes in effect vnprofitable to the burgh," &c.

This is the day called the *Elevation of the Cross*, *Wormii Fast. Dan.* In p. 142, it is marked as on the 14th day, in p. 116 as on the 15th. In the *Breviarium Romanum*, A. 1519, it is designed *Exaltatio Crucis*; in the *Prayer-Book of the Church of England*, the *Holy Cross*. In this sense *Rud day* is used also by Wyntown, "*Rud day* [exaltation of the holy cross]—14th September." *Cron. ii. 524.*

The 14th of September is still called *Rude day* in Lanarkshire, and perhaps in some other counties, although in the North of S. this term is confined to the 3d of May. From this day (in September) a calculation is made as to the state of the atmosphere. For it is said, that if the deer lie down dry, and rise dry on *Rude-day*, there will be *sax ocks* of dry weather. This probably refers to *Rude-ecyn*, i.e., the wake or vigil of *Rude-day*.

In Roxb. *Rude-day* is the 25th September, which corresponds with the 14th old style.

A superstitious regard to this season has also prevailed in Germany. There witches are supposed to have peculiar power in the beginning of May. Among the Bructeri, as well as in Ireland, according to Camden, the woman, who, on the first day of May, first applied for fire, was believed to be a witch; *Keysler, Antiq. Septent.*, p. 90, 91. He also says, that the Bructeri were wont to assemble during the calends of May, and spend their time in dancing and feasting in the open air and among the woods. This he ascribes to the abuse of those public assemblies which they used to hold at this season, when their prince or leader appeared among them. But it is more probable, that the respect paid to it was previous to these assemblies; that the nation, indeed, fixed on this as the time of assembling, because it was formerly consecrated by superstition. *V. Keysler, p. 87, 88.*

Although the regard attached to *Rude-day* must be immediately traced to Popery, there can be no doubt that many of the superstitions, observed at this time, may be traced to earlier times. There is a considerable resemblance between some of these and those observed by the heathen Romans. At this time, they celebrated their *Floralia*, a feast in honour of *Flora*. *Lactantius, (Inst. Lib. i. c. 20)* and *Minucius Felix, (Octav., p. 233)* assert that she was a common prostitute, who engaged to leave a great legacy to the city of Rome, if a feast should be observed in commemoration of her; and that the Senate, thinking that this would be disgraceful,

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pretended that the feast was in honour of the goddess who presided over *flowers*.

As this is a time of great gaiety among young people, who generally go out into the fields in parties for their amusement, it was observed in the same manner among the Romans.

Venerat in morem populi depascere saltus.

Ovid. Fast. Lib. 5.

The greatest mirth was indulged. Persons appeared in the most fantastic habits. Even shocking indecencies were tolerated. I do not know that the Romans had any custom exactly similar to the Maypole. But they wore garlands of flowers, and clusters of berries, on their heads.

Tempora subilibus cinguntur tota coronis, &c.

Ovid. ibid.

A great similarity may be observed between the superstitions observed on *Rude-day*, and those of *Beltane* in other parts of S. *V. BELTANE.*

[*RUDE-EVYN, RUD-EWYN, s.* The eve of the Rood, i.e., of the Exaltation of the Cross, *Barbour, xvii. 634.*]

RUDESMESS, RUDESMAS, s. A name given to a certain term in the year, *Dumfr.*; the same with *Rude-day*, as used in sense 2.

RUDE-GOOSE. V. ROOD-GOOSE.

[*To RUDGE, v. a.* To pick out stones and gather them into heaps, *Shetl.*; *Dan. rode*, to search, rummage.]

To RUDJEN, v. a. To beat, *Ayrs.*

Perhaps corr. from Gael. *rusg-am*, to strike vehemently; if not originally the same with *Ruddy, v.*

[*RUDLY, adv.* Rudely. *V. under RUDE.*]

To RUE, v. a. To pluck.

"That none *rue* sheep on Sunday, under the pain of £10." *Acts, Shetl. Survey, App. p. 5. V. Row, v.*

**RUE. To tak the rue*, to repent of a proposal or bargain, *S.*

"Or maybe he may hae *ta'en the rue*, and kens na how to let me wot of his change of mind." *Heart M. Loth., iv. 51.*

RUE-BARGAIN, s. Smart-money paid for casting a bargain, *S.*

"He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bargain* to the man who had bought his poney, before he could get it back again." *Rob Roy, ii. 306. V. Rkw, v.*

RUF, adj. Rough. "*Ruf sparris*;" *Aberd. Reg. V. ROUCH.*

To RUF, RUFF, v. a. To put in disorder, *South of S. Ruffle, Eng. Ruff* is used by *Spenser.*

Sandy rase—his bonnet daddit—
Begged a kiss—gat nine or ten;
Then the hay, *sae ruffed an' saddit*,
Towzlet up that name might ken.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 159.

Tent. ruyren signifies to cast the feathers or hair; *Su.-G. ruf, raptura.*

K

To RUFFE, v. n. To rest, to live in quietness.

This wld fantastyk lust, but lufe,
Dols so yung men to madness mufe,
That thay may nouthir rest nor rufe,
Till thay mischeif their sellis.

Scott, *Cron. S. P.*, iii. 153.

V. ROIF.

RUFF, s. Rest. V. ROIF.

[**RUFFE, RUF, s.** A roof, Lyndsay, *Exper. and Courteour*, l. 1384.]

[**To RUFFE, RUF, v. a.** To roof, West of S.; Dan. *ruf*, a roof.]

[**RUFFE, RUFF, s.** A rivet; pl. *ruffis*, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 253, 254, 334, Dickson. V. ROOVE.]

To RUFF, v. n. 1. To beat a drum in that particular mode which is observed when proclamations are made, S.

This seems originally to have been an oblique use of Germ. *ruff-er*, to cry; Germ. *ausgeruff-en*, Sw. *utrop-a*, to proclaim; Germ. *ruf-er*, a crier.

This is also written *ruffe*.

"His Testimony is very short, and he got liberty to deliver it, tho' two drums were ready on each hand to *ruffe*, as Major White should order them." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 281.

"When James Robertson offered to speak upon the scaffold, he was interrupted by the *ruffling* of the drums; and when complaining of this, Johnstoun the Town Major beat him with his cane, at the foot of the ladder, in a most barbarous manner." Ibid., p. 266.

2. To give a plaudit, by making a noise with the feet, S.

RUFF, RUFFE, s. 1. The roll of the drum, S.
2. Beating with the feet, as expressive of applause, S.

—Baith appear that night at play;
And got a *ruff* frae a' the house,
That made the billies unco crouse.

R. Galloway's *Poems*, p. 23.

3. Fame; celebrity, q. state of *applause*.

"Sir James being thus rebuked, what could he do against a king, a monarch, a victorious and triumphant king? to whom all had yielded, with whom all went right well, in his *ruffe*, in his highest pitch, in his grandeur, compassed about with his guards, with his armies." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 21.

[**RUFFING, RUFFIN, s.** Applause by stamping the feet, S.]

RUFFIE, s. A ruffian, a low worthless fellow, Ang.; [pl. *ruffeis*, Lyndsay.]

Quhairfoir but reuth thay *ruffeis* did them ryue,
Rigorously without compassioun.

Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592, p. 233.

And him, that gait ane personage,
Thinks it a present for a page;
And on no ways content is he,
My Lord quhill that he callet be.
Bot how is he content, or nocht,
Deme ye about into your thocht,
The lerit sone of Erie, or Lord,

Upon this *ruffe* to remord,
That with all castings hes him bred,
His erands for to ryn and red?

Dunbar, *Mailland Poems*, p. 110.

The origin seems Su.-G. *rof-ia*, to rob.

RUFFILL, s. Loss, injury.

I wald have ridden him to Rome, with ane raip in his held,
War nocht *ruffill* of my renoun, and rumour of pepill.

Dunbar, *Mailland Poems*, p. 57.

Mr. Pinkerton derives it from Isl. *riu/a*, to rob. V. Note, p. 393. But it seems rather allied to Teut. *ruffel-en*, terere, verrere; q. the tear and wear of one's reputation.

RUFFY, s. 1. A wick clogged with tallow, instead of being dipped, Tweed. Galloway.

"When the Goodman of the house made family worship, they lighted a *ruffy*, to enable him to read the psalm, and the portion of scripture, before he prayed."

P. Tongland, *Kirkcud. Statist. Acc.*, ix. 328.

Sw. *roe-lius*, a rush light, from *roe*, junceus.

In Prompt. Parv. we find mention made of a "*Ruffe* candell," expl. by "*Hirsepa*; Fimale."

2. The blaze or torch used in fishing by night with the *Lister*, Ettr. For., Upp. Clydes.

RUFLYT, pret. v. [An errat. for *Ruschyt*, repulsed. V. RUSCHE.]

Bot thai with in mystir had,
Sa gret defence, and worthy mad,
That thai full oft thair sayis *ruflyt*,
For thai nakyn perall refusyt.

Barbour, iv. 145, MS.

In Edit. 1620, *rushed*.

To RUG, v. a. 1. To pull hastily or roughly, S.

O'er he lap, and he ca'd her limmer,
And tuggit and *ruggit* her cockernonie.

Jamieson's *Popular Ball.*, i. 303.

2. To tear, as a ravenous fowl with its beak, S.

Ane hidduous gripe with bustouns bowland beik,
His mawe immortal doith pik and oner reik—
And sparis not to *rug*, rife and guawe.

Doug. *Virgil*, 185, 24.

Chaucer uses *rogge*, as signifying to shake. *Roggyn* or *Mezyn*, Agito, Prompt. Parv. ap. Tyrwhitt.

[3. To gnaw, to keep on gnawing, as, "To hae hunger *ruggin* at the verra heart," West of S.]

4. To spoil, to plunder.

—"Or your forbears—to have bene ignorantis of God and ydolaturis; and yow (safing your dew honouris we speike) quha *rugis*, as ye may, fra God and all godly use, to your awin ketchingis, to be the trew discipulis of Christie?" N. Winyet's First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. 207. *Snatches*, Margin.

Hence the phrase,

To RUG AND RIVE. To carry off by mere violence, implying the idea of a contention for possession, S.

"'Never mind, Baillie,' said Ensign Maccombich 'for the gude auld times of *rugging* and *riving*, (pulling and tearing) are come back again, and Sneekus Mac-Sneekus, and all the rest of your friends, maun give place to the longest claymore.'" Waverley, ii. 297.

RUG, s. 1. A rough or hasty pull, S.

2. A haul, a chance. When one purchases any thing under its common price, it is said that he has got a *rug* of it, S.

This is evidently from the idea of one's snatching at any object, or seizing it with some degree of violence. He greedily lays hold of the opportunity of an advantageous bargain.

RUGGAIR, RUGGER, s. A depredator, one who seizes the property of others by force.

"At the north end of Raasay, be half myle of sea frae it, layes ane ile callit Ronay, mair then a myle in lengthe, full of wood and heddir, with ane havin for heiland galeys in the middis of it; and the same hauein in guyed [good] for fostering of thieves, *ruggairs* and reivairs, till a nail, upon the peilling and spalyeing of poure pepill." Monroe's Isles, p. 28.

[RUGGIN, RUGGING, s.] 1. A pulling, the act of pulling hastily or roughly, S.

2. Gnawing, the act of gnawing; generally applied to hunger, West of S.]

RUGGIN AN' RIVIN, RUGGING AND RIVING.

1. Equivalent to tearing and scrambling, pulling and hauling, in a quarrel or contest, S.

"This is the time that the people of God should be at holding and drawing, *rugging* and *riving*, ere the enemies of our Lord possess his crown, and bruik it with peace." Cloud of Witnesses, Test. J. M'Colm.

2. It often conveys the idea of the rapacity shewn in seizing and carrying off the property of others, S.

"A weel, ye see,—this was a job in the auld times o' *rugging* and *riving* through the hail country, when it was ilka ane for himsel—when nae man wanted property if he had strength to take it, or had it langer than he had power to keep it." Antiquary, ii. 240.

"*Rugging* and *Riving*, tearing and pulling;" Gl. Antiq.

RUGGING AT THE HEART. A phrase used in the Highlands, and explained of hunger.

"Having been dying at home these two years with the *rugging* at the heart, I advised him to get the Doctor to her."—"The *craving* or *rugging* at the heart, i.e., hunger, is a disease but too frequent among the Highlanders." N. Saxon and Gael, i. 153.

Teut. *ruck-en*, trahere, vellere, avellere, rapere; Su.-G. *ryck-a*, (pron. *reuck-a*) trahere, raptare; *Rycka ut taender*, dentes evellere, S. to *rug* out the teeth. Dan. *rag-er til sig*, to pluck, to take by force. Ibro thinks that the antiquity of the Su.-G. term appears from Lat. *runco*, used to signify the tearing up of herbs; and that Gr. *epu-eu*, evellere, (Lat. *ruo*, *eruo*), is the common fountain. Perhaps he might have immediately deduced the v., from Isl. *ry-a*, eruere, vellere; G. Andr., p. 98.

[To RUGGLE, RUGL, v. a.] To shake, pull, or tug backwards and forwards, Shetl., West of S.]

[RUGGLE, RUGL, s.] A shake, pull, or tug backwards and forwards, *ibid.*]

[RUGGLY, adj.] 1. Causing a rugging or unsteady pulling or tugging; as "That's a *ruggly* kaim," applied to a broken-toothed comb, West of S.

2. Unsteady, rickety, Shetl. V. RIGLY.]

[RUG, s.] Small, drizzling rain, dense mist, Orkn., Shetl. V. ROUK.]

[RUGFUS, adj.] Rude, Orkn.; Sw. *ragg*, *rugg*, anything rough or shaggy, *vis*, manner.]

[RUGGIE, s.] The name given to a small cod; prob. a corr. of *rock-cod*, Orkn.]

[RUGLAN, RUGLAND, RUGLEN, s.] Rutherglen, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 911.]

RUG-SAW, s. Said to be a wide-toothed saw, S.

"The spears were of such size that a *rugg* saw was made out of each, and still to be seen here." Stat. Acc., P. Roxburgh, xix. 135.

Perhaps the same called a *drug-saw*, Inventories, p. 255.

RUH-HED, s. A species of turf, for fuel, S.

"Gae 'wa' and clod on a creel fu' a *ruh-hede* on the ingle." Saint Patrick, ii. 319. "Turfs for fuel, which are cut without paring off the grass, are expressively called *ruh-heds*, i.e., rough-heads." *Ibid.* N.

To RUIFF, v. a. To clinch, to rivet. V. ROOVE.

RUIFF-SPAR, s. A spar for a roof; "*Ruiff sparris*," *Aberd. Reg.*

This phraseology occurs in our Rates, A. 1611. "Double *roafe sparres* ;—single *roafe sparres* ;—wicker *sparres* ;—stiken *roafe sparres*."

[RUIK, s.] A rook; pl. *ruikis*, *ruiks*, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 3076.]

RUIL, s. An awkward female romp, Lanarks.; pronounced like Fr. *rué*.

Belg. *revel-en*, "to rave, to talk idly, by reason being light-headed;" Sewel. Isl. *rugl-a*, effutire; turbare; *rugl*, ineptiae, gerrae; confusio; *rol-a*, vagari; Su.-G. *rull-a*, in gyrum agere vel agi; q. to be still in a giddy and unsettled state.

[RUILLER, s.] A buoy, Shetl.; Dan. *rulle*, Sw. *rulla*, to roll about. V. ROILER.]

To RUINT, RUNT, v. n. To make a harsh noise as in grinding. "Hear, how that cow's *ruintin*."—"Runtin' and eatin'." The term is generally applied to the noise made in eating rank vegetable food, as turnips, Berwicks. It appears to be synon. with *Ramsh* and *Ransh* or *Runsh*. V. REUNDE, ROOND.

Prob. a corr. from C. B. *rhinctare*, to creak, to gnash; whence *rhincyn*, a grinding noise. Perhaps it is rather from A.-S. *ryn-an*, *rugire*, pret. *rynde*; *ryn*, frenitus, *rugitus*.

[**RUISE, RUISSE, s.** Praise, fame, commendation, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2961; also, a boast, West of S.; Isl. *hrosa*, praise.]

[**To RUISE, RUISSE, v. a.** To praise, to cry up; also, to boast, brag, West of S. V. ROOSE.]

[**RUIST, s.** Small rain, Shetl. V. RUG.]

RUL, s. A young horse, Shetl. V. ROOL.
Isl. *rolle* signifies circumscription. But whether this be a cognate term is doubtful.

RULE-O'ER-THOUM, adv. Slapdash, off hand, without consideration, without accuracy; equivalent to the phrase, "By rule o' thoum," i.e., thumb. To do any thing *rule-o'er-thumb*, is to do it without a previous plan, without arrangement, Roxb.

This, I suspect, is a corr. of the more common phrase, *Rule o' thum'*, (pron. *thoom*.) V. under THUM.

RULIE, adj. Talkative, Upp. Lanarks.

This term rather corresponds with E. *brawling*. Isl. *rugl-a*, *augari*, *rugi*, *nugae*. It seems to be the same term which enters into the composition of *Gampuly*, q. v.

RULESUM, adj. Wicked, worthless; or horrible.

—"Thay thoct na thing mair *rulesum* than to trubel sa haly and religiis pepill, perseverant as apperit, in continual veneracioun of the goddis." Belanden's T. Liv., p. 38. Violari ducerent *nefas*; Boeth.

Perhaps from O. Fr. *roille*, mechant, haissable, Roquentort; or Isl. *hroll-r*, horror, *hroll-a*, *hryll-a*, horrors, whence *hrythleg-r*, horrendus.

RULLION, RULLIAN, s. 1. A shoe made of rough untanned leather. V. REWELLYNYS and RIVLIN.

[2. A piece of thick, rough cloth, or any piece of thick, rough dress, Banffs.]

3. Applied metaph., to a coarse-made masculine woman, Fife.

4. A rough ill-made animal, Gall. V. RAULLION.

5. A *rough rullion*, also metaph. used to denote a man who speaks his mind freely and roughly, Fife.

6. A *scabbit rullion*, a person overrun with the itch, Roxb.; probably from the *roughness* in the skin, produced by this loathsome disorder.

RULLION, s. A sort of bar or pilaster in silver work.

"Betwixt each statue arises a rullion in forme of a dolphine, very distinct." Inventories, p. 340.

Fr. *roulons*, petits barreaux ronds.—Scansula.—On

nomme encore *roulons*, les petites balustrades des bancs d'église. Dict. Trev.

[**To RULT, RUYLT, v. n.** To roll clumsily from side to side, Shetl.; Dan. *rulle*, Sw. *rulla*, to roll about.]

[**RULT, s.** A clumsy person with a rolling gait, *ibid.*]

RUM, adj. 1. Excellent in its kind, Loth.

2. Ingenious, especially in mischief or wickedness, Roxb., Galloway; [droll, funny, Lanarks.]

RUM-COVE, s. Expl. "a droll fellow," Lanarks.

Both these are cant E. terms. "*Rum*, fine, good, valuable. *Rum Cove*, a dexterous or clever rogue;" Grose's Class Dict.

It is not improbable that *Rum* is an old word, perhaps the same with *Roume*, wide, spacious, A.-S. *rum*, *amplus*. Lye gives as one sense of this term, *faustus*, happy, lucky. *Rum-geofu* signifies liberal, open-handed, large-hearted; Somn.

RUMBALLIACH [gutt.], *adj.* 1. Stormy, applied to the weather, Roxb.

2. Quarrelsome; as, "a *rumballiach* wife," a woman given to brawls, *ibid.*

This word has greatly the appearance of a Gael. one. But I find none that have any resemblance. Isl. *rumba* has precisely the first sense,—which seems to be the primary one; *procella pelagica*, Halderson. Shall we suppose that this term has been compounded with *alag*, in pl. *aloeq*, *dirae fatales*, expl. by Dan. *forhælselse*, enchantment; q. *rumbaaloeq*, "a storm at sea raised by the weird sisters," or "by enchantment?" As used in the second sense, it might thus denote one agitated by the furies, as in Isl. *At vera i aloegum, furis agitari*.

RUMBLEGARIE, RUMMILGAIRIE, RUMLEGARIE, adj. Disorderly, having a forward and confused manner, S.

Jouk and his *rumblegarie* wife,
Drive on a drunken gaming life.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 576.

It is also used, Burns, iv. 235. V. ILL-DEEDIE.

RUMBLEGARIE, RUMMILGAIRIE, RUMLEGARIE, s. A rambling or roving person, a sort of romp; without including the idea of any evil inclination or habit, South of S.

Tent. *rommel-en*, turbare et grassare; robustè et celeriter sursum deorsum, ultro citroque se movere; Gaer, prorsus, omnino; Kilian, q. "completely unsettled."

RUMBLING SYVER. V. SYVER.

RUMGUMPTION, RUMMILGUMPTION, RUMBLE-GUMPTION, s. What is commonly called "rough sense;" a considerable portion of understanding, obscured by confusion of ideas, awkwardness of expression, or precipitancy of manner, S.

"Ye sud hae stayed at hame, an' wantit a wife till ye gathered mair *rummelgumption*." *Perils of Man*, i. 78.

They need not try thy jokes to fathom,
They want *rungumption*,
Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, p. 8.
But sure it wad be gryte presumption,
In ane wha has oae sma' *rungumption*.
Shirreff's Poems, p. 321.

Rungumption is used S. B., *rummelgumption*, elsewhere.

It may have been formed from A.-S. *rum*, *rumwell*, *spatiosus*, and *geom-ian*, *curare*, q., a large share of sense. Or, as used in the latter form, the first part of the word may be from *rummil*, to make a noise, the term being generally applied to those who are rough and forward in their manner, and at first view might seem destitute of understanding. It is equivalent to the S. phrase, *rouch sense*. Although *gumption* has the same meaning S. and A. Bor., the adj. *rungumtious* has quite a different signification; "violent, bold, rash. North." GL. Grose. V. GUMPTION.

The etymon given to the word, in the form last mentioned, is confirmed by the remark commonly made in regard to one who is viewed as having more sound than sense; "He has a gude deal o' the *rumble*, but little o' the *gumption*." Roxb.

RUMGUNSHOCH, *adj.* Rocky, stony; applied to soil or a piece of ground, in which many stones or fragments of rock appear, Ayrs.

RUMGUNSHOCH, *s.* A coarse unpolished person, ib.

RUMLIEGUFF, *s.* A rattling foolish fellow, Mearns.

From *rummil*, to make a noise, and *guff*, a fool.

To RUMMAGE, *v. n.* 1. To rage, to storm, Roxb.

[2. To search through, toss about, turn over, in a wild, angry, disorderly manner, Clydes.]

RUMMAGE, *s.* 1. An obstreperous din, ibid.

[2. A wild, disorderly, angry search or turn-over, Clydes.]

Isl. *rumak-a*, signifies *barrire*, to bray as an elephant, and *rumak*, *barritus*. As *rumba*, is *procella pelagica*; *rumbung-r*, is expl. *caligo pelagica*, cum odore procelloso; Halderson. From the sense given to the noun, it might seem allied to the E. verb, as referring to the noise made in searching. One is not quite satisfied with Skinner's derivation from Teut. *rumen-en*, to empty. E. *rummage*, might be at first used in a ludicrous sense; from Ital. *romeaggio*, O. Fr. *romivage*, a pilgrimage to Rome; in order to expose the absurdity of roaming to such a distance under pretence of religion, or for procuring relics.

RUMMELSHACKIN, *adj.* Raw-boned, loose-jointed, Berwicks.; synon. *Shacklin*, q. making a *rumbling* noise in motion.

To RUMMIL, RUMMLE, RUMLE, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise, to roar, E. *rumble*.

Ane routand burn an ydwart therof rynniss,
Rumland and soundand on the craggy quhynniss.
Doug. Virgil, 227, 33.

[2. To move, roll, or shake, so as to produce a low, heavy sound, S.]

Teut. *rommel-en*, Su.-G. *raml-a*, Ital. *rombol-are*, Gr. *ρῶβ-ειν*, *strepere*. *Seren*. derives the Su.-G. *v.* from Isl. *rymb-er*, *murmur*. Perhaps it should be viewed as a dimin. from Su.-G. *raam-a*, *boare*. V. *RAME*, *v.*

To RUMMLE, *v. a.* To stir about; as, "to *rummle* potatoes," when mixed with any liquid, Clydes. Teut. *rommel-en*, *celeriter* *move*.

[**RUMMLE, RUMLE**, *s.* 1. A low, heavy, and continued sound; as, a *rummle* o' thunner, S.

2. Any movement or action that causes such a sound, S.

3. A wall, dyke, or building hurriedly put up, or in a rickety state, Banffs., Clydes.

4. A house or room that is large and ugly, ibid.]

[**RUMMILGAIRIE, RUMLEGARIE**, *s.* A rambling, roving, romping person. V. **RUMBLEGARIE**.]

RUMMLE-HOBBLE, *s.* A commotion, confusion, Perth.

Teut. *rommel-en*, to make a noise, and *hobbel-en*, a word of a similar meaning, for increasing the sense; formed like Teut. *hobbel-tobbel*, &c.

[**RUMMLIN, RUMLAN, RUMLIN**, *s.* 1. A continued low heavy sound, S.

2. The act of making such a sound, or whatever causes or produces it, S.]

[**RUMMLIN, RUMLIN**, *adj.* Causing, or producing a low, heavy sound, S.]

[**RUMMLE-THUMP**, *s.* Beat potatoes, Clydes.; potatoes and cabbage, Angus.]

RUMMLEKIRN, *s.* A gullet on rocky ground, Gall.

"*Rummekirns*, gullets on wild rocky shores, scooped out by the hand of nature: when the tide flows into them in a storm, they make an awful *rumbling* noise; in them are the surges churned." Gall. *Encycl.*

To RUMMYSS, RUMMES, RUMES, ROWMYSS, *v. n.* To bellow, to roar as a wild beast, S.

Lyke as ane bull dois *rummesing* and rare,
Quhen he eschapis hurt ome the altare,
Doug. Virgil, 46, 13.

Of his E dolpe the slowand blude and atir
He wosche away all with the salt watir,
Grissilland his teith, and *rummisse* full his.
Ibid. 90, 47.

A lion, caught in the toils, is described as
Roland about with hydious *rummising*.
Henrysonc, Evergreen, i. 195.

RUMMISS, s. A loud, rattling, or rumbling noise, Clydes.

"Down cam the wearifu' milkhouse, an' the hail en' o' the byre neest it, wi' an awsome rummiss, ding-an' the cheese-rack, boins, curries, an' hannies, a' to smash." Edin. Mag., Dec. 1818, p. 503. V. RUMIS.

Rudd. views this word as probably derived from the sound. But there seems to be no ground for the supposition. It is undoubtedly a deriv. from some one of the verbs mentioned under *Rame*. Isl. *rym-a*, *rym-ia*, is used in a similar sense. *Skogdyren rymia ecke, naer tha hafa graeced*; The beasts of the field roar not, when they have grass, Job, vi. 5. Wachter mentions Fr. *ramas*, as signifying noise, although I have not observed this word in any other dictionary.

[**RUMP, s.** An ugly, raw-boned animal, commonly applied to cows, Banffs.]

To RUMP, v. a. To deprive one of all his money or property; a phrase often applied to a losing gamester; as, "I'm quite *rum-pit*," Fife; synon. *Runk*, *Rook*.

Perhaps in allusion to an animal whose tail is cut off very near the *rump*.

RUMPLE, RUMPILL, s. 1. The rump, or rump-bone, S.

"It is a sign of a hale heart to rift at the *rumpie*," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 44.

"Ye ride aae near the *rumpie*, ye'll let nane lowp on behind you;" Ibid., p. 84.

Some aint a craig
Stan' snugly, shaded frae the burning day;
An' rub their yeuky *rumples* on the turf.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 61.

2. The tail, S.

"Otheris allegis thay dang hym [St. Austine] with akait *rumpillie*. Nochtelies this derisoun succedit to thair gret displeasure. For God tuke on thaim sic vengeance, that thay and thair posterite had lang *tailis* mony yeris eftir." Bellend. Cron., B. ix. c. 17.

Perhaps a late learned, but whimsical writer, did not know that he had the authority of one of our own historians on his side.

RUMPLE-BANE, s. The rump-bone, S.

But he has gotten an auld wife,
And she's come hirplin hame;
And she's fa'n o'er the buffet-stool,
And brake her *rumpie-bane*.
Herd's Coll., ii. 229.

RUMPLE-FYKE, s. A designation for the itch, when it has got a firm seat, Galloway.

Sae Cumberlaw an' Helen Don
In jumping o'er a dyke, man,
Fell, belly-laught, on Doctor John
Wha cur'd the *rumpie-fyke*, man.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 91.

From *rumpie* and *fyke*, q. v.; because a person, who is very bad with this disorder, like a farsy horse, rubs his back against a tree or wall for the purpose of removing the itchiness.

RUMPTION, s. A noisy bustle within doors, driving every thing into a state of confusion; as, "to kick up a *rumption*," Roxb.

Apparently formed from Lat. *rump-ere*; as giving the idea of every thing being broken to pieces.

RUMPUS, s. A disturbance, a tumult, Roxb.; corr. perhaps from Fr. *rompue*, a rout, a discomfiture.

[**To RUMPUS, v. n.** To quarrel, to cause a disturbance, to behave disorderly, Clydes., Banffs.]

RUN, part. pa. Having one's stock of any thing exhausted, with the prep. *of* added; as, "I'm *run o' snuff*," my snuff is done, S. B., run short of.

To RUNCH, v. n. To grind with the teeth, to craunch, Upp. Lanarks.

RUNCH, s. The act of grinding any harsh edible substance, *ibid*.

Fr. *rong-er*, to gnaw; to chew, to champ; O. Fr. *run-ier*, corroder, manger; Roquesfort.

RUNCH, s. An iron instrument for wrenching or twisting nuts on screw-bolts, Roxb.; evidently corr. from E. *to wrench*, or Teut. *renck-en*, torquere.

RUNCHES, s. pl. Wild mustard; a term applied both to *Sinapis Arvensis*, and *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, S. *skellies*, synon. *skellachs*, Loth.

"The ground, if it is much dunged, runs excessively to *runches*, skellochs, &c., and is full of quickens and couch grass." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 80.

"*Runches* and *Runchballs*; carlock, [i.e., charlock,] when it is dry and withered;" A. Bor. Ray's Coll., p. 59. V. SKELLOCH.

Some define *Runches* as a larger and whiter flower than *Skellachs*, Loth.

On runtes and *runches* in the field,
With nolt, thou nourish'd was a year;
Whill that thou past baith poor and peild,
Into Argyle some lair to leir.
Poisart, Watson's Coll., iii. 8.

RUNCHIE, adj. Raw-boned; as, "a *runchie* queyn," a strong, raw-boned woman; Fife.

Supposed to be borrowed from the coarse appearance of the largest kind of wild mustard seed, called *runches*.

To RUND, v. n. V. ROOND.

RUND, ROON, s. 1. A border.

"*Runds* of cloath ilk three thousand ells"—duty fixed in bullion at "one ounce." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII., 253.

2. The border of a web, the selvage of broad cloth, S. *Roon*, expl. "a shred, a remnant," Shirr. Gl., is the same word.

In thae auld times, they thought the moon,
Just like a sark, or pair o' shoon,
Wore by degrees, till her last roon
Gaed past their viewing.
Burns, lii. 254.

A.-S. Su.-G. Teut. *rand*, Isl. *rond*, *raund*, margo, extremitas. The primary sense of the Su.-G. and Isl. words is, linea, which Ihre derives from *rad*, id. with the insertion of *n*.

To RUNDGE, *v. n.* "To range and gather,"
Gl. Evergreen.

—Quha kelp ay, and heip ay
Up to themselves grit store,
By *rundging* and spunging
The lall laborious pure.

Vision, Evergreen, l. 219, st. 12.

It seems doubtful if this word be not misapplied.
For it may rather signify to gnaw, to consume, being
apparently the same with *rounge*. V. RONGED.

RUNG, *s.* 1. Any long piece of wood; but
most commonly a coarse heavy staff, S.

With bougars of barnis thay beft blew capps,
Quhill thay of bernis said briggis;
Tha retrd rais rudellie with the rappis,
Quhen *rungs* was laid on riggis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 14.

Here the word evidently signifies any rough poles,
or pretty gross pieces of wood, as the cross spars of
barns, called *bougars*. Perhaps it has the same mean-
ing in the following passage:—

The calves and ky met in the lone,
The man ran with ane *rung* to red,

Bannatyne Poems, p. 217, st. 8.

"I'll take a *rung*, and risle your rigging with it;"
S. Prov. Kelly, p. 396.

Sair sair he pegh'd, and fought against the storm,
But aft forfaughen turn'd tail to the blast,
Lean'd him upo' his *rung*, and tuke his breath.

The Ghast, p. 2.

"As the law of nature admits of self-defence, so
are not the proportion or disproportion of arms con-
sidered in law in a strict sense, or arithmetically with
respect to the length, breadth, or sharpness of one
weapon in comparison with another; but in a larger
sense, and geometrically, as the law says, i.e., with re-
spect to the strength, fierceness, and vigour of one
man, though without any other arms than his limbs,
or but a staff or *rung*, in comparison with an assaulted
feeblen man, though having a sword and deadly weap-
on." MacLaurin's *Crim. Cases*, p. 29.

2. A spoke, [spar, or step; as, the *rungs* of a
ladder, S.]

Teut. *ronghe*, fulcrum sive sustentaculum duarum
currus extremitatum; Kilian.

3. Used metaph., in relation to the influence
of poverty.

An' as for Poortith, girnin carline!—
Aft hae I borne her wickit snarlin,
An' felt her *rung*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, l. 120.

[4. An ugly, big-boned animal or person,
Clydes., Banffs.]

Skinner observes, that those timbers of a ship, which
constitute her floors, are called *rungs*; perhaps *q.*
rings, (from their being bolted to the keels), *ringed*
poles. But we have the very term in Moea.-G., in the
sense still most common in S. *Hrugg*, supposed to be
pron. *hrung*, virga. "And commanded them, that
they should take nothing for their journey, *nibra*
hrugga aina, save a staff only;" Mark vi. 8. Hence
Isl. *raung*, pl. *rungor*, Su.-G. *rong*, *rang*, *uraeng*, Fr.
varangues, the ribs of a ship. Isl. *rang* is also used to
denote the perch or pole on which fowls sit while they
sleep; which most nearly approaches to the most
ancient sense, and to that retained by us. *Honan*
sittler ei sa hogt a rang, Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre; i.e.,
S. "The hen sits na sa heich on the *rung*." Junius

strangely views E. *rodde*, Belg. *roede*, as synonymes of
Moea.-G. *hrugg*, mentioning no other; Goth. Gl. In
the Gl. to Landnamabok, Isl. *rong*, costa navis, is
derived from *rang-r*, Dan. *vrang*, obliquus. But as
we find the same term in Moea.-G., this derivation
seems inadmissible.

[To RUNG, *v. a.* To beat with a stick, or
runq, Banffs.]

[RUGAN, RUGIN, RUNGING, *s.* A beating
with a stick, a thrashing, ibid.]

[RUNG-CAIRT, *s.* A cart with open sides, i.e.,
made with *rungs* or spars of wood, ibid.,
West of S.]

RUNG-WHEEL, *s.* As there are two wheels
in a corn-mill, which work into one another,
the one which has cogs drives the other,
and is called the *cog-wheel*, the other, from
its having spokes or *rungs*, is called the
rung-wheel, Roxb.

[RUNG, *s.* A hollow sound, Shetl.]

[To RUNG, *v. n.* To reverberate, to give
forth a hollow sound, ibid.

Dan. *runge*, to resound.]

RUNGAND, *part. pr.* Raging, resounding. V.
RING, *v.*

RUNGATT, *adj.* Errat. for *Runigatt*, as
elsewhere. Fr. *renegat*.

"This fed sow,—his face being sweating, and froath-
ing at the mouth like ane hair, spatt at Mr. George
Wischart, saying, Quhat answeris thow to this *run-
gatt* traitour theife, quhill we have dewlie proved be
sufficient witnes againes the?" Pitcottie's *Cron.*, p.
460. *Runigatt*, p. 472.

To RUNGE, *v. n.* "To rummage, to search
with avidity;" Gall. *Encycl.*; probably a
variety of *Reenge*.

RUNG-IN, *part. pa.* Worn out by fatigue;
applied to men or horses, that are so ex-
hausted by running that they cannot con-
tend for victory any longer; Fife.

This may be viewed as an additional sense of the *v.*
to RING in. V. the origin of the phrase there given.

[RUNGY, *s.* Field mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*,
Shetl.]

[RUNI, *s.* A heap of stones, ibid. Norse,
runne, id.]

RUNJOIST, *s.* A strong beam laid along
the side of the roof of a house which was
to be covered with thatch, Aberd. *Pan.*
synon. Lanarks.

"Strong spars, called *runjoists*, were laid along side
of the roof." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 129.

[RUNK, *s.* A broken, or twisted, hence
useless branch of a tree, Shetl. Dan.
ranke, a branch.]

[RUNK, RUNKE, *s.* A fold, a plait, a crease, West of S. Dan. *rynke*, a fold, rumple.]

RUNK, *adj.* 1. Wrinkled, Aberl.

"Bat the thing that anger'd me warst ava was, to be aae sair guid'd by a chanler-chafed auld runt earlen." *Journal from London*, p. 4.

[2. Used as a *s.*, and applied to an old woman, Shetl.

3. Dry, as applied to the weather: used also as a verb, as, "It's beginning to *runk*," i.e., to dry up, *ibid.*]

RUNKLE, RUNKILL, *s.* 1. A wrinkle, S.

Alecto hir thrawin vissage did away,—
And hir in schape transformyt of ane trat,
Hir forret skorit with *runkillis* and mony rat.
Doug. Virgil, 221, 35.

2. A rumple, a crease, S.

"Christ hais luffit the kirk,—to mak it to him self ane glorious congregatioun, haiffand na spot nor *runkil*, nor ony siclyke thing, bot that it suld be haly & without reпреif." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 17, a. b.

This is proverbially applied, in allusion to what are otherwise called the *nicks* in a cow's horn. "We may ken your eild by the *runkles* of your horn;" Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 75; "spoken to old maids when they pretend to be young;" Kelly, p. 359.

To RUNKLE, *v. a.* 1. In part. pa. *runkled*, *runkled*, wrinkled, S.

At har't at the shearing nae younkens are jeering,
The bansters are *runkled*, lyart, and grey.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 3.

Auld Bessie, in her red coat braw,
Came wi' her ain oe Nanny,
An odd-like wife, they said, that saw,
A moupin *runkled* granny.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 272.

2. To crease, to crumple, S.

A.-S. *wrincl-ian*, Belg. *wrinkel-en*, Germ. *runt-zeln*, Su.-G. *rynck-a*, rugare.

[RUNKLED, *adj.* Wrinkled, crumpled, creased, tossed, broken, S.]

RUNKLY, *adj.* Wrinkled, shrivelled, S.

He fell a prey to *runkly* eild,
An's trampit aff afore us.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 204.

To RUNK, *v. a.* 1. To deprive one of what he was formerly in possession of, whether by fair or foul means; as, in play, to take all one's money, S.B.

2. To attack or endeavour to undermine one's character, Ayrs.

3. To satirize, *ibid.*

A.-S. *wrenc*, *fraus*, *dolus*; or Teut. *wronck*, *wronck*, *injuria*; *latens odium*. Most probably it has originally been used in a bad sense, from Isl. *reinki*, crafty, *rank-or*, fraud; Pers. *renc*, guile.

[RUN-MILK, *s.* Milk coagulated by the heat of the weather, Shetl.]

[RUNNALAN, *s.* V. RUNNICK.]

RUNNER, *s.* In cutting up of beeves, the slice which extends across the fore-part of the carcase under the breast, S. V. NINE-HOLES.

RUNNICK, RUNNALAN, *s.* A kennel, a drain, Shetl.

Isl. *renna*, *canalis*.

RUNNIE, *s.* A hog, a boar, Shetl.

Isl. *rane*, verres non castratus, Su.-G. *rone*, *id.* *Ihre* derives these terms from *ron*, an old word signifying pruritus, lascivia.

RUNRIG. Used both as an *adj.* and a *s.* 1. Applied to land belonging to different owners, S.

"A separate act passed in the same session of parliament, 1695, c. 23, for dividing lands belonging to different proprietors, which lie *runrig*, with the exception of acres belonging to boroughs or incorporations. Lands are said to lie *runrig*, where the alternate ridges of a field belong to different proprietors." Erskine's Instit., B. III. T. iii. s. 59.

"Landis lyand togidder in *run-rig*, and swa pertenant and occupyit be divers and sindrie personis, everie ane of thame may be compellit, at the instance of ane uther, to concur in keeping of gude nichtbourheid ane with the uther, in tilling, labouring, sawing, scheiring, pastouring, and dykeing, and in all uther thingis pertening to gude and thriftie nichtbourheid." Balfour's Pract., p. 536, 537. V. NYGHTBOURHEID.

2. *Run-rig* is also expl., "a common field, in which the different farmers had different ridges allotted to them in different years, according to the nature of their crops." P. Ayton, Berw. Statist. Acc., i. 80, N.

This mode of possession, or of farming, has been accounted for in the following manner:—

"This neighbourhood, on both sides of Tweed, was formerly the warlike part of the country, and exposed to the inroads of the English; the lands, therefore, all lay *run-rig*, that when the enemies came, all the neighbourhood, being equally concerned, might run to oppose them." P. Smallholm, Roxb. Statist. Acc., iii. 217.

The same reason is elsewhere assigned for this mode of farming, *Ibid.*, i. 80, 81, v. 322, N.

The same absurd plan of farming exists in the Hebrides. V. Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 201. Various estates in S. are still possessed in this manner. In Orkney, this mode remains both among tenants and landholders.

"Many of the lands that belong to the same proprietor, as well as those that are the property of different proprietors, are blended together in what is called *runrig*." Barry's Orkney, p. 352.

Notwithstanding the plausibleness of the reason assigned for this custom, as securing common exertion during a state of warfare, it would seem that we ought to trace it to an earlier period. It is most probably a remnant of the ancient Gothic or German manners. We learn from Tacitus (*De Moribus Germ.*) that, "among the Germans, the cultivated lands were not considered as the property of individuals, but of the whole tribe, which they cultivated, and sowed, and reaped, in common." V. Barry, p. 103.

Cæsar gives materially the same account of the

manners of the Germans. "Neque quisquam agri modum certum, aut fines habet proprias; sed magistratus, ac principes in annos singulos gentibus, cognationibusque hominum, qui una coierunt, quantum, et quo loco visum est, agri adtribuunt, atque anno post alio transire cogunt." De Bell. Gall. Lib. vi. c. 22.

The prevalence of *run-rig*, in Orkney and Shetland, even among different landholders, affords a strong presumption that it was introduced from Germany or Scandinavia, and gradually found its way, in Scotland, from North to South.

The name seems evidently derived from the circumstance of these lands or ridges *running* parallel to each other.

RUNSE, RUNSH, s. 1. "The noise a sharp instrument makes, piercing flesh;" Gall. Encycl.

Fr. *roncé*, "hurled, or making a whurring noise;" Cotgr. Or from *rong-er*, to gnaw, as denoting the sound made by this operation. V. RANSE, RUNSH, v.

[2. The act of grinding any harsh edible substance. V. RUNCH.]

3. The piece taken out by such an act; as, "He took a *runsh* o' the turmet, i.e. turnip, West of S.]"

[To RUNSH, v. n. V. RUNCH.]

RUNSY, s. A common hackney horse.

Vpon ane rude *runsy* he ruschit out of toun,
In ane ryall array he rydis full richt
Euin to the mountain. —

Rauf Coilyear, D. j. a.

Rouncie, id. Chaucer. Prol. v. 392.

He rode upon a *rouncie*, as he conthe.

L.B. *runcin-us*, equus minor, gregarius; Du Cange. O.Fr. *roncin*, *ronchi*, *ronci*, cheval de service; Roquefort. C.B. *rhensi*, a rough-coated horse, a pack-horse; Owen.

RUNT, s. 1. The trunk of a tree.

—Muskane treis sproutit,
Combust, barrant, unblomit, and unleift,
Auld rotlin *runtis* quharin na sap was leift.
Palace of Honour, i. 3.

2. The hardened stem or stalk of a plant, as of colewort or cabbage. A *kail-runt*, the stem of colewort, S.

"The stems, or, to give them their ordinary appellation, the *runts*, are placed somewhere above the head of the door; and the Christian names of the people whom chance brings into the house, are, according to the priority of placing the *runts*, the names in question." Burns, iii. 126, N. V. BOWKAIL.

3. The tail of an animal; properly, the upper part of it; Galloway.

The cow was missed at the slap,
At milking time at e'en. —

"Upo' the hill," the callant cries,
"She cock'd her gaucy *runt*."

Davidson's Seasons, p. 50.

4. "A short person;" Gall. Encycl.

5. An old cow, S. B.; a cow that has given over breeding, Caithn.

This is evidently quite different from the sense of the word, as used in England, where it signifies an ox

or cow of a small size. It is probably from the same origin, however; Belg. *rund*, a bullock, Germ. *rinde*, an ox or cow. V. RHIND MART.

6. An old woman, q. a withered hag. An opprobrious name for a female, generally one advanced in life, with the adj. *auld* prefixed, S.

Prob. this is the secondary sense of the term as denoting an old cow. For in the north of England, a woman is said to be *runted* when she is fifty years old; it being a question sometimes put to a son, "Is your mother *runted* yet?"

Isl. *Arund* is expl. *mulier*; but poetically, from the name of a heathen goddess. It also signifies, *Mulier libertina*.

The term is perhaps radically the same with Germ. *rinde*, [O. H. Germ. *rinta*,] bark; also, crust: a *runt*, S. being but the stalk hardened into a sort of bark?

To RUNT, v. n. To bounce, to prance, to caper; to rush forth, Galloway.

Forth frae the house away they *runted*;
Swearing their wrath wuld ne'er be blunted,
While liv'd a clan,
That wuld wi' gun or braid-sword dunt it,
Wi' man to man.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 35.

Frae the hills he hameward *runted*. *Ibid.*, 39.

This term, as necessarily including the idea of impetuosity, is most probably from Isl. *runte*, a boar not gelded, (Verel.) Su.-G. *ronte*, *runte*, id. from *ron*, pruritus, lascivia. Hence also *ronsk*, a stallion; Germ. *ranz-en*, coire. If this conjecture be well founded, *runt* may be viewed as resembling *Brainge* not only in signification, but in tradition.

There may be some affinity between this term and the well-known phrase used by Shakespear, *Aroint thee witch!* (Macbeth); especially as "*Rynt you, witch*, quoth Besse Locket to her mother," is a proverbial phrase in Cheshire. V. RAY, GROSE.

If, however, we suppose *rynt* to be an abbreviation, and *aroint* to be the original pronunciation; the term might perhaps be viewed as a corr. of Fr. *arry avant*, "on afore, away there hoe; from the Carter's cry, *Arry*;" Cotgr.

RUNTHEREOUT, s. A vagabond, one who has no fixed residence, who lives as it were *sub dio*, S.; rather *rinthereout*.

"The ne'er be in me, sir, if I think you're safe among these Highland *runthereouts*." Waverley, iii. 132.

From the v. to *run* or *rin*, and the adv. *thereout*, out of doors, in the open air. V. THAIROWT.

RUNWULL, adj. "A person is said to be *runwull*, when out of the reach of the law;" Gall. Encycl. V. WILL, adj.

RURALACH, s. "A native of the rural world;" Gall. Encycl.

RURYK, adj. Rural, rustic, vulgar.

Wallace a lord he may be clepyt weyll,
Thocht *ruryk* folk tharoff half litill feill,
Na deyme na lord, bot landis be thair part.
Wallace, vii. 398, MS.

Lat. *rus*, *rus-is*, the country.

To RUSCH, RUSCHE, RUSS, RYSS, v. a.
1. To drive, to drive back, to put to flight, to overthrow.

L

For thair within war rycht worthy ;
And thaim defendyt doughtely ;
And ruscht thair fayis oet agayne,
Sum best, sum woundyt, sum als slayne.
Barbour, iv. 93, MS.

For athyr part set all thair mycht
To rusche thair fayis in the fycht ;
And with all mycht on othyr dang.
Ibid., xiv. 200, MS.

Men sayis that the Inglis thare
On bak a gret space *royssyd* ware.
Wyntoun, viii. 26. 144.

[2. As a *v. n.*, to fall down, *Barbour, xii. 513.*]

Su.-G. *rus-a, rusk-a*, A.-S. *hreo-an, raes-an*, to rush,
to fall down. Ihre views Moes.-G. *drius-an* as
originally the same, only with *d* prefixed. Isl. *hryce*,
irruptio.

RUSCHE, RWHYS, *s.* Drive, violent exertion
of force; [onset, attack.]

Thaire thair layid on dwyhs for dwyhs,
Wyth mony a rap; and mony a *rwys*
Thare was delt in-to that felle.

Wyntoun, viii. 16. 202.

To RUSE, ROOSE, *v. a.* To extol, to com-
mend highly; sometimes written *reese*, *S.*
Ruze, reouse, reuze, A. Bor.

Syttand at dis ilk ane saia his entent ;
Carpis of pece, and *ruse* it now, lat se,
Quhen that they younder inuadis your countra.

Doug. Virgil, 379, 42.

Thouch sum be trow, I wot rycht few ar thei ;
Who findith truthe, let him his lady *ruse*.

Henryson's Test. of Crescide Chron., S. P., i. 174.
Come view the men thou likes to *roose*.

Ramsay's Works, i. 123.

The world will like me if I'm *rees'd* by you.
Ibid., 347.

"Every body *ruces* the ford as he finds it;" S. Prov.
Radd. i.e., commands it more or less. For here the
term is meant to bear an ambiguous sense.

"*Ruse* the fair day at night;" S. Prov. "Commend
not a thing, or project, till it has its full effect;" Kelly,
p. 282.

Ill rused is sometimes used, as in the S. Prov.; "If
it be ill, it is as *ill rused*;" i.e., discommended. V.
Kelly, p. 210.

The term, in its primary sense, has included the idea
of boasting. It has still a similar application. One is
said to *ruse himself*; also, to *ruse his gudes*, when he
prefers them to those of others. This corresponds to
Isl. *rous-a*, jactabundè multa effutio; G. Andr. *Ros-a*,
laudare, extollere; Verel. Ind. Su.-G. *ros-a, roos-a*,
Dan. *ros-er*, Ital. *ruzz-are*, id. Ihre imagines that it
may be derived from *ris-a*, to elevate. It would be
more natural to refer to Moes.-G. *razda*, speech;
especially as Isl. *rous*, evidently allied to *ruse*, denotes
prodigality of words, futile talk.

RUSE, RUISSE, RUSS, *s.* 1. Boast.

I compt na thing al thoct yone fant Troianis
Rekin thar fatis that thame hilder brocht,
Al sic vane *ruse* I fere as thing of nocht,
In case thay proude be of the Goddis ansueris,
And thame awant therof with felloun feris.

Doug. Virgil, 279, 10.

Sum spendis on the auld *vse*,
Sum makis ane tume *ruse*.

Ibid. ProL 238, b. 3.

To mak a tume *ruse*, to boast where there is no
ground for it, but the reverse; as, to boast of fulness,
when one is in poverty. This phrase is still used, Ang.

Qubai gif King David war leivand in thir dayis ?
The quhilk did found sa mony gay Abayis.—

His successours maks litill *ruise*, I ges,
Of his devotioun, or of his holiness.

Lindsay, S. P. R., ii. 232.

The proprietor of the small estate of Deuchar, in
Angus, had in his possession, till the year 1745, when
it was carried off by the Highlanders, in their search
for arms, a broad sword, transmitted from one heir to
another, with this curious inscription;

At Bannockburn I serv'd the Bruce,
Of quhilk the Inglis had na *russ*.

The account has this collateral proof of authenticity,
that the family have in their possession seisins from the
time of David Bruce downwards. These I have
examined.

Come, fill us a cog of swats,

We'll mak nae mair toom *roose*.

Maggie's Tocher, Herd's Coll., ii. 78.

2. Commendation, praise; without the idea of
boasting being included, *S.*

Ros is used in this sense, O. E.

A morn Lybeaus was boun

For to wyne renoun,

And *ros* wythoute les.

Lybeaus, Ritson's E. M. R., ii. 33.

Chaucer, *ruce*, commend.

Su.-G. *ros, roos*, praise. Ihre observes, that it was
used by ancient writers in the sense of boasting. Isl.
hroosun, praise, Dan. *roeseglede*, boasting.

RUSER, *s.* One habituated to self-commenda-
tion.

"A great *ruser* was never a good rider;" S. Prov.
"A man that boasts much, seldom performs well;"
Kelly, p. 38.

RUSH, *s.* A sort of flux or diarrhœa in
sheep, when first put upon new or rank
pasture, Teviotd., Loth.

"Purging, or *Rush*. Mr. Stevenson. Diarrhœa, or
Rush. Mr. Laidlaw." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 407.

RUSH, *s.* An eruption on the skin, *S.*
Hence, *rush-fever*, the vulgar name for
scarlet fever, *S.*

Lancash. *rash* must be originally the same; although
used in a more limited sense, as defined by T. Bobbins,
"a sort of itch with infants." Both terms seem
formed from synon. verbs; for *rasch* signifies to *rush*,
to break out forcibly.

RUSHIE, *s.* A broil, Fife.

Tent. *ruysch*, strepitus, *ruysch-en*, strepere, per-
strepere. Su.-G. Isl. *rusk-a*, id.

Su.-G. Isl. *rusk*, strepitus, turbatio; *rusk-a*, turbare,
conturbare; Su.-G. id., motitare, concutere.

To RUSK, *v. n.* 1. To scratch, to claw with
vehemence, Fife. It is often conjoined
with a synon. term; as, *Ruskin' and clawin'*.

2. To pluck roughly; as when a horse tears
hay from a stack, he is said to be *ruskin'* at
it, Fife; to *Tusk*, synon.

Sic *ruskit*, bandless graith
Wad haud a world a-steer.

MS. Poem.

Tent. *ruysch-en*, rectius, *ruylach-en*, scabere, terere,
fricare; Kilian. He views *ruyl*, scabies, as the origin;
Germ. *raud*.

RUSKIE, s. 1. A basket for carrying corn, during the operation of sowing, Perthshire. Loth.

It is made of twigs of briar and wheat straw.

2. "A sort of a vessel made of straw to hold meal in."

"You are as small as the twitter of a twin'd rusky," S. Prov.; "a taunt to a maid, that would gladly be esteemed neat, and small;" Kelly, p. 395.

3. A hive for bees, made of rushes or straw, S.B. *skep*, synonym.

4. A coarse straw hat worn by peasant-girls and others, for defending their faces from the sun, Roxb., Mearns; synonym. *Bongrace*.

From A.-S. *rise*, a rush, Su.-G. *rusk*, congeries virgultorum; or rather, radically the same with *ryssia*, Germ. *reusche*, Fr. *ruche*, a bee-hive.

RUSKIE, 1. As an *adj.*, healthy and stout, as, "He's a *ruskie* fallow," a vigorous young man; "That's a *ruskie* fychel," that is a stout healthy young foal, Upp. Clydes.

[2. As a *s.*, A strong person of rough manners, Banffs.]

This seems radically the same with RASCH, RASH, q. v. Isl. *roest-r*, Su.-G. Dan. *rask*, strenuus, fortis.

[**RUSSA, s.** A stallion. Used to denote the male of any species, as *hesta* does the female; as, *rusa bairn*, a boy, *hesta bairn*, a girl, Shetl. Faroese, *ros*, a horse.]

[**RUSSIE-FOAL, s.** A young stallion, a slovenly person, *ibid.*]

[**RUSSAT, RUSSATE, adj.** Of a dull red or brown colour, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 14, Dickson.]

[**RUSSAT, RUSSATE, RUSSAIT, s.** Cloth generally of a coarse sort worn by the lower order of people. It was at first named from its colour; but latterly the term indicated the quality rather than the colour of the cloth, *ibid.* i. 17, 234. O. Fr. *russet*.]

[**RUTE, s.** A root; *rute* and *grund*, the origin, source, cause, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 880.]

RUTE, s. A blow. V. **ROUT, s. 2.**

RUTE, s. A fowl; perhaps the same with the *Rood-Goose*.

"The quink, Acts M. Isl. A goose; q. the Rood Goose.

d, ii. s. The claik, ie peice, xviii. d."

a species of wild called *Fiella rota*, Andr., p. 124. V.

RUTEMASTER, RUTMASTER, ROOTEMASTER, s. The captain of a troop of horse;

RUTH, adj. Kind. "*Ruth* and ready," still disposed to shew kindness, Ayrshire.

"She has been a most excellent wife, and a decent woman, and had aye a *ruth* and ready hand for the needful." The Provost, p. 254.

A.-S. *hrow-ian*, misereri: *Mec hroweth*, me misere; Lye.

RUTHER, s. A loud noise, a tumultuous cry, an uproar, S.

Sic a *ruther* raise, tweesh riving hair, Screeding of kurches, crying dool and care, Wi' thud for thud upon their bare breast lane, To see't and heart, wad break a heart of stane.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 23.

A.-S. *hruth*, commotion, C. B. *rhuthr*, impetus, *rhuthro*, cum impetu ferri, Ir. *ruathar*, pillage. It may, however, be of the same origin with *Ruddy*, q. v., especially as Isl. *hrid* denotes a combat.

To **RUTHER, v. n.** 1. To storm, to bluster, Mearns.

2. To roar, *ibid.* V. **RUTHER, s.**

RUTHER, RUTHYR, s. Rudder.

A hundreth schippis, that *ruthyr* bur and ayr, To turn their gud, in hawyn was lyand thar.

Wallace, vii. 1066, MS.

O. E. "*Rothyr* of a shyp. Amplustre. Temo," &c. Prompt. Parv.

RUTHIE, s. The noise occasioned in the throat or breast by oppressed respiration, Aberd.

A.-S. *hrut-an*, Isl. *hriot-a*, (pret. *hrawt*), ronchos docers, stertere; *hrot*, *hryt-r*, ronchus. Hence O. E. *to rout*, to snore.

RUTILLAND, part. pr.

RUTOUR, s. A spoiler, an oppressor.

"Than sal thay corruppit *rutouris*, his mynyons, be salut as kyngis, and haldyn in reuerence among us." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 11, a. V. ROYSTERS.

[To **RUTT, v. n.** To rake up, as a pig, Shetl. Dan. *rode*, to rake up, to trench the ground.]

RUTTERY, s. Lechery.

*Thocht scho bewitchet wald in ruttery ring,
The nobillis soult nether of thair enduire,
That lowne to leif, nor her to be his haire.
Declarations, &c., Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 271.*

From Fr. *ruit*, the rut of deer. Skinner gives different etymons of the Fr. word. But perhaps it may be more properly traced to Su.-G. *rut-a*, *vagari*, *discurrere*; as brute animals, in the *rutting* state, run from place to place. Seren., on the E. word, refers to Goth. *rhatur*, a ram, and *rant-a*, to bellow.

To RUVE, *v. a.* To clinch. V. ROOVE.

RUWITH. Within.

*Fight was prodly, with purpour and pallé;
Birds branden above, in brend gold bright;
Ruwith was a chapell, a chambour, a halle;
A chymné with charcole, to chaufe the knight.*

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 9.

*With iss was a chapelle, a chambir, and ane haille.
Lairng's Early Pop. Poetry, st. 35.*

Perhaps it had been originally in *with*, written according to our established mode.

[RUVD, *adj.* Rude, severe, Barbour, ii. 356.

Fr. *rude*, rough, harsh.]

[RUVDLY, *adv.* Rudely, boisterously, *ibid.*, ii. 349.]

[To RUYL, *v. n.* To roll from side to side, Shetl. Sw. *rulla*, Dan. *rulle*, to roll.]

[RUYL, *s.* A person who walks in a rolling manner, *ibid.*]

To RUYNATE, *v. a.* To destroy, to bring to ruin.

—"Haveing diligentlie and advysitlie considerit the estait of the burcht of Dunbartane, being in danger to be *ruynatit* be the violent cours of the river of Levin and rage of sea, whereby gif tymous remede be nocht provydit, in verie schorte tyme the haille towne sall be carryt away and distroyit," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1607, Ed. 1814, p. 376.

L.B. and Ital. *ruinare*, *destruere*.

[RUYS, *s. pl.* Rows, streets, Barbour, xv. 71.]

[To RÜZ, *v. a.* and *n.* To praise, to boast of, Shetl. V. RUSE.]

[RÜZ, *s.* Praise, boasting, *ibid.*]

RWHYS, Wyntown. V. RUSCHE, *s.*

[RYBBALDAILL, *s.* Low company, Barbour, i. 335.]

[RYBBALDY, *s.* Low dissipation, *ibid.*, i. 341.]

RYBEES, *s. pl.* [Prob. an errat. for *rubees*, rubies.]

*Thus Schir Gawyn, the gay, Gaynour he ledes,
In a gleterand gide, that glemed full gay,
With riche ribaynes reidsett, ho so right reides,
Rayled with rybees of rial aray.*

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 2.

[RYCHT, *adj.* Right, correct, S.]

[RYCHT, *s.* Right, Barbour, i. 78, 159; also, that which is right, proper, or correct, S.]

[RYCHT, *adv.* Right, exactly, Barbour, i. 8; also, very, *ibid.*, x. 84.

[RYCHTSWA, *adv.* In the same manner, accordingly, Acts James II.]

[RYCHTWIS, RYCHTWISS, *adj.* Righteous, upright, right, proper, Barbour, ii. 159. A.-S. *rihtwis*.]

[RYCHTWISLY, *adv.* Righteously, uprightly, *ibid.*, i. 366.]

[RYCHTWYSNESS, *s.* Righteousness, uprightness, Wyntown.]

[RYCHTIS. *Take his rychtis*, took the Eu-charist, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 171, Dickson.]

[RYDAR, *s.* A gold coin, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 89, Dickson. V. RIDARE.]

[RYDE, *adj.* Severe, Barbour, xii. 557. V. ROID, RUDE.]

[To RYDE, RYD, *v. n.* To ride, Barbour, ii. 73; part. pr. *rydand*; part. pa. *ryddin*, *ryddyn*, *rydyn*.]

RYE-CRAIK, *s.* A provincial designation for the land-rail, Renfrews. *Corncraik*, S.

*The pairtrick sung his e'ning note,
The rye-craik rispt his clam'rous throat,
While there the heav'nly vow I got
That erl'd her my own.*

Tannahill's Poems, p. 154.

This name differs from the common one, merely in the specification of a particular species of *grain*, from amidst which this fowl occasionally sends forth its unvarying note.

RYFART, *s.* A radish. V. REEFORT.

To RYFE out, *v. a.* To plough up land that has been lying waste, or in pasturage; synonym. *break up*.

"We, for the gude trew and faithful service done, and to be done to us, be owre lovittis the baillies burgesses and communitie of Selkirk,—grantis and gevis license to thame, and thair successors, to *ryfe out*, breke, and teil yeirle ane thousand acres of thair common landis of our said burgh in what part thair of thai pleas, for polecy, strengthening, and bigging of the samyn," &c. Charter James V. 1538, ap. Minstrelsy Border, i. 264. V. RIVE.

[RYG, *s.* A ridge, Barbour, xix. 308, 314; also, the back, S. A.-S. *hrycg*, the back.]

[RYGORUSLY, *adv.* Strictly, Barbour, iv. 88; severely, vi. 136.]

[RYME, *s.* Rime, verse, Barbour, iii. 178. A.-S. *rim*.]

[RYMMYLL, RUMMEL, *s.* A blow, *ibid.*, xii. 557.]

[To RYN, *v. n.* To run, *ibid.*, i. 103; part. pr. *rynand*, *rynnand*, Isl. *renna*, to run.]

[RINNARE-ABOUT. The same with *Rinabout*, q. v.]

RYK, RYKE, *adj.* [Noble, well-to-do, rich.]

Schyre Thomas of Mynagrawe that ilk tyde
Herd, that the Lord Percy wald ryde,
Wyth all the folke of Berwyke,
That worthy war, bath pure and ryk,
Towart Dwns set hym to fare.

Wynlowe, ix. 278.

The land had rest, the folk were ryke,
And soysowne was of froyt and fule.

Wynlowe, viii. 33. 214.

Than Eduuarde self was callit a Roy full ryk.
Wallace, i. 120, MS.

Moes-G. *reika*, princeps, praefectus; A. S. *rica*, princeps, potens; *ryc*, Sa. G. *rik*, Belg. *ryk*, Isl. *ryk-ur*, dives.

These terms were primarily used to denote power, which, in barbarous times, was the great source of wealth; because powerful men enrich themselves by making the weak their prey.

To RYND, *v. n.* 1. To pertain, to belong.

—"First to consider, geue the genrale consail had the spreit of God to do that thing quhilke *ryndit* to the weil of the rest of the congregatioun, as had the Apostolis?—Swa it is necessary, that thay quhilke occupis the place of the Apostlis, hane the gyft of the haly gaist (conforme to the promeis of oure Saluour), to do in all sortis that *ryndis* to thair office." Kennedy of Croseraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 27.

"M. Quintyne. It *ryndes* to yow to preif, that Melchisedec made no oblation of bread and wine vnto God." Reasoning betuix Croseraguell and J. Knox, D. iij. a.

"We have thocht necessary to send unto your Grace this berar—for declaratioun of sic thingis as *ryndis* hiechtlie to the commune weale of baith thir realmes, traisting that it will be your Gracis pleasour to condescend and grant unto the samyn." Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII, Keith's Hist. App., p. 12.

2. To tend.

—"The quhilke—libell—was alluterlie generale, inepte, & vncertane, nocht expremand the tyme and maner, &c. the quhilke of the commune law—suld hane bene expreslie expremit; vtherwayis the said Robertis just defensais in sa gret ane caus, quhilke *ryndit* to the tynsale of lif, landis, and guidis, war tane away contrar all ourdour of law, equite, & resounne." Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 440.

"My lord Justice, &c. continewis the summondis rait—tuiching the productione of ane decret gevin be the Papis halines of his cardinalis concernyng the purchesing of the bischoprick of Dunkeld, to be sene & considerit—gif the samin *ryndis* to the enorme hurt of the preuilege of the croune or nocht." Acts Mary 1548, Ed. 1814, p. 446.

Su.-G. *rind-a*, A.-S. *hrin-an*, *aethrin-an*, Germ. *rein-en*, tangere; O. Teut. *reen-en*, conterminum esse. I need scarcely observe, that *touching*, used metaph., is equivalent to, *concerning*, *pertaining to*.

To RYND, *v. a.* A term applied to one whose affairs are in disorder; "Gie him time to *rynd* himself," i.e., allow him time to get things into some sort of order, Perthis.

I know not whether this has any relation to Isl. *ryn-a*, (*ryndi*, *rynt*), occultas res perscrutari; or to *Arein*, purus, q. to clear one's self.

[RYND, *s.* A long strip of cloth, Shetl., Clydes. V. ROIND, RUND.]

[RYNE, *s.* A rein; pl. *rynes*, reins, S.]

RYNE, *s.* Kingdom, territory, domain.

Thai tarsit up tentis, and turnit of toun,
The Roy with his round tabil, richest of *ryne*.
Gawron and Goll, i. 18.

Either, kingdom, Fr. *regne*; or, as this is otherwise written and pron. S., perhaps rather *territory*, *domain*; Teut. *ryna*, limes, confinium. The latter seems supported by another passage—

Now is the Round Tabil rebutit, richest of *rent*.
Ibid., iv. 11.

[To RYNG, *v. n.* To reign, rule, Barbour, i. 78. O. Fr. *regner*.]

[RYNGIS, *s. pl.* Rings, *ibid.* iii. 209.]

RYNSIS, or RYNSS, *s.*

—"Sa that the commonis wifis, na thar seruandis, nouthar in burgh na in land, wer nouthar lange taile na syde nekit hudis, na pokis on thar slefis [sleeves], na costly curches, as lawne or *rynsis*," &c. Parl. Ja. I. A. 1429, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 18, c. 10.

This curious sumptuary law has been omitted in former editions.

[RYOLI, *adj.* Royal, Barbour, xiii. 30. V. REAL.]

To RYOT, *v. a.* To destroy, to ravage, to spoil.

All that he fand he makyt his;
And *ryotyt* gretly the land.

Barbour, ix. 500, MS.

Roytyt, Ed. Pink.

— Inglis man he come agayne,
And gert his folk wyth mekil mayne
Ryot halyly the cwntré.

Wynlowe, viii. 30. 111.

Isl. *riod-a*, Su.-G. *rod-ia*, desolare, vastare; Teut. *ruyt-en*, destruere, vastare. Hence the Belg. phrase, *ruyten and rooven*, to pillage and plunder. V. ROISTERS.

[RYOT, *s.* Riot, depredation, Barbour, xvii. 510.]

RYOT, *s.* Prob. an errat. for *rowt*, crowd.

— The nawyne
Of Frawns thai tuk wp all of were,
And wan thame all wyth thare powere,
And slwe the Amyrall of that flot.
Than all the lawe in that *ryot*,
That thai in-to schippys fand,
Thai let rycht nane than pas to land.

Wynlowe, vii. 9. 100.

Mr. Macpherson views it as perhaps an err. for *rowt*, q. crowd, army. Or, it may signify destruction, E. *rout*, from the v.

[To RYP, RYPE, *v. a.* To clear off obstructions; as, to *rype* a pipe, to *rype* the ribs, i.e., of a grate, Clydes., Shetl.]

To RYPE, *v. a.* To reap.

"Schir Michael Balfoure of Burley, knyght, not vpoun any respect of gayne and proffit that he mycht *rype* thairby, bot vpoun the carnest affection and grite regaird he hes to his maiesteis seruice—vndertuke—the bringing hame of ten thousand standis of armour." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 191.

A.-S. *rip-an*, metere, to reap.

RYPE-POUCH, s. A pick-pocket; a term applied by school-boys, when any thing has been taken out of their pockets, S.

[In country districts the term is used somewhat fancifully by school-boys. Having induced a companion to open the seed-vessel of the plant Shepherd's Purse, (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*), they derisively shout, "*ripe the ladies' pouches*."]]

[To RYSS, v. n. To rise, Barbour, i. 573; part. pa. *rysyn*, viii. 216, *ryssyn*, iv. 166.]

[RYTH, adv. Right, wholly, *ibid.*, i. 194.]

To RYUE, RYVE, v. a. To rob, to spoil.

—Thai besid Enuerkething,
On west half toward Dunferlyng
Tuk land; and fast begouth to *ryue*.

Barbour, xvi. 551, MS.

V. RYU, v.

RYUER, s. A robber.

With thy virginal handis breke anone
Yone Troiane *ryueris* wappinnis and his spere.
Doug. Virg., 330, 44.

Rudd. observes; "But 125. 10. our author seems to denote a Hawk by it."

Glade is the ground the tendir flurist grene,—
The very hunter to fynd his happy pray,
The falconere rich *ryuir* vnto fleyne.

I concur in Sir W. Scott's remark on the second passage quoted from *Doug. Virg.*

"It signifies simply river. It was by the sides of lakes and rivers that hawking at the heron, the kind of sport chiefly approved, was practised."

Thus, the meaning is, "the weary hunter and the falconer fly to the rich river, in order to find their prey."

River is the general orthography of the MSS. from which Mr. J. Graham Dalyel has published his edition of *Pittcottie*.

"After this the king past to the Illes, and thair punished theife and river condignlie." P. 357.

[To RYUE, v. n. To recoil, to rebound.]

RYUING, s. Apparently, the recoil of a piece of ordnance.

"Thairefter, the Regent—causit masonis to begin to redd the bruiseit wallis, and to repaire the foirwark to the forme of ane bulwark, platt and braid aboue, for the resett and *ryuing* of many canonis." Hist. James the Sext., p. 236.

This bulwark was to be level and broad, not only that many cannons might be placed there, but that they might have sufficient room to recoil.

The term is probably corr. from Fr. *revenir*, to return, to come back.

[To RYVE, v. a. and n. 1. To rend, to tear. V. RIVE.]

2. To plough lea land; to *ryve out*, or to *ryve up*, is also used, especially if the land has lain long in lea, S. V. under RIVE.]

S.

The letter S, Ihre observes, was a peculiar favourite with the ancient Goths; qua nulla—carior, nulla frequentior.

This letter, as occurring in the beginning of words, in many instances cannot be viewed as a radical. While prefixed in some Goth. dialects, it was thrown away in others. This was especially the case before *k*. The same term sometimes appears with *s*, and sometimes without it. Of this we have some vestiges in our own language; as, *cry* and *scry*.

Se is often used by our old writers as the mark of the pl.; as, *horsis* for *horses*.

[S, s. "An iron hook of the shape of this letter, used by harrowers and ploughmen to join the *treadwuddie* to the *buck* in harrowing, and to the *soam* in ploughing; also to the *swingletrees* in each," Gall. Encycl.]

SA, SUA, SWA, conj. 1. So, consequently.

Quhen he is stuffit, thair strike, and hald hym on steir,
Sa sall ye stonay yone stowt, suppose he be strang.
Gawain and Gal., lii. 15.

"Brothyr," he said, "sen thow will *sua*,
"It is gud that we samyn ta."

Barbour, v. 71, MS.

2. In such a manner.

Now God gyff grace that I may *sua*
Tret it, and bryng it till endyng—
Barbour, i. 34, MS.

3. As, in like manner.

And on the north half is the way
Sa ill, as it apperis to day.
Barbour, viii. 40, MS.

It is now written *sae*; but often pron. *sa*. Moes.-G. *sca*, *soc*, *swaci*, A.-S. *sua*, Isl. *suo*, *sua*, Su.-G. Dan. *saa*, *ita*.

To SA, v. n. To say, to speak, to tell.

Pas on, sister, in my name, and thys ane thing
Sa lawlie to my proude fa, and declare.

Doug. Virg., 114, 41.

Alem. Germ. *sag-en*, A.-S. *sæg-an*, Su.-G. *sæg-a*.

[SAA, s. Salve, ointment; as, "Let the *saa* seek the sair," Clydes. V. SAW.]

To SAB, v. n. 1. To sob, S.

I may sit in my wee croo house,
At the rock and the reel to toil fu' dreary;

I may think on the day that's gane,
And sigh and *sab* till I grow weary.

Jacobite Relics, i. 46.

Nae mair that dear Parnassian queen
Now foots the dance on carpet green,
But greets by turns, an' dights her een,
An' sighs an' sabs.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 132.

2. Metaph. applied to the elastic motion of a wooden floor, occasioned by the fall of a heavy body, or by the starting of any of the joists, Loth.
3. Metaph. used to express the fading of flowers.

Nae mair he early gilds the morn,
(Now all the flowrets sab)
To visit chilly Capricorn,
Hence he forsakes the Crab.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 27.

SAB, s. A sob, S.

O dool! when'er they saw him gane,
They rais'd a lamentation;
An' yells, an' sabs, and mony a grane
Declar'd their deep vexation.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 203.

A.-S. *sab*, planctus.

To SAB, v. n. 1. To subside, to settle down, Loth. V. SAD, v.

"How comes it that this dore does na shut sae close as it used to do?" "It is because that part of the floor has *sabbit* a wee." *See* synonym. S.B.

[2. To saturate, to absorb moisture, Shetl.

In second sense at least, *sab* is allied to *seep*, to soak, to become soaked, and may be connected with A.-S. *samad*, together.]

[SABILL, *adj.* Black, sable, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 1701.]

SACHLESS, SACKLESS, *adj.* 1. Useless, silly, feeble, unavailing.

"May the great spirit of the elements shield thee," said he. "An' wha may he be, carle, an' it be your will?" said Ringan, "An' wha may ye be that gie me sic a *sackless* benediction?" *Perils of Man*, i. 14.

This is the same with *Sackless*; but pron. in Ettr. For. in a guttural way, q. *sachless*.

"Ben [being] doitrified with thilke drynke, and *sackless* and dizzye with lowtyn—I tint ilka spunk of ettlyng quhair the dor laye." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

2. Simple, Dumfr.; nearly obsolete.

"Thank ye for no ganging growling awa' wi' theae *sackless* coofs—to seek your fortune asunder frae the lawful head o' your house, and among the cauld heartit fremit." *Blackw. Mag.*, May 1820, p. 167.

"*Sackless* callant! *sackless* callant! loupin on the green tap o' Lagghill wi' a gang o' raving gomerals,—then snooling among rags and rams horns, with a horde of deaving gypsies." *Ibid.*, June 1820, p. 281.

Both *Sackless* and *Sackless* are originally the same with *Sackless*, *Sackless*, guiltless. For A.-S. *sackless* does not only signify, sine culpa, but also, contentionis vacuus, quietus; and was most probably used to denote, not merely the legal state of one, as free from blame or prosecution, but his moral character, as indisposed to injure another. Hence, by a transition similar to that of *E. innocent*, it has been used, not only to denote one who is simple or guileless, but a person of weak understanding. Thus, A.Bor. "it is used to signify, a weak, simple person, an idiot, or natural;" *Grose*. V. SACKLESS.

SACK, s. One of the privileges of a baron. V. SAK.

[SACK, s. Sometimes used instead of the word "bottle," Shetl.]

SACKE, SACK, s. Sackcloth.

His Abbots gat an uncouthie turne,
When Shauellinges went to *sacks*.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 35.

i.e., when monks and friars were obliged to put on sackcloth. The phrase is metaph., expressing their deep sorrow on account of the Reformation.

The phrase *sack gown* still denotes a gown made of sackcloth, such as that in which penitents used publicly to appear, according to the former custom of the church of Scotland; although, if I mistake not, this relic of Popish penance is now universally laid aside.

To this custom the following proverbial phrase undoubtedly refers—

Do'in well ourselfs, we canna help
Tho' a' friends binna stiddy;
Sma' is their kin that canna spare
To fill baith *sack* and widdy.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 15.

i.e., both the sack gown and the halter.

SACKET, SAKKET, s. A small sack or bag, S.B.

"The poiet confermis this samyn purpos, sayand, that euerye man of this varld baris tua *sakkettis* vittht hym. The fyrst *sakket* hyngis befor hym, vittht in the quhilk ar contenit al the vicis that his nychtbour committis; ande the nyxt *sakket* hyngis behynd his bak, vittht in the quhilk ar contenit al the vicis that his self committis." *Compl. S.*, p. 216.

A dimin. from *sack*, a term which has passed through a great variety of languages; Moes.-G. *sakk*, A.-S. *sacc*, *sacc*, Alem. *sac*, Dan. Belg. *sack*, Fr. *sac*, Ital. *Hisp. sace-o*, Lat. *sacc-us*, Gr. *sakk-os*, Heb. *ṣāḳ*, id.

SACKETY, SACKIE, *adj.* Short and thick; as, "a *sackety* bodie," a little thick person, Roxb.; q. as resembling a stuffed *sacket*, or small sack.

[SACKIE, s. A dumpy person, one that looks like a sack when full, Gall. *Encycl.*]

SACKLESS, *adj.* 1. Useless, silly, feeble, good for nothing; as, "*sackless* mortal," Roxb.

[2. Simple, thoughtless. V. SACHLESS.]

To SACRE', v. a. To consecrate.

Thy secrete sawis and thy prophecys,
—I sall gar kepe, and obserue reuerentlie;
And, O thou blissit woman, vnto the,
Wise walit men sall dedicate and *sacred*.

Doug. Virgil, 165, 12.

Fr. *sacrer*, Lat. *sacr-are*.

O.E. "Sacrryn, or halowen. Consecro." *Prompt. Parv.*

SACRE, s. A piece of artillery, E. *saker*.

"Item, in the postroun [postern gate] ane *sacre* of found garnisit and mountit as is abone writtin." *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 167.

Denominated, like the falcon, from a species of hawk, in allusion to its destructive character.

SACRATE, adj. Sacred.

"They departit of the ciete—and past owre the river of Anien, to the *sacrate* montane, thre milis fra Rome." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 155. *Sacram* montem, Boeth. Lat. *sacrat-us*, id.

To SACRIFY, v. a. 1. To sacrifice, to offer religiously; Lat. *sacrific-are*.

Into this coup of gold Anchises hys syre
At the altare was wount to *sacrify*.
Doug. Virgil, 214, 7.

2. To consecrate, to dedicate.

Quis sal fra thens adorne in any stede
The power of Juno, or alteris *sacrifye*?
Ibid. 14, 34.

3. To appease, to propitiate.

Unto the hallowit stede bring in, thy cry,
The grete figure, and lat us *sacrify*
The haly goddes, and magnify hir might.
Ibid. 46, 30.

SACRISTER, s. One who has the charge of the utensils of a church; the same with *Sacrist* and *Sacristan*, E.

—"The tenementis, housis and yairdis lyand be-
syd the Brigend of Drumfreis, quhilke pertint of auld
to the *sacristis* and prebendaries of the college kirk
of Lincludene, &c." Acts. Ja. VI., V. iv. 665.
L.B. *sacristar-ius*, *sacristan-us*, *sacrista*, id.

SAD, adj. 1. Grave, serious, not flippant.

Proportionyt lang and fayr was his wesage,
Rycht *sad* off spech, and abill in curage.
Wallace, ix. 1923, MS.

To wryte anone I hyat my pen in hand,
For till perform the poet graif and *sad*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 202, 40.

Sade, Chaucer, *sad*, Spenser, id. Mr. Macpherson
views Sw. *sedig*, serious, as allied. V. Seren. Sibb.
refers to Teut. *saligh*, temperans, modestus.

2. Wise, prudent, sage.

The King gert charge thai suld the Byschop ta,
Bot *sad* Lordys consellyt to lat him ga.
Wallace, xi. 1334, MS.

Wise lords, &c., Edit. 1648, 1673.

3. Firm, stéady.

Or he was horst rydaris about him kest;
He saw full weyll lang awa he mycht nocht lest.
Sad men in deid wpon him can renew;
With retornyng that nycht xx he slew.
Wallace, v. 289, MS.

The Eril Malcom Stirlyng in kepyng had,
Till him he com with men off armes *sad*,
Thre hundreth hail, that sekry war and trew,
Off Lennox folk, thair power to renew.
Ibid., x. 56, MS.

Sade, Chaucer, *steady*; *unsad*, unsettled, unsteady.

O stormy peple, *unsad* and ever untrew,
And undiscrete, and changing as a fane;
— Thus saiden *sade* folk in that citee,
When that the peple gased up and doun.
— He so often hadle hire don offence,
And she ay *sade* and constant as a wall.
Clerkes T., ver. 8871. 8878. 8923.

4. Close, compact, cohesive, S.

A road, or foot path, is said to be *sad*, when it is
beaten by the feet of passengers.

C. B. *sathra*, signifies calcare, conculcare; *syth*,
solidus; Davies.

It is used by R. Brunne, p. 305, in the sense of
close, compact.

Strenth suld non haf had, to perte tham thorgh outh,
So wer thei set *sad* with poyntes rounde aboute.
The king sauh tham comand so *sadly* in the mede.

O.E. "*Sad* or harde. Solidus." Prompt. Parv.

5. Heavy, S,

"The longer the stroake be in comming it commeth
down the *sadler*." Z. Boyd's Balme of Gil., p. 41.

"A.Bor. *sad*, heavy; particularly applied to bread,
as contrary to *light*;" Grose.

Mr. Todd, I observe, has incorporated this sense.

6. Heavy; as, the bread is very *sad*, i.e., not well raised, S.

"In some provincial dialects,—*sad* is used for
heavy;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 146.

7. Weighty, solid; applied to proofs.

"Bot quhat auailis this equitie of the caus befor
heireris,—utterly ignorant of the mater how it was
done,—quhilke esteeme the sclanderis of maist lewd
slicht personis, for *sad* testimoneis." Buchanan's
Detect., D. i. b.

8. Flat, close to the ground, S.

Thus a thing is said to lie *sad*, S.

9. *Sad* is applied to colour, as denoting one that is grave, (as in sense 1,) or not gaudy; dark as opposed to light.

"Item, ane gowne of *sad* crammasay velvot, with ane
braid pasment of gold and silvir, lynit with crammasay
satyne, furnist with buttonis of gold." Inventories,
A. 1539, p. 33. V. CRAMMASAY.

The word is used in this sense in E.

10. Great, Aberd.; [singular, uncommon, remarkable, Banffs.]

To SAD, v. n. 1. To press down, to shake down, Lanarks., South of S.; synon. *Sag*.

Sandy rase—his bonnet daddit—
Then the hay, sae ruffed and *saddit*,
Towzlet up that nane might ken.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 159.

O.E. id. "*Saddyn* or maken *sadde*. Solido. Con-
solido." Prompt. Parv.

2. To grow solid. The ground is said to *sad*, or be *sadded*, when the soil coheres, S.

Sadd, O. E. signifies to settle.

Austen, the olde, hereof made bokes,
And him selfe ordeined, to *sadd* vs in belene.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 49, a.

i.e., to confirm or settle us in the faith. E. *sadden*
is still used in a similar sense, as signifying to make
cohesive.

3. To make sad, to sadden.

"The lamentable losses, you have still by the hand
of that wicked enemy,—make clear such a measure of
the wrath and desertion of God, that oftentimes *sads*
our hearts exceedingly." Baillie's Lett., ii. 100.

[A.-S. *sæd*, sated, satiated; Goth. *saths*, full, filled,
sated. V. under SAD, Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

SADLY, SADLYE, adv. 1. Steadily, Chaucer, id.

Adam Wallace Barroun off Ricardtoun
Full *sadly* socht till Wallace off renoun.
Wallace, xi. 762, MS.

This messenger drank *sadly* ale and wine.
Man of Lawes Tale, ver. 5163.

2. Closely, compactly.

Tharfor comfort yow, and rely
 Your men about yow rycht starkly;
 And baldie about the Park your way,
 Rycht als *sadly* as ye may;
 For I trow that nane sall haff mycht,
 That chassys, with sa fele to fycht.
Barbour, xlii. 374, MS.

As *sadly* knit as ever ye may.

Edit. 1620.

Thir men retorne, withouten noyess or dyn,
 To thair maistir, told him as that had seyne,
 Than graithit sone thir men of armys keyne;
Sadlye on fute on to the housse thair secht.

Wallace, iv. 231, MS.

In this sense the adv. is used by R. Brunne. V. SAD.

O.E. "*Sadly*. Solide. Mature. Adverbia." Prompt. Parv.

[3. Very much, in or to a remarkable degree; *sadlies* is also used, and *sodlie*, *sodlies*, are other forms, Banffs.]

* **SADDLE.** *To put one to a' the seats o' the Saddle*, to nonplus, to gravel one, S.; obviously borrowed from the uneasy sensations of one who feels his seat on horseback too hard for him.

SADDLE-SICK, *adj.* Having the posteriors exoriated in consequence of riding, S.

"I trow ye'll fin' this a saft easy seat,—weel do I ken what it is to be *saddle-sick* mysel." *The Entail*, i. 49.

SADDLE-TAE-SIDE, *adv.* A term used to denote the mode in which women ride, Gall.

"*Saddle-tae-side*, the way females sit on the saddle, to one side," Gall. Enc.

Tae signifies *to*; or perhaps *the one*.

SADE, SAID, *s.* A sod, or turf; a sod for burning, a thicker kind of turf, consisting not merely of the surface, but of a considerable part of the soil which lies above the peats; Loth., Lanarks., Berwicks. *The sade*, the sward.

When he was young, nae yalder chield
 Out o'er the *sade* could gae.

A Scott's Poems, p. 13.

—Flow'rs nod fair the deep green *sade* aboon.

Ibid., 1811, p. 93.

Isl. *syde*, ager tam sativus quam inhabitatus, a Suio. Goth. *sae*, seminar; Seren. This he views as the origin of E. *sod*. Teut. *sæd*, satio, from *sæy-en*, to sow; *sæde*, cespes, gleba.

SADDILL CURRELL. The Curule chair.

"Be exampill of thir Hetruschis, the *Saddill Currell* and the Pretexse Gounne war brocht up in Rome." Bellenden's T. Liv., p. 15. Sella curulis, Boeth.

Lat. *sedit-e*, A.-S. *setel*, a seat.

SADJELL, *s.* "A lazy unwieldy animal;" Gall. Enc.; probably from *Sad*, heavy, like C.B. *sadiael*, of a firm tendency, from *sad*, firm.

VOL. IV.

SAE, *s.* A tub. V. SAY, SAYE.

SAE, *adv.* So, S.; *seay*, Yorks. V. SA.

SAEBE, SAEBEINS, SAEBINS, *conj.* 1. Since, S. i.e., *being sae*, or *so*.

Saebins she be sic a thrawin-gabbit chuck,
 Yonder's a craig, since ye have tint all hope,
 Gae till't your ways, and take the lover's loup.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 69.

2. If so be, provided that, used hypothetically, S.

"I turn't at the lin, jealousying that ye wad be a' hame afore me, an' *saebins* ye warn, maybe some hill stravauger wad hae seen or hard tell o' ye." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

[**SAEBEET.** So be it; as, "Weel, weel! *saebet*, for ye're the auldest, Clydes.]

SAEFAR, SAFER, SAFAR, *adv.* In as far; *safur*, *sefur*, Aberd. Reg.

"The custumaris at thar comptis making to be chargit with sa mony unce of ilk scrplar [semplar?] in the forme abone writtin, and to be dischargit of *safur* as thair deliver to the said warden and changeour." Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 172.

[**SAEGATE, SAEGAT, SAGAT**, *adv.* In such wise, Barbour, vii. 368.]

[**SAESAE**, *adv.* So so, so and so, Clydes.]

[**SAEDICK**, *s.* A fish hold, a place frequented by fish; dimin. from Dan. *sæde*, a seat.

The fishermen in Shetland call a place in which they fish with hand-lines, a *seat*, a *hand-line seat*.

[**To SAEG**, *v. a.* To set the teeth on edge. V. SEG, *v.*]

[**SAETER, SETTER, SETR, STER.** Common affixes to names in Shetl., and always indicative of good pasture for cattle. Isl. *setr*, a dwelling.]

SAFER, *s.* The reward given for the safety of any thing; E. *salvage*.

"That days be kept every four days once, or within two months at least, and such as shall be found to be robbed of their goods, be redressed to the double, and with *safcr*, according to the law of marches." Spotswood, p. 306.

This word seems properly to signify a premium given for the *safety* or preservation of goods that have been lost or carried off; E. *salvage*, *salvage money*. V. SEFOR.

SAFER, SAFERE, SAFFERE, *s.* The sapphire; a precious stone.

"Item, a grete *safir* set in gold." Invent., p. 9. Belg. *safir*, Sw. *safir*, id.

[**SAFER**, *adv.* So far. V. under SAE.]

SAFERON, *s.* A head-dress anciently worn in Scotland. V. SCHAFFROUX.

M

[SAFF. May save: generally used in exclamations, as, "saff us a," "gude, saff us," Clydes.]

SAFRIE, *s.* V. SAFER.

SAFT, *adj.* Used in the different senses of E. *soft*, S. 1. As opposed to what is fatiguing.

Kind nobles, will ye but alight,
In yonder bower to stay;
Saft ease shall teach you to forget
The hardness of the way.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 36.

2. Pleasant.

To me nae after days nor nights
Will eir be saft and kind;
I'll fill the air with heavy sighs,
And greet till I am blind.
Ibid., ii. 165.

3. Tranquil, quiet, at rest, Gl. Sibb.

Teut. *saft*, suavis, mollis. Junius views Su.-G. *saft*, succus, as a cognate; Seren. adds Isl. *sef-a*, sedare.

4. Not vehement or ardent. "Saft fire makes sweet malt [maut];" D. Ferguson's Prov., No. 741.

[5. Easy-going, of facile disposition, easily imposed on, Clydes.]

6. Moist, drizzling, S.

"'A drizzling morning, good madam.'—'A fine saft morning for the crap, Sir,' answered Mrs. Dods, with equal solemnity." St. Ronan, ii. 33.

7. It is often used to denote mild weather, as opposed to that which is frosty, [in a state of thaw], S. This is also called *appen weather*.

SAFT, *adv.* 1. Softly, not harshly; applied to music, S.

In window hung, how aft we see
Thae keek around at warblers free
That carol saft, and sweetly sing!
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 36.

2. Lightly, as opposed to being fast asleep.

"O sleep ye, wake ye, Kinmont Willie,
"Upon the morn that thou's to die!"
"O I sleep saft, and I wake aft;
"It's lang since sleeping was fleyed frae me."
Minstrelsy Border, i. 151.

To SAFT, *v. a.* To soften, to make soft, to mollify; applied to the mind.

The mersy of that suet meik ros
Suld saft yow thairtill I suppois.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 121.

[To SAFTEN, *v. a.* To make soft, to thaw, S.]

SAFTLY, *adv.* Softly, S.

Then quickly he took aff his shoon,
And saftly down the stair did creep.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 84.

[SAFTY, SAFTIE, *s.* 1. A person of easy-going temper or disposition, one who is easily imposed on, Clydes., Banffs.]

2. A crab that has cast its shell, *ibid.*]

SAFT-EENED, *adj.* Disposed to flexibility, soft-hearted.

young stripling
; for the road's
384.
me sense, in
fear,
I a tear."

[SAFT-HEADED, SAFT-HEEDIT, *adj.* Easily gulled, like a simpleton, Clydes.]

[SAFT-SKINNED, *adj.* Sensitive, easily touched by a remark, *ibid.*]

To SAG, *v. a.* and *n.* To press down, to shake down, Lanarks.

This seems radically the same with the *v. to Seg*; and also with the O.E. *v. "Saggyn"* or statelyn. Basso. Prompt. Parv. This is, as expl. Ort. Vocab., "deponere, deprimere, to put downe."

[SAGAT, *adv.* V. under SAE.]

To SAGHTIL, *v. n.* To be reconciled, to make peace.

I shall dight the a Duke, and dubbe the with honde;
Withy thou saghtil with the Knight,
That is so hardi and wight.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 26.

A.-S. *saght-ian*, litem componere, reconciliare. V. SAUCHT. Hence,

SAGHTLYNG, *s.* Reconciliation.

Dight was here saghtlyng,
Bifore the comly King,
Thei held up her hondes.

Ibid., st. 25.

SAID, *s.* A sod of a particular description. V. SADE.

[SAIDLE-TAE-SIDLINS, *adv.* After the mode in which females ride on horseback, to one side, Banffs. V. SADDLE-TAE-SIDE.]

SAIDLE-TURSIDE, *s.* A sort of wooden settee, used in country-houses, Banffs.; synon. *Langsettle*, *Lang-saddle*, q. v.

The first part of the word is evidently the same with *settle*, *saddle*, A.-S. *sell*, a seat. Whether the latter part refers to the situation of this seat in the vicinity of the *ingle*, or at the *side*, of the *toors*, i.e., turfs on the hearth, I shall not pretend to determine.

SAIG, *s.* An ox that has been gelded at his full age, Galloway.

While these, in lusty strength enjoy their loves,
The saig, poor dowy beast! nae pleasure kens,
Aboon a gowan tap; for sovereignty
Or pow'r among the herd he ne'er contends.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 46.

V. SEGO.

SAIGE, *s.* A seat. V. SEGE.

[SAIK, SAK, *s.* Sake, Barbour, viii. 244, ix. 22.]

SAIKLESS, SAKLESS, SAYKLES, adj. 1. Guiltless, innocent, S. *Sackless*, A. Bor.

They *saykles* wichtis sail for my gillt be slane.
Doug. Virgil, 43, 17.

For *cryme saikles*, charged with a crime of which one is not guilty.

Nixt thame the second place thay folkis has,
Wrangwisly put to dede for *cryme saikles*.
Ibid., 178, 49.

2. Free; used in a general sense.

On euery syde he has cassin his E;
And at the last behakitis the cieté,
Saikles of batal, fre of all sic stryffe.
Ibid., 330, 47.

i.e., not engaged in battle.

A.-S. *sacless*, sine culpa, from [*sacu*, strife, crime, or a criminal charge], and *leas*, without; Isl. *saklanes*, id., which is allied to Moes.-G. *sak-an*, to reprove, to accuse. V. *SAKE*, s.

SAIKLESIE, s. Innocently.

Remember upon thy God omnipotent,
That is, and was, and euermore sail be,
And for thy sin he *saiklesie* was shent.
Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 216.

SAIKYR, HALFSAIKYR. "A species of cannon, smaller than a demi-culverine, much employed in sieges. Like the faucon, &c., they derived their name from a species of hawk." Gl. Compl.

"Mak reddy your cannons,—falcons, *saikyrs*, half *saikyrs*, and half falcons." Compl. S., p. 64.

The following passage has been quoted for illustrating the origin of the name—

"And in riding, they cast of haukes, called *sakers*, to the kytes, which made them greate sport." Hall's Chronicle, Fol. 207. V. Gl. Compl.

Fr. *sacré*, "a *saker*, the hawk, and the artillerie so called;" Cotgr.

SAIL-FISH, s. The basking shark, S. *Squalus maximus*, pinna dorsali anteriore majore, Linn.

"The *sail-fish*, or basking [i. basking] shark, appears on the coasts of the parish early in the month of May, if the season is warm; he is a stupid and torpid kind of fish; he allows the harpooner often to feel him with his hand before he darts at him." P. South Uist, Invern. Statist. Acc., xiii. 290.

"The sun or *sail-fish* occasionally visits us; this sluggish animal sometimes swims into the salmon nets, and suffers itself to be drawn towards the shore, without any resistance, till it gets so near the land, that for want of a sufficient body of water, it cannot exert its strength," &c. P. Lochgoil-head, Argyles. Statist. Acc., iii. 173.

It is named from the large fin which it carries above water. It is also called the *Sun-fish*, S.; *Carbin*, *Cairban*, or *Carfin*, Hebrides; *Hoe-mother* or *Homer*, Orkn.

SAILL, s. Happiness.

Sail never myne hart be in *sail*, na in liking,
Bot gif I loissing my life, or be laid law.
Gowan and Gol., i. 21.

V. *SKILL*.

To **SAILL**, v. a. To seal, Aberd. Reg.

To **SAILYE**, v. a. and n. To assail, to make attempt.

"Thocht my aventure was first, every ane of thame sail *sailye* as thay best may, quhil you be finalie slane."
Bellend. T. Lév., p. 126.

SAILYE, s. An assault.

Quhar thai entryt, the *sailye* was so sayr,
Dede to the ground feill frekis down thai bayr.
Wallace, ix. 1790, MS.

Abbrev. from Fr. *assail-ir*, to attack.

To **SAIN, SAINÉ, v. a.** To bless. V. *SANE*.

SAINTANDROSMES. V. *ANDYR'S DAY*.

SAINCT TOB'S HEAD. The promontory of St. Abb's Head at the entrance of the Firth of Forth.

"An impost—of twa shillings Scots to be payed upon the tan of all—vessels cuming within Dunnottir and *Sainct Tob's Head*," &c. Acts Cha. I., 1814, VI. 238.

Our ancestors seem to have been fond of prefixing the letter *t* before vowels, especially in names, as the *Tantony* bell.

SAIP, s. Soap, S.

I lerid you wyllis mony sawld,
To mix the new wyne with the awld;
—To sell ri-ht deir, and by gud chelp,
And mix ry meill among the *saipe*!
Lyndsay, S. P. R., v. 139.

A.-S. *Daan. saepe*, Belg. *scep*, Alem. *seiphe*, Lat. *sap-o*.

SAIPMAN, s. A soap-boiler, S.

"*Saipman*, a soap-maker;" Gl. Picken.

[**SAIPY, SAIPIE, adj.** Soapy, S.]

[**SAIPY-SAPPLES, s.** Soap-suds, the refuse of a washing-tub, West of S.]

SAIR, SAYR, SARE, adj. 1. Sore, painful, S.

2. Sorrowful; as, a *sair heart*, a heart overwhelmed with grief.

In to that place thai mycht no langor bid,
Out off the feyld with *sair hartis* thai ryd.
Wallace, ix. 496, MS.

A.-S. *sare-heart*, tristis corde.

3. What is to be lamented, or regretted; as, "It's a *sair* matter," It is a great pity, S.

This idiom occurs in Alem. *Seregherza*, cor dolens.

4. Violent, carried on with much force.

—The *sailye* was so sayr,
Dede to the ground feill frekis down thai bayr.
Wallace, ix. 1790, MS.

5. Heavy, oppressive, severe, as, *sair sickness*, a *sair fever*; a *sair matter*, a trying business, a hard affair, S.

Lat us to borch our men fra your fals law,
At keyffand ar, that chapyt fra your ayr;
Deyll nocht thar land, the unlaw is our sayr.
Wallace, vii. 436, MS.

Sair service hes sum birreit sone.

Maitland Poems, p. 321.

Su.-G. *saar*, gravis, A.-S. *sar*, gravis, molestus.

6. Niggardly, hard to deal with. A *sair master*, a hard master, a *sair merchant*, &c., S.

7. Costly, expensive, extravagant, S.

According to tradition, James VI. when he reflected on the great alienation of the royal domains in consequence of the liberality of David I. to the church, used to say, that "he was a *sair* Sant [saint] to the crown!"

8. Puny. A *sair neebour*, one of a diminutive appearance; opposed to a *grand troop*; Annand.

SAIR, *s.* A sore, a wound, S.; [*sairis*, generally applied to running sores.]

O' them sad tales he tells anon,
Whan ramble and whan fighting's done;
And, like Hectorian, ne'er impairs
The brag and glory o' his *sairs*.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 96.

A.-S. *Isl. sar*, Su.-G. *saar*, dolor; vulnus.

SAIR, SAR, SARE, *adv.* 1. Sorely, as causing pain, S.

And than thair sulh schut harlely
Among thair fayis, and sow thair *sar*.

Barbour, xvi. 391, MS.

A.-S. *sare*, graver.

2. In a great degree, much. Meat much roasted, is said to be *sore* or *sair done*, as opposed to what is *thain*, i.e., rare, S.

From thens fordwarde Vlixes mare and mare
With new crimes begouth to affray me *sair*.

Doug. Virgil, 41, 45.

It is used in a similar sense by R. Brunne, p. 305.

Our Inglis men & thei ther togidre mette,
—Ther speres poynt ouer poynt, so *sare* & so thikke,
& fast togidre joynt, to se it was ferlike.

i.e., "so very close."

Germ. *schr*, Belg. *seer*, valde, Su.-G. *saara*.

[3. Dearly, at much cost; as, *by sair*, pay dearly for, suffer severely on account of, Barbour, xviii. 514.]

SAIR-AFF. Greatly to be pitied; often applied to one who is much straitened in worldly circumstances, who has scarcely the means of sustenance, S.; synon. *Ill aff*.

Somlice gretu swa saara; Aliqui plorabant dolenter;
Chron. Rythm. ap. Ihre, vo *Saar*. "Scot. They greet *sair*;" Callander. MS. Notes, *ibid*.; properly, "they *grat sair*."

[SAIR-EEN. Envious eyes; as, "A sight for *sair-een*," i.e., something that envious eyes would covet. The phrase is also used in the sense of, "to gladden one's eyes," as when speaking of a friend who has been long absent, West of S.]

[SAIR-FIT. A time of need; i.e., when one is unable to move about; as, "Keep something for a *sair fit*," lay past what you can against a time of difficulty, S.]

"Keep something for the *sore foot*," S. Prov.; "Preserve something for age, distress, and necessity," Kelly, p. 226.

"After a now wad it no be better to lay by this

hundred pound in Tam Turnpenny's, in case the young lady should want it afterward [afterhand], just for a *sair foot*?" St. Ronan, ii. 118.

"At any rate, something for a *sair foot* may be gathered in the mean time." The Entail, i. 118.

SAIR-HEED, SAIR-HEAD, *s.* A common term for a head-ache, S.

She carps and grumbles two three days.
Synne supperless I go to bed;
The morn I wake with a *sair head*.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 52.

[SAIR-HEEL. Same with *Sair-Fit*, q.v.]

SAIR-SOUGHT, *adj.* Much exhausted, in whatever respect, S. It is especially expressive of bodily debility.

SAIR WAME or WYME. Gripes, S.

SAIRLY, *adv.* Sorely,

—Baith hir tendir handes,
War strenyeit *sairly* boundin hard with handes.

Doug. Virgil, 52, 36.

SAIRNESS, SARENESS, *s.* Soreness, S.

To SAIR, *v. a.* 1. To serve; softened in pron. from the old way of writing *v* as *u*, *serue*, S.

She *sair'd* them up, she *sair'd* them down,
She *sair'd* them till and frae;
But when she went behind their backs,
The tear did blind her e'e.

Lady Jane, Jamieson's Popular Ball, ii. 379.

—Her heart it wad na *sair*

To think but Lindy to look hameward mair.

Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

2. To fit, to be large enough. *The coat does na sair him*, i.e., it is too little, S.

3. To satisfy. *I'm sair'd*, I am satisfied, I have enough; applied in various senses, very often to food, S.

Ha, ha, my lad, says they, ye are nae blate,—
It seems ye are na *sair'd* wi' what ye got,
Ye's find that we can cast a harrier knot.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

The squire that had an eye
Set close upon her, reel that she sud flee,
Says cannily, I'm sure ye are not *sair'd*;
Here's fouth of meat, eat on and do not spar't.

Ibid., p. 30.

4. To give alms to a beggar; as, "I canna *sair* ye the day," S.

SAIRIN, SAIRING, *s.* 1. As much as satisfies one, S.

Ye cou'd na look your *sairin*' at her face,
So meek it was, so sweet, so fu' o' grace.

Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

This term is very often used to denote as much food as satisfies one's appetite. *Hae ye got your sair-ing?* Have ye had enough of food.

[2. Service of food for a man or beast; also the dole given to a beggar, West of S., Banffs.]

3. It often denotes an acquaintance with any object to satiety or disgust, S.

"I hae had my *sairin'* o' sic cattle, an' though there wana anither 'oman in the wide world,—I wud sunner stand twalmonth's stark naked on the tap o' Clochan-dighter than come athort a leddie agen." St. Kathleen, iv. 40.

4. It is also ironically applied to a drubbing. "He got his *sairing*;" he was beaten till he could not well bear any more; or, according to a phrase of similar signification, "He had his bellyfull of it."

[SAIRIN, SAIRING, *adj.* Having the power to satisfy, Banffs.]

[SAIR-SIX, *s.* A mode of farming by a rotation of six crops; viz., two of grass, two of cereals, one of turnips, and one cereal, Banffs.]

[To SAIR, *v. n.* To savour. V. SAWER.]

SAIRLES, SARELESS, *adj.* Unsavoury, tasteless, S. B.

For as weill says Augustine,
The thing to all that spokin bene
To nane is spokin, as we know,
Experience dois daylie schaw.
Sa sic Preichouris as I have tald,
Bot not in deid sic as I wald:
That thinkis thame sellis dischargit weill,
Quhen thay haue run oure with ane reill
Thair *sairles* sermons red yistrene,
The hour sa spendit thay ar clene.

Diall. Clark & Courteour, p. 16.

V. SAWER.

SAIRIE, *adj.* 1. Poor, silly, feeble, Ayrs.

Curle, wee *sairie* thing, ye'll neist
Attack a roastit chuckie's breast.

Picken's Poems, i. 63.

2. *Sairie man*, an expression of affection; often used to a dog, Roxb. V. SARY.

[To SAIRL, *v. n.* To whine, Shetl.]

[SAIS. Say; *ind. pr.* in all the persons, also *imp. pl.*; still so used, S.]

To SAISE, *v. a.* To give seizin or legal possession to; a forensic term, S.

"The said vmq^t. Andro Weymes was astrictit to infett and *saize* the said vmq^t. Johne Weymes his son," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 124.

Fr. *sais-ir*, to seize, to take possession of. It is, however, more immediately from L.B. *sais-ire*, *mittere aliquem in possessionem, investire*. Some trace this to *sacire*, which has been explained, In *patri-monium sociare*. Du Cange, vo. *Sacire*. V. SABINE.

SAIT, *s.* 1. An old name for the Court of Session in S. *Lords of the Sait*, *Lords of the Seat or Session*.

Sum sains the *Sait*, and sum thame cursis.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 41.

Lords of the seate, Acts Ja. V., 1537, c. 53.

2. A see, an episcopate.

"Gawyn archibischep of Glasgw, protestit, in the name of the kirk of Glesgw, that quhat war done to

the said lard of Keiro sulde turne the *sait* of Glasgw to na preiudice anent the ward of Cadder." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 311.

In a similar way the term *sege*, properly denoting a seat, is used for a see. V. SEKE. Also in A.-S. *biscepsest*, *episcopi sedes*. I need scarcely advert to the use of L.B. *sedes* in the same sense; whence indeed E. *see*.

SAK, SACK, *s.* A term used in our old laws to denote one of the privileges of a baron.

"And some criminal actions pertains to some of the judges foresaids, and to their courts: and chiefly to them quha hes power to hald their courts, with sock, sack, gallous and pit, toll and thame, infang-thief, and out-fang thief," Reg. Maj. B., i. c. 4, s. 2.

Sok undoubtedly denotes the right with which a baron is vested, of holding a court within his own domains. It seems also to signify the extent of the jurisdiction of this court.

A.-S. *soc*, is expl. not only *curia*, but, *territorium, sive praeinctus*, in qua *Saca*, et cetera privilegia exercebantur. Hickes, Thes. i. 159.

Sack seems properly to signify the right of the baron to prosecute his vassals in this court, and to decide the matter in controversy, by imposing fines or otherwise punishing the guilty.

A.-S. *sac*, *saca*, *lis*, *actio*, *causa forensis*. Hence E. *sake*, equivalent to *cause*; as, *for God's sake*, propter Deum. *Sak* is expl. by Rastell, as equivalent to *placitum et emenda*, i.e., as denoting not only the plea, but the pecuniary mulct imposed on the person found guilty: and in the laws of Edward the Confessor, as synon. with *forisfactura* or forfeiture. V. Spelman, vo. *Sac*. Su.-G. *sak*, signifies not only a cause, and also guilt or crime, but the fine imposed on the criminal.

Skene expl. *sock*, as, according to some, referring to the *sock*, or plough-share; "quhen the tenent is bound and oblished to cum with his pleuch to till and labour ane part of the Lordes landes." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Sokmannia*; also, Not. in Reg. Maj. Lib., i. c. 4. This idea seems to have been thrown out by Littleton. V. Spelm. vo. *Soc*. But it is quite fanciful. For *sock*, as denoting a plough-share, is not of A.-S. origin. Besides, *soc*, *jurisdictio*, is the same with *soen*, *soena*, where the resemblance is lost. A.-S. *soc*, I suspect, is from Moes.-G. *sok-jan*, A.-S. *soec-an*, to seek. 1. Because its literal sense is sequela. 2. Because it corresponds to L.B. *secta*. "*Sok*—now we call *soyte*, from the French worde *suile*, h.e. *sequela*," Skene, in vo. 3. Because this is confirmed by analogy. Su.-G. *soek-a*, signifies, in *jus vocare*; *soeka och swara*, *actorem et reum esse*, Leg. Ostg. ap. Ihre. Hence *soekn*, *citatio in jus*, corresponding to A.-S. *soen*; *soeknedag*, *dies, quo in jus vocare licet*, exactly analogous to our phrase *a lawful day*; i.e., a day in which a man might be brought into a court of law, in order to be prosecuted; Isl. *yfersokn*, *suprema jurisdictio*. Su.-G. *soeka*, is also used, in a secondary sense, as signifying to exact; *soekn*, an exaction; *soeknare*, *quaestor*, one who levies fines.

This analogy renders it highly probable that *sac* has the same origin; especially as Su.-G. *sak*, equally with *soekn*, signifies a mulct. The cognate Germ. term, *sache*, *causa*, *lis*, *jus cognoscendi de causis controversis*, is deduced by Wachter from *sach-en*, *quaerere*, *inquirere*.

SAKE, *s.* Blame, guilt; or accusation.

Swete Ysonde thinaro

Thou preye the king for me;

Gif thi wille ware,

Of *sake* he make me fre;

Of land ichil ever fare,

Schal he me never se.

Sir Tristrem, p. 119.

With hot yren to say,
Sche thought to make her clene,
Of *sake*. *Ibid.*, p. 123.

"From *sak*, lia vel oburgium, a very ancient word in the northern languages." Gl. Tristr. V. SAK and SAIKLESS.

[SAKLES, *adj.* Innocent, Barbour, xx. 175.
V. SAIKLESS.]

SAKIREs, *s. pl.* [Prob. an errat. for *Satires*, satyrs.]

"Ane bed maid of sewit worsett with the figure of *sakires* and levis of treis furnissit with ruif and heid-pece, and thre pandis, all freinyeit with reid and grene worsett." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 209.

It seems doubtful whether this term refers to the hawk called the *saker*, Fr. *sacre*; or to savages, as the same word is expl. by Cotgr. "a ravenous or greedy fellow." [More prob. it is an errat. for *satires*, satyrs, which were favourite figures for sewed work in olden times.]

[SAKTA, *interj.* Softly, gently, Shetl.
Dan. *sagte*, id.]

[SALAND, *part. pr.* Sailing, Barbour, xix. 193.]

SALANG, *adv.* So long.

"And forthair, monethly *iiii* li *salang* as my lord governour sall happin to remane at the said assege, gif the assege lastis *salang*." Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 472.

SALARIS, *s. pl.* Sellers, venders.

"Als at the kingis hienes depute—certane ce[r]-sours in cuerilk town, quhilk is ane port, quhilk sal haue power to cerna the *salaris* & passaris furth of the Rome for hauffing furth of money." Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

SALD, *pret. and part. pa.* Sold.

"As to the surplus of wool—*sald* be the said Clays,—for samekle as is vnpat—the said Johnne to haue regress to the said Clayis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 28.

A.-S. *seald*, *salt*, datus; venditus; from *sel-an*, dare; vendere.

SALE, SAIL, SAILL, *s.* 1. A palace.

Thare stude ane grete tempill or *sail* ryall,
Of Laurent ciete *sete* impercall.
Doug. Virgil, 210, 55, *sail*, MS.

2. A hall, a chamber, a parlour.

The renk raikit in the *sail*, riale and gent,
That wondir wisly wes wrought, and wourschip and wela.
Gawan and Col., i. 6.

It seems doubtful whether the term here denotes the palace in general, or one chamber in it.

Within the chief palice, baith he and he
Ar enterit in the *sale* ryall and hie.
Doug. Virgil, 472, 83.

The term is used in both senses in the Northern languages: A.-S. *sal*, aula, palatium; Su.-G. *sal*, habitaculum, conclave; aula, curia; Isl. *sal*, domus ampla et magnifica, multorum hospitum et convivarum capax;—camera in aedium editorio loco, quam adire per scalas necessam est; Verel. Ind. Germ. *sal*, templum, palatium; also, coenaculum, pars aedium amplior et ornatior; Fr. *sale*, Ital. L.E. *sale*, a hall.

A.-S. Alem. *sal* also denotes a private house. The natural origin of the term, in all its senses, is undoubt-

edly to be found in Moes-G. *sal-jan*, divertere, manere, hospitari; whence *salith-vos*, mansiones; A.-S. *saellh*, Alem. *selitha*, habitatio.

SALEBROSITY, *s.* A rough or uneven place.

"His Grace here wisely brought the Doctor off *salebrosities*, whence all his wits could not have delivered him with his credit." Baillie's Lett., i. 114.

Johns. gives *salebrous* as an E. word, although without any authority, from Lat. *salebrosus*, id.

SALEK. Used for *so leaky*. "The schip was *salek*;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

Su.-G. *laeck*, hians, rimas agens; A.-S. *hlacce*, id.

SALENE, *s.* The act of sailing.

"Ane tapestrie of the historie of the *salene* of Aeneas, contening aucht pecea." Invent. A. 1578, p. 211.

SALER, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 9. V. SANAPE.

SALERIFE, *adj.* Saleable, S. from *sale*, and *rife*, plentiful.

The O.E. word assumed a different form. "*Salewry*. Vendibilis." Prompt. Parv.; as if from Teut. *sell-en*, vendire, and *vrij*, tutus, securus, q. "secure of sale."

SALERYFE, *adj.* Abounding with sails or ships.

—Jupiter from his his spere adoun
Blent on the *saleryfe* seyis, and erth tharby.
Doug. Virgil, 20, 6.

SALFATT, *s.* A salt-cellar. V. SALTFAT.

SALIE, SALY, *s.* A hired mourner, who walks in procession before a funeral. V. SAULLIE.

SALIKE, SAELIKE, *adj.* Similar, to the same kind, S. B.

Moes-G. *swaleiks*, Isl. contr. *slyk-r*, *slyke*, talis, ejusmodi.

SALINIS, *s. pl.* Saltpits.

"The same come be aventure on ane uther sorte of Hethruschis that war liand at the *salinis*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 469.

Fr. *saline*, a salt-pit; or, a magazine for salt.

[To SALIST, *v. n.* To desist, to hold, Shetl.]

[SALIT, SALYT, *pret.* Sailed, Barbour, xvi. 17, xiv. 378.]

SALL, *v. aux.* Shall, S., A. Bor.

SALL, Houlate, iii. 14. Errat. for *stall*, stole.

Than the Dene Rurall worth rede,
Sall for schame of the stede.

"*Stall*, stole?" Gl. Pinkerton. The conjecture is well-founded. For *stall* is the word in the Bannatyne MS., i. e., "From a sense of shame stole away from the place."

[SALMOND, *s.* Salmon, Barbour, xix. 664; pl. *salmonys*, *ibid.* ii. 576.]

SALMON FLEUK. V. FLOOK, FLEUK.

SALSAR, s. A salt-cellar. Aberd. Reg., V. 17.

"Ane *salsar* of tyne [tin]." Ibid., V. 19.

L.B. *salsar-ium*, id. *Salsarius* denotes one who had the charge of the salt-seller in a king's kitchen.

SALSS, s. Sauce.

And thair eyt it with ful gud will,
That soucht na nothyr *salss* thair till
Bot appetyt, that oft men takys;
For rycht weill scowryt war thair stomakys.

Barbour, iii. 540, MS.

Instead of *takys* used in MS., I suspect that it ought to have been *takys*, lacks or wants. For, as the passage stands, it cannot bear any tolerable meaning. *Barbour* expresses the same idea with that contained in the emphatical S. Prov., *Hunger's guide kitchen*.

Germ. *salze*, Fr. *sauce*, id. The origin is Germ. *salt-en*, sale condire; as properly signifying a kind of pickle made of salt. V. Wachter, vo. *Salz*.

SALT, SAWT, s. Assault, attack.

Thus thair schupe for ane *salt* ilk sege seir:
Ilka soverane his eusenyne shewin has thair.

Gaoun and Goll, ii. 13.

This is the reading of Edit. 1508, instead of *sall*, in S. P. Repr.

—The toun wes hard to ta
With opyn *sawt*, strenth or mycht.

Barbour, ix. 350, MS.

Chaucer, *saute*, id. contr. from Fr. *a-saut*.

SALT, adj. 1. Troublesome, what produces bitter consequences, S.

Wit he betwixt us twa be onie lufe,
He wil be richt weil prayit, and the apprufe:
And he to me wit thow naill ony falt,
To the that wil be ful sowre and *salt*.

Priest of Peldis, p. 44.

Wele, quod the tothir, wald thou mercy cry,
And mak amendis, I sall remit this falt:
Bot vthir wayis that sate *sall* be full *salt*.

Doug. Virgil, Frol. 450, 47.

"I shall make it *salt* to you, i.e., I shall make you pay dear for it. That's the thing that makes the kail *salt*, Prov. Scot. Bor. i.e., That's the ground of the quarrel." Rudd.

2. Severe, oppressive, overwhelming.

In this sense it occurs in one mode of recitation of an old song:

It's naething but a *saut* sickness
That's like to gar me die.

The Queen's Marie.

In the more modern form:

Twas but a stitch in to my side,
And sair it troubles me.

Minstrelsy Scott. Border, ii. 168.

3. Costly, expensive; applied to any article of sale, S.

I need scarcely observe, that Lat. *sales* in pl. and E. *salt*, are both metaph. used to denote wit. Although this sense is different, there may be an analogy. The term as used S., might originally denote what is poignant to the mind. It may, however, have a reference to some ancient superstition, such as that mentioned by Kilian. *Soute ende broode eten*, offam judiciale edere. "This," he says, "was a bit of bread, devoted in the way of execration by certain words, which was presented to the guilty person; *salt* being at the same time offered, perhaps because it was customary to use it in execrations and imprecations. For the Germans, Saxons, Belgae, and many others,

were firmly persuaded, that no one, conscious of evil, could eat bread devoted in this manner;" vo. *Sout*, *sal*.

This superstitious idea evidently corresponds to the constant use of *salt* in the sacred rites of the heathen, from whom it was immediately borrowed by the church of Rome. V. Casal. de Vet. Sacr. Christ. Rit., p. 205. It is well known that the heathen always used *salt* in their sacrifices. The sacred nature of this rite would naturally enough induce a persuasion of the efficacy of *salt*, when devoted in the manner described above; as the person who profaned it would be accounted so daring in his guilt as to call for an immediate intervention of the power of their offended deities.

It is said to have been an ancient custom among some heathen nations, that those who promised faith to kings, eat *salt adjured* or consecrated in the presence of the kings to whom they bound themselves. Hence it is said in the book of Esdras, that the princes of the Samaritans, when they wrote to the Persian kings accusing the Jews, thus expressed themselves; "We are mindful of the *salt*, which we eat in the palace." V. Du Cange, vo. *Sal*.

But the rite itself, as used in sacrifices, was probably borrowed from the Jewish custom. It was one of the laws delivered by Moses; "Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou season with *salt*;" Lev. ii. 13. As *salt* was a symbol to which Pythagoras attached great importance, it has been supposed, on pretty good authority, that he learned the sacred use of it from the Jews. V. Gale's Court, P. ii. 130, 152, 153, 204.

SALT, s. A salt-cellar; Aberd.

BREID and SALT. The offering of *breid* and *salt*, as the instruments of adjuration, must be traced to the same origin.

In the records of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, Sept. 20, 1586, the following account is given of an oath required from Scots merchants trading to the Baltic, when they passed the Sound:—

"Certain merchantis passing to Danskerne [Denmark], and cuming neir Elsinure, chusing out one quhen they accounted for the payment of the toill of the goods, and that depositions of ano othe in forme following, viz. Thei present and offer *breid* and *salt* to the deponer of the othe, whereon he layis his hand, and deponis his conscience, and sweiris." Edin. Month. Mag., June 1817, p. 236.

This mode of swearing, although retained to so late an era, bears striking characters of a heathen origin. It is obvious, however, that in the course of ages the manner of using these symbols had been changed. But there is no reason to doubt, that this had been originally the same custom with that described by Kilian; who, in his brief notices concerning ancient usages, has thrown more light on the manners of the Teutonic nations than perhaps any other writer.

When explaining the word *Sout*, *sal*, he introduces the phrase, *sout ende broode eten*, Offam judiciale edere. "This," he says, "was a morsel of bread devoted and execrated by certain words, and consecrated by appointed sentences, which was presented to the guilty person, *qui reo offerrebat*;" apparently denoting the person charged with guilt, "salt being also exhibited, perhaps, because of the customary use of this in execrations and imprecations. For the Germans, Saxons, Belgae, and many others, were firmly persuaded, that no one who had a guilty conscience, could swallow the bread devoted in this manner. Something of the same kind is related concerning the *actites* (or eagle-stone) bruised, and baked with bread under the ashes, which a thief cannot swallow, but is either suffocated, or forced to acknowledge his guilt."

The bread devoted in this manner was by the ancient Saxons called *Cornacale*, *Corned*. The term occurs in the Laws of Canute, c. 5, Ed. Wheloc, p. 100. It

is required that the person accused, *ga to cornaele*, and *thaeer at gesaere sua sua Goot raede*, "have recourse to *Cornael*, and take his fate with this according to the determination" or "judgment of God." Lamhard derives the term from A.-S. *corn*, execraturum, and *aed*, from *neod*, necessitas. Others render *sneel*, *offa*, a morsel, from *snið-an*, to cut, S., to *sneel*. This was sometimes called *Offa execrata*, also, *Offa iudicialis*. It certainly favours the former etymon, that this in A.-S. was also denominated *Ned-bread*, i.e., "bread of necessity," because the person accused was forced to eat it. V. Sommer in vo. It has been conjectured, that this was originally the sacramental bread,—and that, to avoid profanation, common bread was devoted for this purpose.

Lindembrog has given the form in which this morsel was cursed, p. 1307; and we learn from Ingulphus, that when the perfidious Godwin, Earl of Kent, attempted, by this mode of trial, to abjure the murder of the brother of Edward the Confessor, the bread stuck in his throat, as a judgment for his perjury. Gale, Rer. Anglic. Script., i. 66.

Of the general adoption of this appeal there is still a vestige remaining, in the execration often pronounced by those who wish to give the greatest assurance that they speak the truth; "May this bit stick in my throat if I tell you a lie!"

Whatever may have been the immediate origin of A.-S. *cornaele*, I am convinced that the phrase, *bread and salt*, refers to a period preceding christianity, and indeed to the established use of these symbols in sacrificial worship. In correspondence with this idea, Kilian renders the Teut. synonyme, *Sout ende brood*, *Mola salsa*; evidently viewing it as analogous to the ritual language of the Romans during the reign of heathenism.

As the oblation of the salted cake, or of bread with salt, was an act of the most solemn worship; and as the eating of it with another was a pledge of inviolable friendship; the person, who either tasted these, when judicially called, or who laid his hands on them when presented, must have been viewed, as not only declaring that he forfeited all claim to social rights, but that he renounced all interest in the blessings of religion, if he did not declare the truth.

It would appear that the tasting of salt, even without bread, was one mode of swearing allegiance in a very early period. Hence Leidrad, bishop of Lyons, observes, that, "according to some, it was an ancient custom, among certain heathen nations, for those who took an oath of fidelity to sovereigns to partake of salt that had been adjured or consecrated in the presence of those to whom they swore." In support of this, he adds; "Hence it is written in the book of Eodras, that the princes of the Samaritans, when writing to the Persian king, in regard to the accusation of the Jews, thus expressed themselves; 'We are not unmindful of the salt which we eat in the palace.' Mabillon. Analect. Tom. iii. p. 5. The passage referred to is Ezra iv. 14, which some read, 'Because we are salted with the salt of the palace,—it was not meet for us to see the king's dishonour.' It seems doubtful, however, if they meant any thing more, by this metaphorical language, than that they had received various tokens of the royal favour.

SALTAR, SALTARE, SALTER, s. A maker of salt, S.

"Na persone—sall fie, hyre or conduce any *saltaris*, coilyearis, &c. without ane sufficient testimoniall of thair maister quhome they last scrut." Acts. Ja. VI., Ed. 1814, IV. 226, 237. *Salteris*, V. 598.

"That of every gangand pan—sex bollis of salt salbo ouklic delierit to the collectour,—and that of the reddist and first end of the hail salt maid in the pan,

alsweill dew to the pan maisteris as *saltaris*, at x. s. viij d. the boll," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 93.

"There is a place near that moss,—called the Salter-hirst, where people believe that *salters* dwelt, which is an indication that the sea has been there where the moss is now." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 77. V. SALTAR.

Gael. *saltair*, a saltmonger.

SALT-BED, s. The place where ooze, proper for the manufacture of salt, collects, Dumfr.

"By this operation the whole *salt-bed*, as it is technically called, is deprived of its surface to the depth of about the eighth part of an inch." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 527.

SALT-FAT, SALTAT, SAUT-FAT, s. A salt-cellar, or vessel for holding salt, S.

—"Gin ye like Ise gang and fetch you your ain address: it is lying in a neuk of our *saut-fat*, carefully preserved, and just as fresh as whun it was to ha' been sent to the king." Donaldsoniad, Thom's Works, p. 370.

"The air sall hauc—ane maiser, ane *salt-fat*, ane butter plait," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

"Item, in the sail cagent, a litill coffre of silver oure gilt with a litil *salt-fat* and a cover." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 6.

"Item, twa *salfattis* without coverris." Ibid., A. 1542, p. 72.

In our country, in former times, the *saut-fat* was invariably placed in the middle of the table. It was a pretty large vessel, of a flat form, that there might be no danger of the salt being spilled. For if this happened, it was universally accounted a bad omen. This is a very ancient superstition. We learn from Festus, that the Romans reckoned it ominous to spill the salt at table. Among them, the idea might originate from the custom of consecrating the table, by setting on it the images of the *Lares* and salt-holders, *salinorum appositu*; Arnob. Lib. ii. A family salt-cellar (*pater-num salinum*) was kept with great care; Horat. Od. ii. 16. 14. V. Adam's Rom. Antiq., p. 445. V. SALT.

A.-S. *sealt-fact*, id., Teut. *sout-rat*. A.-S. *saet, fat*, a vessel of any kind, is often conjoined with another s., particularly defining the use of the vessel meant; as *cht-fact*, a candlestick, i.e., a vessel for holding a candle.

The very form of these vessels, so big with the fate of the company, is particularly mentioned in our old records. Besides being flat, they seem to have been generally square.

"Item, ane trunscheor with ane *salfatt* in the nuik of it ourgilt." Inventories, p. 73. V. SAUTFAT.

"Item, twa nukit trunscheoris of silver ourgilt, with *salfattis* in the nukis of them." Ibid., p. 111.

It has been generally believed that the spilling of salt betokens ill luck. But it is perhaps not so well known that to throw some of it over the left shoulder dissolves the spell, and wards off the threatened ill.

Of such importance was this vessel among our forefathers, that, in ancient times, it formed a line of distinction between men of rank and mere vassals or retainers, although seated at the same table.

"Some gentlemen of consideration, with their sons, brothers, and nephews, occupied the upper end of the table.—Beneath the *salt-seller* (a massive piece of plate which occupied the midst of the table) sat the *sine nomine turbi*, men whose vanity was gratified by occupying even this subordinate space at the social board, while the distinction observed in ranking them was a salve to the pride of their superiors." Tales of my Landlord, i. 250, 251.

This humiliating custom was by no means peculiar

to Scotland; it prevailed also in England, and was not unknown even on the continent. The celebrated Bp. Hall has been brought as a witness of the prevalence of the custom in England at least as early as the year 1597.

A gentle squire would gladly entertain
Into his house some trencher-chaplain;
Some willing man that might instruct his sons,
And that would stand to good conditions.
First, that he lie upon the truckle-bed,
Whilst his young maister lieth o'er his head.
Second, that he do, on no default,
Ever presume to sit above the salt, &c.

Satires, B. ii.

"He never drinks below the salt."

Ben Jonson's *Cynthia's Revels*.

—He believes it is the reason

You ne'er presume to sit above the salt.

Massey's *Unnatural Combat*.

The following passage from Perat, who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century, has been brought to prove that this custom was "familiar at least in France."

Neque ejusmodi dicacitates nobilitatem honestant: quamvis enim clientium caterva, amicorum humiliores, totaque omnino *infra salinum* stipata cohors, scurrantem Dominum, et (ut ait Flaccus, *ini derisorem lecti*, cachinnationibus suis insulis adulari soleant, &c. De Inst. Not., p. 36. Edin. Month. Mag., May 1817, p. 133.

This mode of distinguishing rank, or expressing estimation, bears so singular a character, that one can hardly be made acquainted with it, without immediately proposing the question, "Whence could it possibly originate?" But, from the oblivion of former ages, and the indifference which men have generally manifested in regard to the origin of customs with which they were themselves perfectly familiar, there is reason to fear, that from the depths of antiquity no responsive voice shall be heard, none at least that can give a certain or distinct sound.

As, in the days of our forefathers, the salt-seller was placed in the middle of the table, that it might run no risk of being overturned, it might at first view seem that, as its position divided the table as it were into two equal parts, the expression, *sitting above*, or *sitting below*, the salt, meant nothing more than having a place at the upper, or at the lower, end of the table; and thus that the relation which one's seat was said to bear to the salt, was merely accidental, from the circumstance of the vessel which contained it being the central object, in the same manner as one, in our time, might be said to sit above or below the *epergne*.

But although it may afterwards appear that among the ancients salt was the established symbol of friendship, I do not see that the relative position of individuals, as *above* or *below* the vessel which contained it, could be meant in itself to imitate the greater or less degree of respect which their host entertained for them; for, in this case, actual propinquity to the salt-seller, whether the person was above or below it, must have been the test of estimation.

If, however, it should be supposed, that the salt-vat did not equally divide the table as to its length, but that it was placed nearer the head or bottom, as the less or more honourable guests, exceeded in number, this difficulty would be obviated. For, thus it must have been understood, that it was not propinquity to this symbol, but the possession of a seat above it, that constituted the peculiar badge of honour. But, perhaps, all that we can fairly deduce from the custom referred to is, that the choice of this utensil as marking the line of distinction, in connexion with the great importance attached to its contents, and the care exercised to prevent its being overturned, may be viewed as an indication that there was an hereditary respect to some more ancient rite or idea, the meaning

of which, and even its peculiar character, had been lost in the lapse of ages.

Trivial as the custom under consideration may appear,—to those especially who would deem it a degradation were they to waste a thought on the vestiges of popular tradition, who find sufficient occupation for their superior powers in acquainting themselves with the ever-varying *minutiae* of modern manners,—the inquiry leads us much farther back than might at first be imagined, and points to sources of intelligence not unworthy of the investigation of the philosophic mind.

Various proofs have been given of the symbolical use of salt, in connection with divine worship, among ancient nations. As salt was invariably used in the sacred rites of the heathen, from whom immediately it was received by the Church of Rome, it has been thought that this custom was originally borrowed from the Jews. It was one of the laws delivered by Moses: "Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou season with salt," Lev. ii. 13. V. vo. SALT, *alj*.

"The great importance attached to salt," says Pliny, "appears especially from the sacred rites of the ancients, who never celebrated any sacrifices *sine mola salsa*. For so they denominated toasted corn sprinkled with salt; for it, being bruised, was sprinkled on the victim. The fire, the head of the victim, and the sacrificing knives, were indeed all sprinkled with the crumbled cake." Hist. B. 37, c. 7. To the same purpose is the language of Juvenal;

Sertaque delubris, et farra imponite cultris.

Satyr, ii.

And of Tibullus;

At vanum in curis hominum genus omnia noctis
Farre pio placant, et saliente sale.

Lib. iiii. Eleg. 4.

Hence, as has been observed, the term *immolatio*; which was as it were the consecration of the victim by the act of sprinkling, or of laying, the salted cake on its head. The cake itself was called *mola à molenando*; because it was made of bruised corn, or that which had been ground, *mola*, in a mill. By means of this cake also, which, when bruised, they sprinkled on the sacrifice, they used to divine; whence the Gr. terms *δευρομαντεία*, i.e., "divination by meal;" and *ουλοχρημαντεία*, "divination by the salted cake."

But salt, even as symbolically regarded, was not exclusively appropriated to a religious use. It was also an established symbol of friendship between man and man. We learn from Eustathius, Iliad. A. that among the ancient Greeks, salt was presented to guests, before any other food, as a symbol of friendship. Hence Aeschines, when describing the sacred rites of hospitality, says that the Greeks made great account, *της πόλεως ἄλας*, "of the salt of the city and the public table." The language of Pliny, *Salem et caseum edere*, contains a similar allusion; and that of Cicero, *Vulgò dicitur, multos modios salis simul edos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum esse*.

Eustathius has said that, "as salt consists of aqueous and terrene particles mixed together, or is a connexion of several aqueous parts, in like manner it was intimated that the stranger and his host, from the time of their tasting salt together, should maintain a constant union of love and friendship." This idea, however, seems by far too metaphysical and refined to have originated a custom received by nations in an early period of society.

Others, with greater plausibility, have observed, that, as salt preserves meat from corruption, the use of it as a symbol signified that the friendship which had its commencement in a mutual participation of it should be firm and lasting. It has also been supposed, that this custom respected the purifying quality of salt, which was commonly used in lustrations, and that it

intimated that friendship should be free from all artifice, jealousy, and suspicion.

Potter, I find, has in general preferred the same idea that had occurred to me in regard to the origin of the use of this as a symbol of friendship. "It may be," he says, "the ground of this custom was only this, that salt was used at all entertainments both of the gods and men,—whence a particular sanctity was believed to be lodged in it. It is hence called *θῖος ἄλς*, divine salt, by Homer, and *εἰρὸς ἄλς*, by others; and *salinorum appositum*, by the placing of salt on the table, a sort of holiness was supposed to be derived to them." *Antiq.*, ii. 415.

From the language of Philo Judæus, it has been inferred, with great plausibility, that although no mention is made of this circumstance in the Pentateuch, salt was always placed on the table of shew-bread, along with the loaves. "The table," says Philo, "has its position towards the south, upon which there are bread and salt." *Vit. Moys.* Lib. 3. Scacchus concludes that there must have been at least two salt-sellers, because the Gr. term (*ἄλς*) is used in the plural. *Myrothec.* ii., p. 495.

The figurative connexion between salt and friendship does not appear so close, that this can well be viewed as the primary use of the symbol. It seems necessary to suppose, that, before it would be applied in this manner, it had been generally received as an established emblem of what was permanent. Now, this idea was most probably borrowed from the mode of confirming covenants by sacrifice, in which salt was invariably used; and it is well known that sacrifice was a common rite in confederation, not only where God was the principal party, but between man and man. This is evident from the account given of the covenant between Jacob and Laban, *Gen.* xxxi. 44. 54. As an agreement of this kind was called "a covenant by sacrifice;" from the use of salt in the oblation, it was also denominated "a covenant of salt," *Numb.*, 18, 19. That singular phrase, "the salt of the covenant," *Lev.*, 2, 13, obviously contains the same allusion.

With this corresponds the Germ. term, *salz-bund*, explained by Wachter in his Glossary, *Fœdus firmum validumque ratione durationis*; q. "the salt bond or covenant."

The presenting of salt to a stranger, or the eating of it with him, might thus come to be a common symbol of friendship, as containing a reference to the ancient sacrificial mode of entering into leagues of amity; although those who used this rite might in general be total strangers to its meaning. Hence also, most probably, the idea so universally received, that the spilling of the salt was a bad omen; as it was supposed to forebode the breach of that friendship of which the conjunct participation of salt was the symbol.

It would appear, however, that the symbol itself had been pretty generally diffused among the nations. We are informed that to this day the eating of bread and salt together is a symbol of friendship among the Muscovites. *Stuck. Antiq. Conviv.*, p. 270.

Those who wish to have further information in regard to this ancient custom, may consult Stuckius, above quoted, p. 148; Pierii Hieroglyph. fol. 221, D.; Pitisci Lexic. vo. *Sal*; and Potter's Antiquities of Greece, loc. cit.

SALTIE, SALT-WATER FLEUK. The vulgar names of the Dab, on the Firth of Forth.

"*Pleuronectes Limanda*. Dab.—It is often emphatically distinguished by the fish-dealers as the *saltie*, or *salt-water fleuk*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 11.

Most probably thus denominated in contradistinction from the *P. Fleus*, called the *Fresh-water Flounder*,

as it "frequents our rivers at a great distance from the salt waters." Pennant's Zool., iii. 187.

• **SALTLESS, adj.** Used metaph. as expressive of disappointment, S.

"I have had *saltless* luck;—the hare nas langer loves to brouze on the green dewy blade o' the clover." *Blackw. Mag.* May 1820, p. 159.

SALT MERT. A beeve salted for winter provision.

"John Lindissay—salt—restore—a kow of a deforce, a *salt mert*," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1479, p. 33. V. MART.

SALT VPONE SALT. The ancient designation of refined salt in S.

—"Dame Margrett Balfour, Lady Burly, haifing sum commoditie of coillis and panis within the lordship of Pittinweme,—hes vpoun hir large cost and expensis procurit the knowlege of the making of refynit salt vtherwayes callit *salt vpone salt*, quhilk will serue for the samin vses for the quhilk greit salt seruit befor," &c. *Acts Ja.* VI., 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 495.

SALT SE, or SEA. A phrase commonly used by our old writers to denote the sea.

Vnder thy gard to schip we vs addres,
Ouer spynnand many swelland *seyis salt*.
Doug. Virgil, 72, 46.

But the term *salt*, as connected with *sea*, is not to be viewed in the light of a common poetical epithet. It seems evidently to have originated from its being formerly used as a *s.*, denoting the sea itself. We may safely form this conclusion from analogy. For *salt* was the designation which the ancient Scandinavians gave to the *sea*. The Baltic *sea* is by Isl. writers commonly called *Eystra salt*, i.e., the Eastern *sea*; Germ. *salz*, mare, Gr. *ἄλς*, and Lat. *sal-um*, signify both the *sea*, and the seasoning which we give to our food, extracted from its waters. According to Ihre, it must remain uncertain, whether *salt* has its name from the *sea*, or the *sea*, as thus denominated, from *salt*. But Seren. observes, perhaps more justly, that *Su.-G. salt*, as denoting the *sea*, seems to be the radical term; as it is not likely that men would be acquainted with *salt*, before they had tasted the waters of the *sea*.

To SALUS, v. a. To salute.

He *salut* thrim, as it war bot in scorn,
"Dewgar, gud day, Bone Senyhour, and, gud morn."
Wallace, vi. 129, MS.

From Lat. *salus*, health; O.Fr. id. *salution*; or the *v. salu-er*.

SALUT, s. Health, safety; Fr. id.

"Pausanias Duc of Spart, to the kyng Xerxes, *salut*." *Compl. S.*, p. 180.

SALUTE, s. A French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland.

"The Ryall of France sall haue cours for vi. s. viii. d. and the *Salute* hauand the wecht of the said new Lyon sall haif cours than als for vi. s. viii. d." *Acts Ja.* II., A. 1451, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"Item, in a purs of ledder,—four hundreth tuenti & viii Lewis of gold, and in the same purs of ledder of Franche crownis fyve hundreth thre score & sex, and of thame twa *salutis* and four Lewis." *Inventories*, p. 13.

Fr. *salute*, "an old French crown, or coin, worth about 5 s. sterl.;" Cotgr. In the reign of James II., however, the *salute* is valued at eleven shillings, or half the estimate of the *Henry noble*. Acta, A. 1456, c. 64.

"*Salus* and *Salut*," says Du Cange, "was gold money struck in France by Henry V. of England; so denominated, because it exhibited the figure of the Annunciation made to the Virgin, or of the *salutation* of the Angel." Vo. *Salus*. In L.B. also *Salucius* and *Salucia*. In the article *Moneta*, however, he reckons this as one of the coins of Charles VI. struck A. 1421. The fact would seem to be that they were first struck by the latter, bearing only the arms of France; but that Henry the sixth struck a coin of the same description, containing two shields, one bearing the arms of France, and the other those of England. V. the plate in Du Cange, vo. *Moneta*, Nos. 10 and 12 compared.

SALVE, SALVEE, s. A term used to denote a discharge of fire-arms.

"They were prepared with a firme resolution to receive us with a *salve* of cannon and muskets; but our small ordinance being twice discharged amongst them,—we charged them with a *salve* of muskets, which was repaid." Monro's Exped. P. II., p. 66.

"Notwithstanding the enemy would empte *salves* of muskets on them before their landing." Ibid., p. 80. "At the first encounter they gave the Lord Gordon a *salve* of shot from the folds, where he was slain, with dyvers others." Contin. Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 526.

This term, like many others in the military line, has been evidently introduced by our old officers who served in the wars of Denmark and Sweden. Dan. *salve*, a volley or discharge of musket-shot; *salve med canoner*, a discharge of cannons. It is an oblique use of the term *salve*, as primarily signifying "a salute;" and has, I suppose, been first applied to a salute given by fire-arms, as a token of respect. Thus *salve til soes* still signifies "a salute, or saluting at sea." V. Wolff. The Danes seem to have borrowed it from the French. For *salut* denotes "a volley of shot given for a welcome to some great person;" Cotgr. I need scarcely add, that it must be traced to Lat. *salve*, a defective *v.* expressing a wish for health to him to whom the term is addressed.

[**SALYS, s. pl.** Sails, Barbour, xv. 282.]

SAM, adj. The same, S.

This form expresses the pronunciation.

[**SAMBORD, s.** The end of the haaf-lines attached to the buoy ropes, Shetl. Isl. *sum*, together, and *bera*, to bring.]

SAMBUTES, s. pl. *Sambutes of silke*, pieces of silk, adorning a saddle.

Here sadel sette of that ilke,
Sande with *sambutes* of silke.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 2.

Germ. *sammel*, holosericus, Wachter; subsericum, Kilian; from Mod. Gr. *εφαμερον*, id. Chaucer, *samile*, Fr. *samy*.

[**SAME, SEMM, s.** A nail used by boat carpenters; a nail whose point is to be riveted, Shetl. V. RUVE.]

[**SAME, s.** The inside fat of swine, unrefined hog's-lard, Shetl., Clydes.]

SAME-LIKE, adj. Similar, Buchan.

Some spunkies, or some *same-like* ill,
Fast after him they leggit;
An' monie a day he ran the hills,
He was sae sairly fleggit.

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

Moes.-G. *sama-leiks*, consimilis, whence *sama-leiko*, similiter; Isl. *samlík-r*, similis, *samlík-ia*, assimilare.

SAMIN, SAMYN, adj. The same, S.

"The poet confermis this *samyn* purpose." Compl. S., p. 216.

It seems to be properly the abl. of Moes.-G. *sama*, *samo*, eadem, idem. In *thamma samin landa*, In that same region, Luke ii. 8. The origin is Su.-G. *sam*, con, a particle denoting unity, equality, or identity.

SAMIN, SAMYN, adv. 1. Together.

A litill stound *samyn* held thai,
And syne ilk man has tane his way.
Barbour, ix. 270, MS.

Thus endit we; and al the remanent
In til aue voce *samyn* gair thare consent.
Doug. Virgil, 468, 47.

Gret rend thair raiss, al *sammyn* quhar thai ryd.
Wallace, viii. 208, MS.

- Al *sammin*, *alsame*, all together.
Than sone the childer, arrayit fare and gent,
Enterit in the camp al *sammin* schynand bricht.
Doug. Virgil, 146, 13.

The heres war wount togydder sit *alsame*,
Quhen brytnit was, efter the gyse, the rane.
Ibid. 211, 14.

2. At the same time.

Amang all vtheris *samin* thidder spedis
That schrew pronokare of all wikkit dedis
Eolus neuo, cursit Vlyxes ale.
Doug. Virgil, 182, 32.

3. As soon, conjoined with *as*.

For *samyn* as that horribill feyndly wicht
Had ete his fil, and to drink wine him gair
Sowpit in slepe, his nek furth of the cave
He straucht.

Doug. Virgil, 89, 39.

[Moes.-G. *samana*, together; A.-S. *samod*, together; Moes.-G. *sama*, the same.] A.-S. *ealle aet somne*, Belg. *al tamen*, all together. From A.-S. *samne*, *sama-ian*, colligere. V. the adj.

In this sense *samne* occurs in O.E.

In a grete Daneis felde ther thei *sammud* alle,
That euer sithen hiderwarde Kampedene men calle.
R. Brunne, p. 2.

The *v.* is still used in Lancash. "To *sam*, to gather together, to put in order;" T. Bobbins.

To **SAMMER, SAWMER, r. n.** To agree, Fife.

To **SAMMER, SAWMER, v. a.** 1. To adjust, Fife.

2. To assort, to match, ibid.

Su.-G. *sam-ja*, anc. *samb-a*, consensire, from *sam*, a particle denoting the unity of more than one; with the prefix *aa*, or *o*, *aasamja*, in the third pers. sing. indic. *aasamber*, convenit; Isl. *samfaer*, congruus.

SAMONY. So many, as many.

"The lordis decretie—that the said William—sall content & pay to the sail John & Jonet samekle & *samony* of the samyn study, cuschingis, weschale, & scruiotis, as aucht to be deliuerit be resoun of archbishop." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1459, p. 131. Id. Aberl. Reg., A. 1533.

[SAMYN, SAMMYN, SAMINE, *adj.* Same. Moes.-G. *sama*, the same. V. SAMIN.]

SANAPE, *s.* Mustard.

In the account given of covering a table, mention is made of

Sanapf, and *saler*, semly to sight.

Sir Gawon and Sir Oak, R. 2.

Moes.-G. *sinapis*, A.-S. *senep*, Alem. *senaf*, *senef*, Dan. *senep*, Belg. *sennep*, id. all from Gr. *ovaris*. *Saler* seems to signify a vessel for holding salt; Fr. *saliere*, Ital. *saliera*, *salera*, probably from the Lat. phrase *salarium vas*. A salt-vat, is still called a *salt-cellar*.

[SANCT, *s.* and *adj.* Saint. Lat. *sanctus*.]

[SANCT-ABBE. St. Ebba, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 382, Dickson.]

[SANCTANDROS, SANCT ANDROYS. St. Andrews, *ibid.*, I. i., 249.]

[SANCT ANTANIS. St. Anthony's Chapel near Holyrood, *ibid.*, i. 198.]

[SANCT BASTYAN. St. Sebastian, *ibid.*, i. 171.]

[SANCT BERTILMEW. St. Bartholomew, *ibid.*, i. 238.]

[SANCT GEYLLIS, GILIS, JEYLLIS, JELYS. St. Giles, the patron saint of Edinburgh; also, the parish church of Edinburgh dedicated to that saint, *ibid.*, i. 198, 239, 102, 38.]

[SANCT JOHN OF JERUSALEM, LORD. The title given to the head of the order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland. The same title was given to the head of the order in England. *Ibid.*, i. 166, 208.]

[SANCT JOHNIS, SANCT JOHNISTON, JHONISTOUN. The old name of Perth, *ibid.*, i. 95, 122, 107, 267.]

[SANCT LOY. St. Eloy, *ibid.*, i. 114, Fr. *Eloi*, Lat. *Eligius*.]

[SANCT MAWAROCK. Prob. St. Maroc, who was buried at Lecropt, near Stirling, and the church there was dedicated to him, *ibid.*, i. 329.]

[SANCT MONGOYSS, MUNGOIS, MUNGOWIS. St. Mungo or Kentigern, *ibid.*, i. 102, 257, 240.]

[SANCTIT, *part. pa.* Sainted, Barbour, xvii. 286, 875.]

TO SAND, *r. a.* To non-plus; used like E. *gravel*, S.

But since I see ye're sae bigotted,
And to religion so devoted,
Although wi' scripture I could sand ye,
I'll e'en just la'e ye as I fand ye.

Duff's Poems, p. 111.

SAND-BLIND, SAAN-BLIN, *adj.* 1. Used in a different sense from that of the E. word; for it denotes that weakness of sight which often accompanies a very fair complexion, S. *synon. blind-fair*.

2. It also signifies purblind, short-sighted, S.; Gl. Shirr. *Sanded*, short-sighted, A. Bor.; Grose.

"Drumlanerick being something *sand-blind* and saw not well, strake so furiously and so hot at his marrow, while he knew not whether he hit him or not." *Pitcottie*, Ed. 1723, p. 150.

SAND-BUNKER, *s.* A small well fenced sand-pit, S.A.

"They sat cosily nighed, into what you might call a *bunker*, a little sand-pit, dry and snug, and surrounded by its banks." *Redgauntlet*, i. 204.

"And are ye in the wont of drawing up wi' all the gangrel bodies that ye meet on the high road, or find cowering in a *sand-bunker* upon the links?" *Ibid.*, p. 223.

SAND-EEL, SAAN-EEL, *s.* The Sand-lance, a fish, S.

"*Ammodytes Tobianus*. Sand-lance; *Sand-eel*; *Hornel*." *Neill's List of Fishes*, p. 3.

O.E. "*Sandele* or *salidelynge* fyssh. *Anguilla arenaria*." *Prompt. Parv.*

SAND-FLEUK, SAAN-FLEUK, *s.* The Smear-dab; Frith of Forth.

"*Pleuronectes microcephalus*. Smear-dab; *Sand-fleuk* :—taken off Seton Sands and in Aberlady Bay." *Neill's List of Fishes*, p. 12.

SAND-LARK, SANDY-LAVEROCK, SANDY-LARRICK. The sea Lark, Orkn.

"The sea Lark (*charadrius hiaticula*, Lin. Syst.) is seen in vast flocks around all our sandy bays and shores, especially in winter; but as soon as summer arrives, they retire to the bare and barren brakes, where they build a small nest on the ground, and lay four eggs of a whitish colour." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 306.

This is the *sandy-lerrick*, or *laverock*, of S.

"Besides, here are Eagles, Signets [Cygnets] Falcons, Swans, Geese, Gossander, Duck and Malard, Teal, Smieth, Widgeon, Seapyes, *Sandelevericks* green and gray Plover, Snite, Partridge, Curlew, Moor-game, and Grows." *Franck's Northern Memoirs*, p. 181.

"I had rather that the rigs of Tillietudlem bare naething but windle-straes and *sandy-lavrocks* than they were ploughed by rebels to the king." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 152.

"'Be good to us,' she exclaimed, 'if here is not the canty callant that—snapped up our goose as light as if it had been a *sandie-lavrock*.'" *The Pirate*, i. 233.

[SAND-LOO, SANNY-LOO. V. SANDY LOO.]

SAND-LOWPER, SAAN-LOUPER, *s.* A small species of crab, *Cancer Locusta*, Linn.

"*Pulex Marinus*, the fishers call it *Sand-Lowper*." *Sibb. Fife*, p. 133. V. LOUP.

SAND-TRIPPER, *s.* The Sand-piper, a bird, Gall.

"*Sand-tripper*, the sand-piper, common on shores;" Gall. Enc.

This, in signification, resembles the Germ. name, *sand-lauferl*, q. *sand-louper*. V. Pennant's Zool.

SANDE, *part. pa.* Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 2.

—*Sande* with sambutes of silke.

V. **SAMBUTES**.

Perhaps bordered, from A.-S. *sweas*, borders, Sommer; or embroidered, as corr. from Su.-G. *saenckt*, id. *saenck-a*, acu pingers.

SANDIE, **SANNIE**, *s.* The abbreviation of *Alexander*, *S.* Hence the English seem to have formed their ludicrous national designation of *Sawney* for a Scotsman; as the term is sometimes pronounced in this manner.

"*Sandie Clerk*." Acts III., p. 390.

SANDRACH, *s.* The food provided for young bees, before they are able to leave their cells; more commonly denominated *bee-bread*.

"If you make mead of the washing of combs—you must be careful that, before you break your combs into the sieve or strainer, you separate all the young bees, which you may easily know from the honey, as also, the *sandrach* or *Bee-bread*, which is a yellow substance, with which some of the cells will be full. These would give your mead an ill taste." Maxwell's *Bee-master*, p. 113.

Isl. *son*, *vas mellis*, and *dreg*, *fex*; q. "the *dregs* of the *hinny-pig*."

SANDY-GIDDOCK, *s.* The Launce, *Amodytes Tobianus*, Linn. Shetl.

"The people call them *bottle-noses*, and common *black whales*, but most generally *ca'ing whales*—*Sandy-giddocks* (sand-lances) were found in their mouths." Neill's Tour, p. 221, 222.

The whales, here mentioned, we are informed, are denominated *ca'ing*, because "being of a gregarious disposition,"—"if they are able to guide," or *drive*,—"the leaders into a bay, they are sure of likewise entangling multitudes of their followers."

SANDY-LOO, *s.* A name for the Sandlark, Shetl.

"*Charadrius Hiaticula*, (Linn. Syst.) *Sandy Loo*, Sand Lark, Ring Plover, Ring Dotterel." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 239.

Isl. *loc*, *loa*, *lafa*, *charadrius nigro lutescente variegatus*; expl. in Dan. "a lark;" Haldorson.

SANDY-MILL, *s.* To Big a Sandy Mill, to be in a state of intimacy, Loth.

Unless you my advice fulfil,
We'll never big a sandy mill.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 70.

This refers to the custom of children building houses in the sand for sport; otherwise expressed, "We'll never big *sandy bowrocks* thegither." V. BOURACH.

To **SANE**, *v. n.* To say.

Unquyt I do no thing nor *sane*,
Nor wairis a luvris thoct in vane.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 81.

Quhat sall I of his wonder workis *sane*?

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 160, 7.

Lyndsay, shewing the folly of worshipping images, has the following singular argument:—

Quhy suld men Psalmis to thame sing or *sane*,
Sen growand treis, that yeirlie beiris frute,
Ar mair to praise, I mak it to the plane,
Nor cuttit stockis, wanting bath crop and rute.

Warkis, 1592, p. 72.

It occurs in O. E.

If it be sothe, quod Pierce, that ye *sayne*, I shall it
sone espye.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 33, a.

V. **SEYNE**.

To **SANE**, **SAYN**, **SAIN**, **SEYN**, *v. a.* 1. To make the sign of the cross, as a token of blessing one; [pret. *sanyt*, *sayned*, *saynt*.]

Quhen Schyr Aymer herl this, in hy
He *sanyt* him, for the ferly.

Barbour, vii. 98, MS.

In hyr presens apperyt so mekill lycht,
That all the fyr scho put out off his sycht,
Gaiff him a wand off colour reid and greyne,
With a saffyr *sanyt* his face and eyne.

Welcum, scho said, I cheiss the as my luff.

Wallace, vii. 94, MS.

Edit. 1648, *sayned*.

It occurs in Ywayne and Gawin—

He *sayned* him, the soth to say,
Twenty sith, or ever he blan,
Swilk mervayle had he of that man;
For he had wonder that nature
Myght mak so fowl a creature.

Ritson's E. M. R., i. 26.

i.e., He made the sign of the cross twenty times. *Sayne* is used in the same poem for a sign.

And sone sho frayed at Lunet,
If sho kouth ani sertain *sayne*. *Ibid.*, p. 120.

Langland uses *seynd* in the same sense.

Than sate Slouth up, & *seynd* him swyth,
And made a vowe before God, for his foule slouth,
Shal no Sunday be thys seven yere, but sikenes it let,
That I ne shall do me or day to the dere church.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 27, b.

This is undoubtedly the primary sense of the word. For as Germ. *segn* signifies a sign, and also blessing, and *segn-en*, to bless, to consecrate, to sanctify; the terms, as Wachter has observed, seem to be used metonymically, the sign being put for the thing signified. The same word occurs in Alem., Notker, Psa. cxxviii. 8. *Gotes seggen si uber iuh*; The blessing of God be upon you. In *Gotes namen seggenen uuir iuh*; In the name of God we bless you. Wachter conjectures that this mode of speaking had its origin among the Franks, who, he says, from the beginning of Christianity, used the sign of the cross in entering into vows, and consecrating persons and things, as the Catholics do at this day. He quotes the following passage from Alcuin. Hoc enim signum crucis consecrat corpus Dominicum, sanctificatur fons baptismatus, initiantur presbyteri et caeteri gradus ecclesiastici, et omnia quaecunque sanctificantur, hoc signo Dominice crucis cum invocatione Christi nominis consecrantur.

A passage in Kilian confirms this view; *Kruyssen ende saeghenen*, crucis signo se munire, to secure protection to one's self by the sign of the cross.

The S. *v.* and *s. sync*, *synd*, which denote a slight ablution, seem to have had the same origin. We may add Isl. *sign-a*, consecrare, Verel. Ind. Su.-G. id. notare signo crucis. A.-S. *segnunge*, signatio, from *segn-ian*, signare. Ille nullam salutem neque consolationem *thurh heora segnungne onfeng*, per eorum ministerium suscepit, Bed. 502, 26, where, says Lye, the Sax. interpreter, by the *ministry* of the priests wished sealing to be understood, i.e., with the sign of the cross. V. **SYND**.

2. To bless, God being the agent.

The King said, "Sa our Lord me sayn,
Ik had gret cause him for to sla."

Barbour, ix. 24.

"Hence Scot. Bor. the expression, *God save you and
save you.*" Rudd.

Sum saies the Salt, and sum thame cursis.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 41.

3. To pray for a blessing, S.

She—frae ill o't sain'd her o'er and o'er.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 65.

Old people still speak of *saining* themselves, Ettr.
For.

Quhen that the schip was saynt and under sail,
Foal Brow in Hail thou purpost for to pass.

Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 71.

It seems also used in the South of S.

"Many of the vulgar account it extremely dangerous
to touch any thing, which they may happen to find,
without *saining* (blessing) it, the anares of the enemy
being notorious and well attested." Minstrelsy Border,
ii. 187.

By some it is still believed that it is dangerous to
receive commendation from another, unless it be ac-
companied by a wish for a blessing. Thus Kelly
expl. the Prov., *God sain your eye, man*: "Spoken
when you commend a thing without blessing it, which
my countrymen cannot endure, thinking that thereby
you will give it the blink of an ill eye: a senseless,
but common, conceit." Prov., p. 120.

4. To consecrate, to hallow.

The truth ye'll tell to me, Tamlane,
And ye mauna lie;
Gin ye're [e'er] ye was in haly chapel,
Or sained in Christentie.

It has the same signification in O.E.

We tolde the seven hundurd towwys,
So Cryste me save and sayne.
Le Bone Florence, *Ritson's E.M.R.*, iii. 13.

5. To heal, to cure; pron. *Shane*, Gall. V.
SHANED.

Teut. *God seghene u*, Servet, conservet te Deus; *God
seghene de maclejd*, Deus conservet convivas, sit felix
convivium, proxit convivis; Kilian.

SAIN, s. Blessing, S.B. V. the v.

SANG, s. 1. Song, S.

This sang was made of hym forthl.
Wynlow, vii. 10. 526.

2. Note, strain, S.

It is used in this sense in the old proverb; "Ye
breed of the gowk, ye have ay but ae sang;" Kelly
anglifies it—"one song;" adding, "Spoken to them
that always insist upon one thing." P. 362.

[3. An auld-sang, an old saying, a proverb;
as, "Creep or ye gang, as the auld sang
says;" also, almost nothing, the least value
possible; as, "Ye may get it for an auld
sang," "It's no worth an auld sang,"
Clydes.]

A.-S. *sang*, Su.-G. *saang*, Belg. *gesangh*, Germ.
gesang.

SANG-BUKE, SANG-BUIK, s. A book contain-
ing a collection of songs, S.

SANG-SCUILL, s. A school for teaching music.

"For instructiounes of the youth in the art of musik
& singing, quhilk is almaist decayit,—our souerane
lord requiestis the prouest, &c. to erecte and sett vp
ane sang scuill with ane maister sufficient and able
for instruction of the yowth," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1579,
Ed. 1814, p. 174.

"The sang sculis." Aberd. Reg., V. 18.

SANG. *My sang*, equivalent to, "my troth,"
Roxb., Aberd., Renfr.

What, civil folks! good sooth, I doubt it,
My sang, that's a' ye ken about it.
For sylphs that haunt the bogs and meadows,—
They warn'd us a' and bad us fear,
If ever Frenchmen do come here.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 43.

Altho' I say't, I'm nae a glutton;—
But *sang*! thought I, I'll slack a button,
If ye were scowder'd.

W. Beattie's *Tales*, p. 6.

It is used as an oath; *By my sang*.

But *by my sang*! now gin we meet,
We'll hae a tramp right clever.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 87.

Su.-G. *sann*, signifies truth, Moes.-G. *sunja*, id., *bi-
sunjai*, in truth. Itho says, *Habemus hinc asseverandi
formulam, min sann*, mean fidem. Isl. *sann-r*, id.,
which enters into the composition of a great variety of
words. A *min sann*, meo sensu, in my opinion; Hal-
derson. The same phrase, however, is rendered by
G. Andr., as synon. with that in the Su.-G. *Mehercule*,
p. 203. Isl. *sann-a*, jure jurando confirmare; *soennunn*,
confirmatio; *sonnunar-eid-r*, juramentum fidelitatis.
Dan. *sand*, true; *sand-e*, verum predicare aliquid.
The term does not occur in A.-S.

SANGLERE, s. A wild boar.

So brym in stoure that stound Menzentius was.
Like to the strentny *sangler*, or the bore.

Doug. Virgil, 344, 35.

"Item, ane tapestrie of the historie of the huntis of
the *sangleir*, contening sex peces." Invent., p. 144.

Fr. *sanglier*, id. L. B. *singularis*, Gr. *μωρος*;
according to Du Cange, because it delights in solitude,
or because it wanders the two first years singly and
alone. Also *singlare*, *senglaris*, *senglerius*, and *sengla-
ris*, porcus.

SANGUANE, SANGUYNE, adj. Red, or
having the colour of blood; sanguin,
Chaucer.

—Sum gres, sum gowlis, sum purpoure, sum sanguane.
Doug. Virgil, 401, 2.

Fr. *sanguin*, id. Lat. *sanguin-eus*, from *sanguis*.

[SANNA, SUNNA. Shall not, Banffs.,
Clydes.]

SANOUROUS, adj. Healing, medicinal.

Under the circle solar thir *sanourous* sedis
Were nurist be dame Nature that nobill maistres.
Houlate, i. 3, MS.

"Savoury," Gl. But the poet speaks of herbs that
were

Mendis and medicine for all menis neidis;
Help till bert, and till hurt, *helefull* it was.

He evidently uses *sanourous* as synon. with *helefull*.
Lat. *sano*, -are, to heal.

SANRARE, s. An errat. for *Thesaurare*,
treasurer, Houlate, i. 17.

The Bannatyne MS. reads :
Upoun the sand yit I saw as *thesaurare tane*, &c.,
i.e., Treasurer.

SANS, *prep.* Without, Fr.

And bot my mycht resisted thame, *sans* dout
They had bene brynt or this in flambis role.
Doug. Virgil, 59, 3.

SANSHAGH, **SANSHAUCH**, **SANSHUCH**, *adj.*

1. Wily, crafty, Buchan.

2. "Sarcastically clever;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

3. Proud, distant, disdainful, petulant, saucy ;
as, "He's a *sanshach* callant," Aberd.

4. Nice, precise, pettish ; as, "Ye're a *sans-
chaugh* chiel," Mearns.

This may be from Gael. *sean-aois*, old age, qu. pos-
sessing the sagacity of age ; or rather from *saobhnosach*,
morose, peevish, (*bh* bounded as *v*) ; Ir. *synnóach*,
Lhuyd ; from *saobhnos*, anger, bad manners. The root
seems to be *saobh*, silly, foolish, mad ; whence also
saobhmhianach, punctilious. Isl. *sannasgar-menn*
denotes prophets, (Verel), from *sann-ur* (Su.-G. *sanir*),
true, and *saga*, narration. But the second is preferable.

To SANT, *v. n.* 1. To disappear, to be lost ;
as, "It's *santed*, but it will maybe cast up
again ;" Ettr. For.

2. To vanish downwards at once without noise.
It is applied to spectres as well as to ma-
terial objects, *ibid.*

"What's come o' my hare now ? Is she *santit* ? or
yirdit ? or flown awa' ?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 142.
It has been thought that this term may refer to eels
sinking into the sand. It would be more natural,
surely, to view it as originating from the sudden dis-
appearance of spirits, q. *saints*. It seems, however, to
have strong marks of antiquity as a verb. Alem. *suin-*
an and *sunst-an* signify tabescere. With the prefix,
firwant is absorptus ; hodie, *verschwand*, disparuit.
Ferwundun also scuto, transierunt tanquam umbra.
Inde, says Wachter, *schwinden*, evanescere in auras,
disparere ex oculis,—the very idea conveyed by our
Sant. Su.-G. *swinn-a*, deficere ; *foerswinn-a*, ancientsly
foerwaend-a, evanescere.

[**SANVEELTING**, **SANVEILTRE**, *s.* A
disease of horses occasioned by their swal-
lowing sand along with their food, causing
them to writhe and roll about, Shetl. Sw.
sand, sand, *valse*, to roll.]

SAP, *s.* 1. Liquid of anykind, as milk or small
beer, taken with solid aliment, especially
with bread, for the purpose of moistening
it.

To 'ford him *sap*, a cow he'll chuse
To pick around his borders.

Morison's Poems, p. 45.

Belg. *sap*, id. 'Tis vol *sap* ; It is full of liquor.
The Icelanders give the name of *sap* to drink. It is
radically the same with A.-S. *sæp*, Su.-G. Germ. *sapf*,
succus, juice ; which Wachter derives from *sapfen*, to
moisten. V. next word.

2. Sorrow, Dumfr.

3. Tears, caused by affliction or vexation,
ibid.

Here the term is evidently used metaph. like Teut.
sap van de boomen, lachrymæ arborum.

4. A ninny, a heavy-headed fellow, S. A.

"He maun be a saft *sap*, wi' a head nae better than
a foxy frosted turnip." Rob Roy, ii. 16.

This is merely a figurative use of E. *sap*, A.-S. *sæp*,
succus ; as conveying the idea of softness.

SAP-MONEY, *s.* Money allowed to servants
for purchasing *sap*, S.

"The skippers, or men who have the charge of the
boats,—have for their wages, during the winter season,
6l. with 4 bolls of oatmeal, and 7s. for *sapmoney*, or
drink to their meals." P. Ecclesgreig, Kincard.
Statist. Acc., xi. 93.

* **SAPPY**, *adj.* 1. Applied to a female who
is plump, as contrasted with one who is
meagre, S. ; synon. *Sonsy*.

2. Addicted to the bottle ; applied to those
who sit long, who moisten themselves well,
or are often engaged in this way, S. ; as,
He's a braw sappy lad, he'll no rise soon.

Sic *sappy* callans ne'er are right
But whan the glass is fillin'.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 187.

SAPS, *s. pl.* "Sops, bread soaked in some
nourishing liquid," Gl. Sibb. It is more
generally boiled.

Alc-saps, wheaten bread boiled in beer ; when butter
is added, this mess is called *butter-saps*. This is com-
monly given as a treat, among the vulgar, at the birth
of a child.

Perhaps Gael. *sabhs*, soup, is allied.

SAP-SPALE, **SAP-WOOD**, *s.* The weak part
of wood, nearest to the bark, S. ; q. that
which retains most of the *sap*.

Analogous to A.-S. *sæp-spone*, assulæ succosæ,
"sappy chips or splinters of wood or trees."

SAPOUR, *s.* "A sound or deep sleep ; Lat.
sopor ;" Gl. Lynds.

SAPPLES, *s. pl.* A lye of soap and water,
suds, S.

"Judge of my feelings, when I saw them—rubbin
the clothes to juggons between their hands, above the
sapples." Ayra. Legatees, p. 265.

"*Saip-sapples*,—water that clothes have been wash-
ed in ;" Gall. Encycl.

A diminutive from S. *sap*, or A.-S. *sæpe*, soap. This
lye, before the clothes have been washed in it, is call-
ed a *graiith*, q. what is prepared for cleaning them ; it
is called *sapples*, properly after the operation of wash-
ing ; often *saipy sapples* ; in Lanarks. more commonly
Serptins.

[**SAR**, **SARE**, 1. As an *adj.*, sore. V.
SAIR.

2. As an *adv.*, sorely, Barbour, ii. 351.

3. As a *s.*, a sore ; also sorrow, pain of mind,
S.]

To SAR, *v. a.* To vex, to gall, to press sore on one.

Throun oute the thikest of the press he yeld ;
And at his horse full fayne he wald half beyne,
Twa *sarde* him maist that cruell war and keyne.
Wallace, ii. 58, MS.

In Edit. 1648, it is rendered, *grieved*.

"This king was huntand ane wolf in the fellis, and quhen schow was *sarit* with the boundis, schoruschit on the king, and bait him in the syde." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. ix., c. 21. *Urgeretur acrius a canibus*, Boeth.

A.-S. *sar-ian*, dolere ; Su.-G. *sar-a*, laedere, vulnerare ; to wound, to hurt, Wideg.

SARIT, *pret.* Vexed. V. under SAR.

SARY, SAIRY, *adj.* 1. Sad, sorrowful.

Palinurus, quod *sche*, thou *sary* syre,
Qubiddir is becummyn sic vndantit desire
To the !—*Doug. Virgil*, 176, 28.

A.-S. *sari*, *sariy*, tristis, moestas, from *sar*, dolor.

2. Sorry, wretched, pitiable.

"That *sary* Benet," he sayd, "am I,
That led that state waworthily."
Wyntoun, vi. 13. 21.

That *sary* lyf contenyd be,
Qwhil wast but folk wes the centre.
Ibid., viii. 37. 131.

"*Sary* man, and then he grat ;" S. Prov. "an ironical condolence of some trifling misfortune." *Kelly*, p. 291.

"Ye'll gar me claw a *sairy* man's haffet," *Ramsay's* S. Prov., p. 83.

3. Weak, feeble ; synon. *Silly*, S.

"It is a *sary* hen that cannot scrape to one burd."
S. Prov. ; "spoken of them that have but one child to provide for." *Kelly*, p. 181.

4. Poor, in necessitous circumstances.

"You will make [me] claw a *sary* man's haffet,"
S. Prov. "By your squandering and ill management you will undo me." *Kelly*, p. 382. "Poor," N.

5. Mean, contemptible.

"Seeing by force of truth, they are now at last driven (dispairing of the matter it self) for all other argument, to quarrel our callings, this *sairie* shift may be wrung from them also." *Forbes's Defence*, p. 3.

"All thir *sary* litill crelis to be distroit & put downe." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

6. Expressive of kindness or attachment ; as, *Sairy man*, like E. *poor fellow*, *Roxb.* V. SAIRIE.

It has originally included the idea of compassion.

SARBIT, *interj.* Some kind of exclamation.

O *sarbit*, says the Lady Maisery,
That ever the like me befa' !

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 272.

This exclamation may have originally expressed the sensation of pain ; for Isl. *sarbit-r* signifies exacerbatus, exulcerans, Verel. Or it may be viewed as a sort of imprecation, *sair be it!* like *weary sa*, *Aberd.* ; q. "sorrow take it ;" A.-S. Isl. *sar*, dolor. Dan. *sær*, however, denotes any thing singular or wonderful ; *sær*t, mirè, surprisingly.

SARCE, SARCH (St.) V. SARIS.

To SARD, *v. u.* [Futurere.]

I trow Sanctam Ecclesiam ;
Bot nocht in thir Bischops nor friers,
Quhilk will, for purging of thir neirs,
Sard up the ta raw and down the uther.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 234.

["Go teach your grandam to *sard*," is a Nottingham proverb. V. Halliwell's Dict.]

SARDE, *pret.* Vexed, galled. V. SAR.

SARE, *s.* A sore, S. V. SAIR.

To SARE, *v. n.* To soar.

Quham lynaly he clippis at the last,
And loukit in his punis *saris* fast.
Doug. Virgil, 390, 41.

Seren. derives E. *soar* from Isl. *scir-a*, *swerr-a*, vibrare.

To SARE, *v. n.* To savour. V. SAWER.

SARELESS, *adj.* Useless, unsavoury, S.B.

Quo' he, Indeed this were a *sareless* feast,
To tak in earnest what ane speaks in jest.
Ross's Helenore, p. 104.

q. *savourless*. V. SAIR, v.

To SARFE, *v. a.* To serve.

"In remuneration of—the trow service done to us in our said tendire aige,—and for geving occasioun to vtheris our subiectis to *sarfe* ws diligentlie in sic trow and hertlie obeysance—be thaire presentis dischargis and exoneris our saide traist Cousing," &c. *Acts Mary*, Ed. 1814, App., p. 601.

SARGEAND, *s.* A squire, an attendant on a person of rank.

Sé ye not quha is cum now ?—
A *sargeand* out of Soudoun land,
A gyane strang for to stand,
That with the strenth of my hand
Bereis may bind.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 173.

This word is used in the same sense with *sergeant*, Chaucer, a squire attending a prince or nobleman. Fr. *sergeant*, Germ. *scherge*, a lictor. *Seriaunt* is a servant, R. Glouc. Wachter derives *scherge* from Alem. *scurgi*, averte.

SARIELY. [An errat. for *Sarraly*, closely, compactly, combinedly ; hence, harmoniously, in full chorus, *Barbour*, v. 5, MS.]

—Byrdis smale,
As turturis and the nyctingale,
Begouth rycht *sariely* to syng ;
And for to mak in thair singyng
Swete notis, and sownys ser,
And melodys plesand to her.

"Loftily," Gl. But it seems to signify, artfully ; from A.-S. *scarolice*, mechanice, artificiose ; from *sear*, *seara*, *searuka*, art. [More prob. from Fr. *serrer*, to lock fast, to combine : hence metaph., to sing in chorus or in harmony. V. Skeat's Ed., Gl and Notes.]

The King weile sone in the mornyng,
Saw fyrst cummand thar fyrst eschele,
Arrayit *sarraly*, and weile.

Barbour, viii. 222, MS.

And thai, that in the woldis sid wer
Stud in array rycht *sarraly*,
And thought to hyd thar hardly
The cumnyng of thar enymys.

Ibid., ix. 140, MS.

i.e., artfully, carefully, cautiously ; as taking the benefit of the covert of the wood.

A.-S. *seare* is expl. "stratagema; a subtil contrivance;" Somner. It is also used to denote warlike engines. V. Lye.

It occurs in a similar sense with respect to the care of the army about the King, when he was sick. In myddis thaim the King thair bar, And yeld about him *sarraly*.

Ibid., ver. 176, MS.

—A bidding has he mad,
That na man sall be sa hardy
To prik at thaim, bot *sarraly*
Rid redy ay in to bataill,
To defend gif men wald assail.

Ibid., xvi. 114, MS.

In another place it is written *saraly*.

Than stud he still a quhill, and saw
That thair war all doune of daw;
Synne went towart him *saraly*.

Ibid., xviii. 157, MS.

SARIS, SARCHIS. "Sanct *Saris* day;" apparently, St. Serf's day, Aberd. Reg.

It is also written *Sarce*. "Sanct *Sarce* day." *Ibid.*, A. 1538, V. 16. "Sanct *Sarchis* day;" *ibid.*, V. 25.

This is the person in Lat. called Servanus. He was contemporary with Adamnan, abbot of Iona. See some account of him, Hist. of the Culdees, pp. 131, 132, 167, 168. He is erroneously called Sernanus by Chalmers, De Fortit., p. 133, who fixes the day consecrated to him on the 20th of April.

[SARIT. V. under SAR.]

SARK, SERK, *s.* 1. A shirt, S. A. Bor.

Thar with in haist his weil off castis he,—
Held on his *sark*, and tuk his suerd so gud
Band on his nek, and syn lap in the flud.

Wallace, ix. 1178, MS.

On fute I sprent, into my bare *sark*,
Willful for to complete my langsam wark.

Doug. Virgil, 403, 54.

"He has been row'd in his mother's *sark* tail;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 31. It is thus expl. "The Scots have a superstitious custom of receiving a child, when it comes to the world, in its mother's shift, if a male; believing that this usage will make him well beloved among women. And when a man proves unfortunate that way, they will say, He was *kep'd* in a board-cloth; he has some hap to his meat, but none to his wives." Kelly, p. 139, 140.

A.-S. *syric*, *syrc*, indusium; Dan. *meene sercke*, a surplice, Rudd. Su.-G. *særk*, indusium muliebre; Isl. *serk-ur*, vestis seu indusium muliebre, ac nobile quidem interulæ genus; G. Andr. He derives it from Lat. *seric-um*, silk. It seems to confirm this etymon, that Fland. *sark* denotes cloth of silk. I have, however, heard an amateur of the Gr. language, with great gravity, derive our S. word from *σαρκ*, *σαρκ-ος*, caro, because the shirt is next to the body, [or, that which has been stripped off.] Valck.

2. A *hieland serk*, a shirt worn in the Highlands.

"Ane *hieland* syd *serk* of yellow linyng [linen], pasmentit with purpour silk and silver—Foure Inglis *sarkes* with blak werk. Ane Inglis *sark* of qubeit werk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 215.

It appears from this curious notice, that the saffron-coloured shirt of the Irish was also used by our Highlanders, and even so late as the reign of James VI. It is here expressly distinguished from those of the English pattern. The description seems exactly to agree with that given by Fynes Moryson. It is called a *syd serk*, which marks its resemblance in size.

"Ireland yelds much flax, which the inhabitants work into yarne, & exporte the same in great quantity. And of old they had such plenty of linnen cloth, as the

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wild Irish used to weare 30 or 40 elles in a shirt, al gathered and wrinckled, and washed in saffron, because they never put them off till they were worne out." Itinerary, F. iii., p. 160.

[SARK-ALANE, *adv.* Having nothing on but a shirt or shift, S.]

SARKED, SARKIT, *part. pa.* 1. "Provided with shirts or shifts," Shirr. Gl., S.

I shall hae you shod and *sarkit*,
Ere the snawy days come on.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 84.

On's back a coat o' hame-made claithe,
And underneath weel *sarkit*
Wi' barn that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 15.

I has kept my house for these threescore o' years,
But how I was *sarked* foul fa' them that spiers.

The Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

[While here, half-mad, half-fed, half-*sarkit*
Is a' th' amount.

Burns, The Vision, st. 5.]

2. Covered with thin deals, S.

"The roofs are *sarked*, i.e., covered with inch-and-half deal, sawed into three planks, and then nailed to the joists, on which the slates are pinned." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 147.

SARK-FU', *s.* A shirtful, S.

SARK-FU' O' SAIR BANES. 1. A phrase used to denote the effect of great fatigue or violent exertion, S.

2. "A sound beating," S.; Gl. Antiquary; or rather the consequence of it.

"I'll give you a *sarkful* of sore bones." Kelly's Prov., p. 396.

—"If ye say no, ye shall hae the best *sark-fu'* o' sair banes that ever ye had in your life, the first time ye set a foot bye Liddell-mote!" Guy Mann., iii. 113.

SARKIN, SARKING, *s.* 1. Cloth for making shirts, shirting, S.

My Kimmer and I gade to the fair,
Wi' twal pun' Scots in *sarking* to ware;
But we drank the gude brown hawkie dry,
An' *sarkless* hame came Kimmer an' I.

Nithsdale and Galloway Song, p. 95.

2. The covering of wood above the rafters, immediately under the slates, q. the *shirting*.

"I told them of the *sarking* of the roof, which was as frush as a paddock-stool; insomuch that, in every blast, some of the pins lost their grip, and the slates came hurling off." Annals of the Parish, p. 236.

SARKING, *adj.* Belonging to shirts, S.

"Order was given out to search the country for hides, gray cloaths, and *sarking* cloath," &c. Spalding, i. 289.

[SARKIT, *s.* A short shirt or blouse, Banffs.]

SARKLESS, *adj.* Not having a shirt, S. V. SARKING.

SARK-TAIL, *s.* The bottom of a shirt, S.

—Turning coats, and mending breeks,
New-seating where the *sark-tail* keeks.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 11.

O

SARPE, s. [A collar.]

"Memorandum fund in a blak coffre quihlk was brocht be the Abbot of Arbroth. In the first the greto *sarpe* of gold contenannd xxv schaffis with the felder betuix." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 12.

[This term is clearly explained in Gl. to vol. i., Accts. L. H. Treasurer, Dickson.]

[SARPLETH, SERPLETH, s. A pack of wool weighing eighty stones, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 220, Dickson. Fr. *serpilliere*, a packing cloth.]

SARRALY, adv. V. **SARIELY.**

[SARVAND, s. A servant, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 1417.]

[SARY, SAIRY, SARIE, adj. Sad, sorry, weak, etc. V. under **SAR.**]

To SASE, v. a. To seize, to lay hold of.

Ane haly fland lyis, that hait Delos,—
Quham the cheritabill archers Appollo
Quhen it fletit rolling from coists to and fro,
Sasit and band betuix vthir ilis tua.

Doug. Virgil, 69, 44.

Fr. *sais-ir*, comprehendere; whence L.B. *sasire*, and *sasine*, forensic term.

SASINE, s. Investiture, S.; the same with **E. seizin.**

SASINE by Presenting, or by Deliverance of, EIRD and STANE. A mode of investiture in lands, according to our ancient laws, S.

"It is previt—that Robert of Kinglassy promist & grantit in jugement to Alex^r. Couane the tyme the said Alex^r. begane his process & *present erde & stane* before the alderman & balyeis in the hede court for recovering of a tennement & land lyand in the burgh of Perth, beside the Curate Brig, that he suld hafe payt the said Alex^r. the annuel aucht of the said land and tennement of the terms that tyme bigaue," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 72.

"The King—may direct his precept—to the Schiref, or his deputis, chargeand thame to pass incontinent to the principal messuage of the saidis landis, and their to tak *sasine* thair of in his Hienes name, be *deliverance of yeird and stane*, as use is, and recognosce and retene the samin in his handis, as superiour thair of, to remane with him in propertie in all time cuming." Balfour's Pract., p. 482.

This has been for several centuries, although with some variations, a common mode of investiture among different European nations.

Sometimes it was merely *per cespitem*, or by giving a turf as part of the soil. In a very ancient record, contained in the Extracts from the old Register of St. Andrews, this symbol is mentioned as used in the time of the Pictish dominion. The account occurs in what is said of Regulus. But although the story with respect to the reliques of St. Andrew be viewed as a mere legend, there may be a reference to what was really transacted in the ninth century: and it is not probable, at any rate, that a custom would be introduced which was not known to be of great antiquity.

In memoriale datae libertatis rex Hungus *cespitem* arreptum, coram nobilibus Pictis, hominibus suis, usque ad altare S^ti Andreae detulit; et super illud *cespitem* eundem obtulit. V. Pinkert. Enq., i. 460. App.

This turf he brought, and laid on the altar of St.

Andrew, as part of the soil of Kilrymont, which he thus devoted as a perpetual alms-gift.

We find the same symbol used in France, A. 1206. Obtulit super altare S. Petri *per cespitem*, &c. *Cespitem* de terra donavit, et totam terram, &c. V. Du Cange, vo. *Investitura*, col. 1523.

Sometimes it was given *per lapidem*, or by a stone. Et ad opus Capituli cum quodam lapide investio, et in possessionem, vel quasi, induco. A. 1262, Ibid., col. 1532.

Du Cange enumerates a great variety of other symbols. *Per herbam et terram*, *Per ramum et cespitem*, *Per baculum*, *Per fustem*; by grass with the soil, by a turf with a branch in it, by a rod, a staff, a knife, a ring, a cup, &c., &c.

"The symbols," Erskine observes, "by which a feudal subject is expressed, are different, according to the different nature of the subjects, that may be made over by a superior. The symbols for land, are earth and stone; for mills, clap and happer; for fishings, net and coble; for parsonage-tithes, a sheaf of corn; for tenements of houses within borough, hasp and staple; for parsonages, a psalm-book, and the keys of the church; for jurisdictions, the book of the court, &c. Instit. B. ii. T. 3, sect. 36.

Throughout Hindostan, infestment is given by means of rice and water, taken from the land purchased, which the seller of the property delivers to the buyer. Some flowers are put into water: the seller pours the water out of the vessel, saying, "I give you the water of" such an estate; the buyer receives part of the water into his hand, which is held near his mouth, and drinks it. The heir must be present, as giving his consent to the transaction. The buyer puts two fanams into the water, before it is poured out, as a symbol of his making the purchase. These fanams, after the effusion of the water, are retained by the seller as the return made by the purchaser for the water bestowed, and thus as a proof of the completion of the bargain. V. HESP; also STAIT and SESING.

[SASSER-MEAT, s. Sausage, Shetl.]

SASTEING, s. [The *sting* or pole used in carrying a *say* or water-bucket. V. under **SAY** and **STING.**]

SASTER, s. A pudding composed of meal and minced meat, or of minced hearts and kidneys salted, put into a bag or tripe, Loth., Teviotd. Hence the Prov., "Ye are as stiff as a stappit *saster*," i.e., a crammed pudding.

This seems to have some affinity to Fr. *saucisse*, E. *sausage*.

SAT, s. A snare.

Y sain we nought no *sat*;
He douteth me bituene.

Sir Tristrem, p. 117.

"From *saetinga*, insidiae.—We have not discovered an ambush," Gl. But it more nearly resembles Su.-G. *saett*, *sata*, id.; *saett-a*, insidias struere.

[SAT, pret. Became, suited, fitted, Barbour, i. 394.]

SATE, s. "An omission, trespass, miscarriage, slip," Rudd.

Wele, quod tothir, wald thou mercy cry,
And mak amendis, I sall remit this falt,
Both vthir wayis that *sate* sall be full salt.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 450, 47.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *saut*, a leap, jump, skip; *saut-er*, to skip over. *Faire le saute*, to become bankrupt, to flee the country for debt.

SATOURE, s. A transgressor, a trespasser.

Rycht so the *sature*, the false thief, I say,
With suete treason oft wynith thus his pray.
King's Quair, iv. 12.

Tytl. Edit.

According to this reading, it might seem allied to Fr. *sauter*, a leaper, q. one who overleaps proper bounds. V. SATE. Tytl. expl. it, "the lustful person." But Sibb. writes *seator*, Chron. S. P., i. 42. This may be from Fr. *fautier*, faulty; *faut*, fault.

SATHAN, s. The ancient mode of pronouncing the name *Satan*; still used by some old people, S.

"Thay teache be instinctiōne of *Sathan*, and contempt of God, that his kirk hes bene inuisibil." N. Burne's Disput., f. 184, b.

Perdition! *Sathan*! is that you?
I sink—am dizzy—candle blue!
Last Speech of Miser, Ramsay's Works, i. 311.

C. B. *Sathan*, an adversary; Satan.

To SATIFIE, SATISFICE, v. a. To satisfy, S.

"Our pretence is not to *satisfie* & delite the delicat earis of curius men, bot to establishe the conscience of sick as ar of mair sobir knowlege, and vnderstandyng nor we ar, *geue* thayr be ony." Kennedy of Crosraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 7.

"They fill corn sacks," S. Prov.; "spoken to children when they say they are not full; a word that the Scots cannot endure, but would rather [they should say] they are not *satisfic'd*, that is, satisfied." Kelly, p. 325.

[SATTERAL, adj.] Short-tempered and tart, Banffs.]

SATTERDAY, SATERDAY, s. Saturday, the last day of the week.

This day, in the calendar of superstition, has been reckoned unlucky.

"Certane craftis men—will nocht begin their warke on the *Saterday*, certane schipmen or marinars will nocht begin to sail on the *Satterday*, certane trauelars will nocht begin their iornay on the *Satterday*, quhilk is plane superstition, because that God Almychty made the *Satterday* as well as he made all other dayis of the wouke." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 22, b.

A.-S. *sæter-dæg*, i.e., the day of Saturn. For the A.-S. called Saturn *Seater*; as they also gave him the name of *Crodo*. V. Verstegan, p. 84.

SETTERDAYIS SLOP. A gap or opening, which, according to law, ought to be left in cruives for catching salmon, in fresh waters, from Saturday after the time of Vespers, till Monday after sunrise.

"Thay that hes cruuis in fresche watters, that thay gar keip the lawis, anentis the *Setterdayis slop*." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 13, Edit. 1566.

"The water should be free, that na man sall take fisch in it, fra *Saterday* after the Euening song, vntill Munday after the sunne rising." Stat. Alex. II., c. 16. V. SLOP.

[To **SATTLE, v. a. and n.** To settle, to make or to become quiet by means of a beating or scolding, Banffs.: the local pron. of E. *settle*.]

[SATTLER, s.] Whatever brings a person to peace or silence, *ibid.*]

SATURNDAY, s. The same with *Saterday*.

"On the *Saturnday* ano sessionoun only fra nyne houris to tuell houris in the foir noone.—The haill penalteis to be payit for the *Saturndayis* absens, whair in thair is onlie ano sessionoun." Acts. Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 339.

In A.-S. *Sætern-dæg*, is used as well as *Sæter-dæg*.

It may be observed that *Saturday* is marked as an unlucky day in the calender of the superstitious. To *fit* on *Saturday* betokens a short term of residence in the place to which one removes. It is also deemed very unlucky to begin any piece of work on this day of the week, S. A.

SAUAGE, SAWAGE, adj. Brave, intrepid.

This term is used by Henry the Minstrel in a milder sense than that attached to it in our times.

Yong Wallace, fulfillit of hie curage,
In pryss of armys desirous and *sauage*;
Thi waslage may neur be forlorn.

Wallace, ii. 2, MS.

Here it may perhaps signify ardent, vehement in spirit. As Wallace was still deservedly a great favourite with the nation, we may perceive somewhat of this attachment in the manner in which the passage has been treated. Early editors, viewing the term *savage* as disrespectful to the guardian of Scottish liberty, have altered the verse; as in Edit. 1648.

Young Wallace, then fulfilled of hie courage,
In prise of arms desirous of *vassalage*, &c.

This forms part of the character of a *worthy clerk*.

Maistir Jhone Blayr was off in that message,
A *worthy clerk*, bath wyss and rycht *sauage*.

Ibid., v. 534.

I can scarcely think that the author used it for *sage*. Thus, however, it is rendered Edit. 1648.

A *worthie clerk*, both wise and als right *sage*.

SAUCH, SAUGH, s. A willow or sallow tree, S.; as the flowers of willows are here termed *palms*.

Saugh and *sauif*, A. Bor., willow.

"*Salix caprea*, Common Sallow, Anglis. *Saugh*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 607.

"There are still three considerable woods in the parish;—and consist of oak, alder, birch, *saugh*, and ash." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 321.

The learned Dr. Walker mentions a variety of species, with their Scottish designations; although, I suspect, he has substituted the E. generic term for the tree instead of the S.

1. "*Salix hermaphroditica*, Linn. Scot. *Black Clyde Willow*." It is denominated from the place where it grows, "on the side of the Clyde in Crawford moor, at Black's Croft. 2. *Salix malifolia*; Scot. *Apple-leaved Willow*.—Angl. Goat broad-leaved Sallow. 3. *Salix rubra*, Scot. *The Red Saugh*. 4. *Salix Evoninae*. The *Eron* willow. Grows below Eron bridge, on the road from Moffat to Dumfries." Essays on Nat. Hist., p. 424, &c.

Sw. *sach*, *salig*, A.-S. *salh*, O. Fr. *saulx*, *sahuc*, Gael. *seilach*, Lat. *salix*. Thwaites views A.-S. *sal*, black, as the root. But this idea must be rejected, unless we can suppose, that this was also the origin of the Lat. name.

SAUCHEN, SAUCHIN, adj. 1. Belonging to the willow, Perthis.

The moon sparkles sweet on this clear-springing-fountain,
Sweet as it rows by this lang *sauchen*-tree.

Donald and Flora, p. 121.

2. Soft, not energetic, S. B.

Syne Francie Wincy steppit in,
A *sauchin* slivery slype.

Christmas B'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 124.

In Edit. 1805, *slavery* occurs instead of *slivery*.
Teut. *saecht*, *molli*, *mitis*, *lentus*.

[3. Of a sour, stubborn, disposition, dogged, Banffs.]

To SAUCHEN, *v. a.* To make supple or pliable, Roxb.

SAUCHIE, adj. Abounding with willows; as, "a *sauchie* brae; a *sauchie* bank," &c.; Clydes.

"An' whar [hae] ye been, dear dochter mine,

"For joy skimes frae your ee."

"Deep down in the *sauchie* glen o' Trows,

"Aneth the cashie wud."

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 323.

SAUCHEN-TOUP, s. A simpleton, one who is easily imposed on, Mearns; from *Sauchen*, *q.* pliable, as the willow, and *Toup*, a foolish fellow.

SAUGH-TREE, s. A willow, S.

At the ruins of Babylon.

Where wee dwelt in captiuitie,

When wee remembered on Syon,

Wee weeped all full sorrowfully,

On the *sauch-trees* our harpes wee hang,

When they required vs ane sang.

Psa. 137, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 105, 106.

[SAUGH-WAND, *s.* A willow wand, S.]

[SAUGH-WAN'-CREEL, *s.* A wicker basket, Gall. Encyc.]

SAUCHBARIAN, s. A species of alms-gift anciently belonging to ecclesiastics.

Habebunt et quartam partem obventionum que in communi conferuntur Kildeis, Clericis personis et servia, ab aliis qui ibidem sepulturas eligunt, et partem que eos contingit de communi elemosina que dicitur *sauchbarian*. Registr. Prior. Sti. Andr., p. 439.

The term is written in the same manner in this deed, as contained in the Chartulary of Aberdeen, p. 13. Macfarlane's MS., Fol 5, Orig.

[SAUCHIN, *adj.* Soft, &c. V. under SAUCH.]

SAUCHT, SAUGHT, part. pa. 1. Reconciled.

Quhen the King thus was with him *saucht*,
And gret lordschippis had him betauht,
He wroux sa wyse, and sa awysé,
That his land fyrst weil stablyt he.

Barbour, x. 300, MS.

Adoun he fel y fold,
That man of michel maught,
And cride;

—"Tristrem be we *saught*,
And have min londes wide."

Sir Tristrem, p. 163.

A-S. *saecht*, *seht*, id. Wurdon *sachte*, Erant reconciliati, Chron. Sax. A. 1077. This is the part. of *sehtian*, id., reconciliare, componere. Hence *saechtlian*, id., litem componere, which is far more probably the origin of E. *settle*, as used to denote the removal of variance or disturbance, than *settle*, a seat, referred to by Dr. Johns.

A-S. *set-an*, *sett-an*, also signifies, componere; sedare, pacare. Both this *v.* and *seht-ian* are radically the same with Isl. *saecht-asl*, reconciliari, amicitiam contrahere; whence *samsaecht*, Isl. *saechtmal*, a covenant. *Syith* and *assyith* are to be traced to the same fountain: as denoting the atonement made, or fine paid, for procuring reconciliation.

2. At ease, in peace, undisturbed.

Now lat vs change scheildis, sen we bene *saucht*
Grekis ensenyeis do we counterfete.

Doug. Virgil, 52, 6.

i.e., Since we are presently without disturbance, our enemies being at a distance.

A. Bor. *saft*, hearts ease; "to be at *saft*, to be easy and contented; also reconciled;" Grose. This is merely the S. word corr. in the E. pronunciation, in the same manner as *Laugh*, *Laughter*, &c.

Perhaps Su.-G. *sackta*, tranquillus, pacificus, may be viewed as rather allied to *saetta*, reconciliari, than to Goth. *sef*, tranquility, which Ihre considers as the root. Hence *sackta*, quietly, gently; *sackta*, to allay, to compose; *sacktmogig*, pacific. *Osackit*, inquietude, which nearly resembles S. *saucht*, is still used. Gael. *sieghai*, quiet, seems allied.

SAUCHT, SAUGHT, s. Ease, tranquility, S.

"S. Bor. To sit in *saucht*, to live in peace and quiet; and, to live in *unsaucht*, i.e., trouble;" Rudd.

For as her mind began to be at *saught*,
In her fair face ilk sweet and bonny draught
Come to themselves. —

Ross's Helenore, p. 32.

"Better *saught* wi' little aught, nor care wi' mony a cow;" S. Prov.; Ferguson, p. 8; i.e., peace, with little in one's possession.

A-S. *sahte*, *seht*, peace, friendship, reconciliation; Isl. *saett*, id. V. the part. Teut. *saecht*, tranquillus, pacificus; *saecht-en*, *saechtigh-en*, mitigare, lenire. Gael. *sogh*, prosperity, ease, pleasure; *sioth*, peace, quietness.

SAUCHNING, SAUGHTENING, SAWCHNYNG, s.

1. Reconciliation, agreement, pacification.

Made was the *saughtening*,
And alle forgerve bidene.

Sir Tristrem, p. 104.

Nor I beleif na freyndschip in thy handis,
Nane sic trety of *sauchning* nor cunnandis
My son Lausus band vp with the perfray.

Doug. Virgil, 353, 17.

2. A state of quietness or rest.

Wpon him self mekill trawail he tais;
The gret battail compleit apon him gais;
In the forbreyt he retornyt full oft:
Quham euir he hyt thair *sauchnyng* was wnsoft.

Saughtning, Edit. 1643.

3. Agreement, settlement of terms, Selkirks.

"Bot scho skyrit to knuife lownly or siccarlye on *thilke sauchning*." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

Literally, their rest was not soft; a contradictory phrase, meant more emphatically to express that the persons referred to had a hard fall, or a severe fate.

SAUCHTER, SAWSCHIR, s. Prob., a Saltier, or St. Andrew's Cross.

"*Marche stanis markit with the sauchter.*"—"Ane gret grey stane with ane sawschir, abow," i.e., above. *Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.*

Gael. *seachter* denotes the number seven. But more probably a corr. of Fr. *sautoir*, Saltier of St. Andrew's cross.

SAUDALL, s. A companion, a mate; Lat. *sodal-is*.

—The bird into the breir,
Dois cry vpon his *saudall* deir,
With mony schirm and schattir.
Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii.

To SAUF, v. a. To save.

I sall thi kyndnes quyte,
And *sau*f thyn honoure.
Gawan and Gol., iv. 8.
Fr. *sau*f, safe; Lat. *salv-o*.

SAUF, TO SAUF, prep. Saving, except.

In-tyl Albyone be-lywe
He come, quhare nowthire man na wywe
To *sau*f geawntis thare he fand.
Wyntown, iii. 3. 59.

SAUFAND, SAULFFING, prep. Except, q. *saving*.

"That this parliament be dissoluit now, *sau*fand that the persounis that salbe nemmyt—sall haue provere quhill this Setterday cum viij daies to avise & conclud vppone the materis abone writtin." *Parl. Ja. III., 1478, Ed. 1814, p. 122.*

—"The personis—remittit and dischargeit for all crymes, &c. *saulffing* in sa fer as the said remissioun and dischaarge mycht extend to the murtheris of our saidis dearest gudeschir and uncle," &c. *Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 160.*

[SAUFLY, adv. Safely, Barbour, x. 484.]

[SAUFTE, SAVITE, s. Safety, Barbour, iii. 183, iv. 536.]

SAUFE, s. Salve, ointment.

—*Pretius inuntment, saufe*, or fragrant pome.—
Doug. Virgil, 401. 41.

SAUGHE, s. The sum given in name of salvage; an old term used in the Border Laws.

"That deliverance shall only be made for the single value of all attemptats committed before the 10th day of September past, and that deliverance shall be made of Double and *Saughe* of all attemptats committed since the said 20th day of September, according to the articles and agreement heretofore taken for both the realms." *Indent, Lord Dacre and the Master of Maxwell, Keith's Hist. App., p. 95.*

The meaning of double and *saughe* is shown by the phrase used by Archbp. Spotiswood, which is certainly synonymous. "That—such as shall be found to be robbed of their goods, be redressed to the double, and with *sau*fer, according to law of marches." V. *SAFER*.

Saughe may be allied to Teut. *saligh-en*, salvere, serve; *saligh*, beatus, felix. I need scarcely say that in S. *l* is very often changed into *u*.

SAUGHIRAN, part. adj. "Lifeless, inactive, sauntering;" *Gl. Picken, Ayr.*

Ir. Gael. *seachran-am*, to go astray, *seachranach*, er-

roneous, straying; C.D. *sejur-a*, to be idle, to trifle, *sejurga*, an idler.

[SAUGH-TREE, s. The willow, S. V. SAUCH.]

SAUL, SAWL, s. 1. The soul, S.

I am commandit, said scho, and I man
Vndo this hare to Pluto consecrate,
And lous the *saul* out of this mortall state.
Doug. Virgil, 124. 50.

A.-S. *saw*l, *sawel*, Isl. *sna*l, Moes.-G. *saiwala*, id. Alem. *sele*, *se*la, *seulu*, anima; Su.-G. *sia*el, Isl. *sia*l, *sala*; Dan. *sia*l; Germ. *seele*; Belg. *siele*; A.-S. *saw*ul, *saw*l, id.; *sawle*, Chaucer, Yorksh.

In all the examples given by Lye, A.-S. *saw*l appears only as signifying the spirit, or intellectual part of man, as contradistinguished from the body. But it also occurs as denoting animal life, as in *Matt. vi. 25*. "Is not, *seo saw*l *sele* *thonne mete*, the life more than meat?"

Wachter observes, on Germ. *seele*, that it signifies both animal life, and the soul as including all its affections and propensities; Sensus ab anima ad animum prolatus. From Schilter, however, there is no evidence of Alem. *sele* having been used in the inferior sense.

The Moes.-G. term, *saiwala*, is undoubtedly the most ancient. It occurs in both significations; as denoting animal life in the passage quoted above, according to the version of Ulphilas; "*Niu saiwala mais ist fodeinai*; Is not the life more than meat?" In other places, it denotes the soul strictly so called; "*Mikileid saiwala meina Fan*; My soul doth magnify my Lord;" *Luke, i. 46*. Also in *Joh. xii. 27*. "Now is, *saiwala meina gadrobnoda*, my soul troubled."

Junius, in his Gothic Glossary, supposes that the term *saiwala* is formed from *śaw*, vivo, and A.-S. *wala*, fons, as signifying that the soul is the fountain of life. But an etymon is always extremely doubtful, when the term is supposed to be formed from two words in different languages; or in languages which, although they may have been originally the same, have been long disjoined from each other.

Lye throws out a conjecture, that Moes.-G. *saiwala*, or, as he supposes it to have been pronounced, *saiw-ala*, may be connected with Isl. *se*fe, mens, animus, also vita; as Moes.-G. *ai* had the same sound with Isl. *e* long. He does not pretend to give the sense of *ala*; leaving it uncertain whether it was a mere termination, or some significative term. This learned writer had not observed what might have seemed to strengthen his etymological conjecture, that A.-S. *se*fa, has precisely the same signification with Isl. *se*fe,—intelligentia, mens, animus; Lye.

2. Mettle, spirit; as, "He has na hauf a *saul*," he has no spirit in him, S.

[3. A vulgar oath; as, "By my *saul*," Mearns.]

SAULES, adj. Dastardly, mean, S. q. without soul. V. COCKLAN.

SAULL PREIST. V. COMMONTIE, s. sense 1.

SAULL-PROW, s. Spiritual profit, benefit of the soul.

Be the pilgrimage compleit, I pas for *sau*ll-prow.
Gawan and Gol., i. 21.

V. *Prow*.

[SAUL, SALD, part. pa. Sold, Mearns.]

SAULFFING, prep. Except. V. SAUF-AND.

SAULLIE, SAULIE, s. A hired mourner, one who walks in procession before a funeral company, S.

"That no deule weedes be given to Heralds, Trumpeters, or *Saulies*, except by the Earls and Lords, and their wives. And the number of the *Saulies* to be according to the number of the deule weedes, under the paine of ane thousand pounds." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, c. 25, s. 12. Murray.

How come mankind, when lacking woe,
In *Saulie's* face their hearts to show!

Ferguson's Poems, p. 98.

The name might seem to have had its rise from the *deule weedes* appropriated to them, from A.-S. *sal*, black. But if we should suppose, that, in the time of Popery, these mourners, during their procession, chaunted prayers, the name might be supposed to originate from their frequent repetition of *Salve Regina*.

[**SAUNT, s.** A saint, Orkn.]

To SAUR, v. n. To savour. V. SAWER.

Now, mony a rantin feast, weel stor'd,
*Saur*s sweetly on the rustic board.

Picken's Poems, l. 79.

SAUR, SAURIN, s. The smallest quantity or portion of any thing, Upp. Clydes.; probably q. a *savour*, as we speak of a *tasting* in the same sense.

SAURLESS, adj. Insipid, tasteless, Moray.
V. SARELESS.

SAUT, s. Salt, S.

"Before ye chuse a friend, eat a peck of *saut* wi' him;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 18; i.e., be thoroughly acquainted with him.

This pronunciation is pretty general in the north of E., as in Westmorel. Yorks.; also in Lancash. V. GL. Teut. *saut*, *sout*, *sal*; Kilian.

[**SANT, adj.** Severe, troublesome, costly, S.
V. SALT, *adj.*]

To SAUT, v. a. 1. To salt, to put in pickle, S.

2. To snib, to put down, to check, Aberd.; q. to make one feel as if laid in pickle, or experience a sensation similar to that excited by salt when applied to a sore.

3. To heighten in price; as, "I'll *saut* it for you," I will make you pay dear for it, S.
V. SALT, *adj.*

[4. To punish, to take revenge; as, "I'll *saut* him for that trick yet," Banffs.]

[**SAUT-BACKET, s.** A salt-box, Clydes., Banffs.]

[**SAUT-FAT, s.** A salt cellar, S.]

[**SAUT TO ane's KAIL.** 1. *No to hae saut to ane's kail*, to be in great poverty, S.]

"They mak sic a din about *saving*, *saving*, that I think in a wee while they'll no leave him *saut* to his *kail*." *Petticoat Tales*, ii. 164.

[2. *No to mak saut to ane's kail*, to make almost nothing by one's work or professional exertion, S.]

SAUT ON ane's TAIL. To cast or lay saut on ane's tail, to get hold of one, S.

"You will ne'er cast saut on his tail," S. Prov.

"That is, he is clean escap'd;" Kelly, p. 380.

"His intelligence is so good, that were you coming near him with soldiers, or constables, or the like, I shall answer for it, you will never lay saut on his tail." *Redgauntlet*, ii. 267.

This may merely signify that one person has got beyond the reach of another. But it is not improbable, from the great use made of salt in religious ceremonies, that the phrase refers to some superstition, supposed perhaps to prevent or counteract magical influence, the memory of which is now lost.

SAUTER, s. A saltier in heraldry.

Suppriset with a surget, he beris hit in sable,
With a *sauter* engreled, of silver full shene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 24.

SAUTIE, s. The name given to a species of flounder, Edin. and Mearns. V. SALTIE.

[**SAUVETIE, s.** Safety. V. under SAUF.]

SAUYN, s. An errat. for *Saysin*, seizin.

—Quhiddir fleis thou now, Enee!

Leif neuer, for schame, thus desolate and waist

Thy new alliance promist the in haist,

Of Lavinia the spousing chalmers at hand,

And al his ilk regioun and this land, —

My richt hand sal the *sauyn* gif, quod he.

Doug. Virgil, 342, 10.

"For *saving*, and that for *sare*;" Rudd. But perhaps this is an error for *sasyn*, i.e., seizin, corporal possession.

In consequence of examining the MSS., I find that, although *saving* is the word in that used by Rudd., in the oldest MS. it is *saysin*.

SAVENDLE, adj. Strong, sufficient, secure; as, in giving orders about any work, it is commonly said, "Mak it very *savendle*;" Roxb.

From the same origin perhaps with *Savendie*. But V. SOLVENDIE.

SAVIE, s. Knowledge, experience, sagacity, Loth. Fr. *savoir*, id.

SAVIE, adj. Possessing sagacity or experience, ib.

SAVENDIE, s. Understanding, sagacity, experience, Loth., Ayrs.

This word more nearly resembles Fr. *savant*, skilful, learned, of great experience.

SAVING-TREE, s. The sabine, a plant, S.

Saving-tree—is said to kill the foetus in the womb.

—It takes its name from this,—as being able to *save* a young woman from shame.—This is what makes gardeners and others wary about giving it to females." *Gall. Encycl.*

In E., however, it is denominated *Savin*, as well as *Sabine*: and the former seems the most ancient form of the word, as corresponding with A.-S. *safine*, Teut. *sarcbloom*, Germ. *sevenbaum*, Su.-G. *sæfienboom*,

id. This form of the word is also confirmed by Prompt. Parv. "*Sauyent* tre. Sabina." They are all supposed to originate from Lat. *sabina*-a. This is written L. B. *savin*-a. In Fr. both *sabine* and *savinier* are used.

The ancient Romans seem to have ascribed virtues to this plant somewhat of a similar kind. Of the Savine Pliny says: "It driveth back and keepeth down all swelling impostumes. Applied outwardly, it draweth dead infants out of the bodie; but no lesse it worketh, being but received by way of perfume." Hist. B. xxiv. c. 11.

- * **SAVOUR, s.** A term used in S., especially with respect to preaching the gospel, equivalent to Fr. *onction*.

The E. language has no word exactly corresponding. Hence *onction* has of late been adopted from the Fr. *Savour* occurs in 2 Cor., ii. 15, in a sense very nearly the same. What is there said in relation to God, is, in our use of the term, transferred to those who know the power of divine truth. Hence,

- * **SAVOURY, adj.** Possessing *onction*, S. V. **SAIRLES**, which is used in a sense directly opposite.

- SAW, SAWE, s.** 1. A word, saying; often applied to a proverb; *an old saw*, S. O.E. id.

In fragil flesche your febill sode is saw; —
Nurist with sleuth, and mony vnsenly saw.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 93. 15.

Sé that thy saw be sicker as thy seill.

Stewart, Bannatyne Poems, p. 149.

A.-S. *saga*, *sage*, dictum, dictio, from *sag-an*, dicere.

2. A discourse, an address.

All thai consentyt till that saw.
And than in till a litill thraw,
Thair iiii bataillis ordanyt thai.

Barbour, xi. 302, MS.

This term is used to denote a pretty long speech made by Robert Bruce to his army, on the day preceding the battle of Bannockburn.

3. Language in general.

Allsua set I myne intent,
Fra that I sene had storis sere,
In Cronnyklys, qnare thai wrytten were,
Thare matere in-tyl fowrne to draw,
Off Latyne in-tyl Ynglys sawe.

Wynatoun, i. Prol. 30.

4. A sentence, a legal decision; or perhaps rather a testimony given in a court of law.

Se meikle tressone, sa mony partial sawis,
Sa littill resone, to help the common cawis,
That all the lawis ar not set by ane bene;
Sic feniet flawis, sa mony wasit wawis,
Within this land was never hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43.

"So many partial sentences or decrees;" Ibid., p. 252, N. But it seems doubtful, whether this phrase be not rather meant to denote the testimony given by witnesses before judgment is passed. Thus *partial sawis* may signify the evidence of witnesses who have sworn falsely; or who have received what our law calls partial counsel, as having been instructed what to say.

The cognates of this word are used in a forensic sense in various Northern languages. Dan. *sag*, an action, a suit, a process. *Fœre sag moden*, to see one at law. A.-S. *sage*, a witness, *saga*, a testimony. *Ilu*

fela sayena; How many things they witness; *Quam multa testimonia*; Matt. xxvii. 13. Germ. *sag-en*, to give evidence in a court of law, to confess, to denounce; *sage-man*, an informer, an accuser; *aussage*, a judicial confession, the deposition of witnesses; Su.-G. *sægnarting*, the place of judgment, in which sentence is pronounced, or rather where witnesses are heard; Leg. Westro-Goth. ap. Ihre, vo. *Sæga*.

5. An oracle, a prediction of a deity; also, a foreboding, a presage.

Thus Juno says;

Bot now approachis to that innocent knycht
Ane fereful end, he sal to dede be dycht;
Or than my sawis ar voyde of verite.

Doug. Virgil, 341, 16.

And in relation to Venus it is said—

—All other thingis thou knawis
Is now conforme vnto thy moderis sawis.

Ibid., 31, 28.

A.-S. *sage*, "praesagium, a divining, a foretelling;" Somner. From the resemblance, one might almost suppose that the Romans had borrowed their name for a wise woman, or witch, *saga*, from the Goths.

This word, especially as denoting a proverb, an old saying, evidently proves its near relation to Isl. Su.-G. Alem. Franc. *saga*, a narration, a history, whether true or false; the name given by the Icelanders to all the ancient annals of their country, and history of their ancestors, whether transmitted by tradition, or in the rude songs composed in early ages. A.-S. *sage* also signifies a tale; whence *sage-man*, *sag-man*, "delator, the tale-teller, the talesman;" Teut. *sæghe*, fabula, narratio; Moes.-G. *insagt*, id. V. SAYARE.

- To **SAW, v. a.** To sow, in its various senses, S.; [part. pr. *sawin*, used also as a s.]

—Armouris, swerdis, speris, and scheildis
I sal do saw and strow ouer al the feildis.

Doug. Virgil, 227, 10.

Saw is also used for the part. pa.

In fragil flesche your febill sode is saw.

Ibid., Prol. 93. 13

Moes.-G. *sai-an*, A.-S. *saw-an*, Su.-G. Isl. *saa*, Alem. *sau-en*, Germ. *sa-en*, Dan. *saa-e*, id.

- To **SAW out, v. n.** To sow for grass, S.

"The sweepings of the hayloft, or gleanings from the barn floor, and hay stack, half ripened, ill cleaned, and often musty, with a few pounds of clover seeds, or perhaps without any other seeds whatever; thereby scattered over the soil, forms frequently what is termed *sawing out*." Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 151.

- SAWER, SAWOUR.** 1. A sower, S. Belg. *zaaijer*, id.

2. A propagator, metaph. used.

—"But als the publict quietnes hes bein brokin, and divers troublis hes interuenit; out of quihill, as Almighty God hes deliverit and preseruit hir Majestie from tyme to tyme, even sa hes he manifested hir Hienes meaning and intention to hir loving subjectis, and the *sawours* of sic seditious rumours to appeir, as thai wer indeed, calumniatoris and untrew spekaris." Keith's Hist., p. 572.

- To **SAW, v. a.** Either for *save*; or *say*, in the sense of *address*.

—Amyd the ful mischeuous flicht,
The grete slaughter and routis takand the flicht,
On horsbak in this Tarehone baldly draw,
Willful his pepil to support and saw.

Doug. Virgil, 391, 4.

SAW, s. A salve, an ointment, S.

"Ye hae a *saw* for ilka sair," S. Prov. Kelly gives it quite in an E. form; "You have a *salve* for every sore;" "Spoken to those who are ready at their answers, apologies, and excuses." P. 367.

"*Saw*, salve, plaister;" Gl. Picken.

SAWCER, s. A maker or vender of sauces.

"In a case betwixt Jo. Scot, the *Sawcer* of Edinburgh, and one Hog, found that the principal lands being disposed by a base infetment, and the acquirer of the lands being in possession thirty or forty years, and thereafter being evicted from him by a decreet; the said acquirer has recourse to the warrandice," &c. A. 1666. Fount. Suppl. Dec. ii. p. 424.

Fr. *sawcier*, id. Celu qui compose ou qui vend des sauces. Dict. Trev. The term, as Roquefort remarks, was originally applied to an officer in the king's kitchen, who had charge of the sauces and apiceries, A. 1317. *Sawcier* is used as synon. with *Epicier*; L. B. *Salsarius*. V. Du Cange.

It is a curious trait of the more simple mode of living in the capital, even in Charles II.'s time, that it could give sustenance only to one maker of sauces, who is therefore distinctively designed the *Sawcer* of Edinburgh.

SAWCHYNG, Wallace, x. 332. Perth Edit. V. SAUCHNING.

SAWELY, Wallace, i. 198. [An errat. for *Fawely*, q. v.]

To SAWER, SAWR, SAUR, SARE, v. n. To savour, used both in a good and a bad sense.

And feldis ar strowyt with flouris,
Weill *sawerand*, of ser colouris.

Barbour, xvi. 70, MS.

Fy, quoth the feynd, thou *sauris* of blek,
Go clenge thé clene and cum to me.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 32.

It weel will *saur* wi' the gude brown yill.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 169.

"It is kindly that the pock *sare* of the herring;"

Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 20.

Sibb. refers to Lat. *saur*, sordes, sterces. But it is merely *savour*, Fr. *savourer*, used in a general sense; from Lat. *sapor*.

SAWR, s. 1. Savour; pl. *sauris*.

Full *sauris* suet and swyth thai culd thame bring.
King Hart, l. 53.

[2. Stench, disgust, Clydes., Banffs.]

3. A gentle breeze; a term used on the Frith of Clyde; synon. *Caver*.

Applied in a metaph. sense to the motion of the air, q. a *savour* of wind, a slight breath.

[4. Wit, spirit, pluck, Clydes.]

[SAWRLESS, *adj.* Without wit or spirit, Clydes., Banffs. V. SARELESS.]

[SAWFF, *v. imper.* May he save, save, Barbour, ii. 145.]

[SAWFFLY, *adv.* Safely, Barbour, iii. 359.]

[SAWFTE, *s.* Safety, *ibid.*, iv. 536.]

[SAWIN. 1. As a *part.*, sowing.

—"Friend, hae ye been mawin,
When ither folk are busy *sawin*."
Burns, Dr. Hornbook, st. 8.

2. As a *s.*, the act of sowing; as, "The *sawin*'s late the year," S.]

SAWINS, s. pl. Saw-dust, S.

This is merely a verbal noun, formed as originally expressive of the operation of sawing: like Dan. *saugen*, a sawing of wood, Wolff.

SAWIS, 3rd. p. sing. Either for *says* or *schaws*, i.e., shews, represents.

"Humely menis, & complains, & *sawis*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15.

SAWISTAR, s. A sawyer, Aberd. Reg.

[SAWR, *s.* Savour, smell, etc. V. under SAWER.]

SAWSLY, adv. Prob. sweetly, used ironically.

— Thou lyes *sawslly* in saffron back and syde.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57.

Germ. *suss*, Alem. *suazzi*, A.-S. *suaes*, sweet; *suaeslice*, proprie, Sommer; or perhaps, q. in *sauce*, or pickle.

SAWT, s. An assault. V. SALT.

SAWTH, v. Saveth.

His thie sonnys of Wallace was full fayne;
Thai held him lost, yit God him *sawth* agayne.
Wallace, ii. 418, MS.

Edit. 1648, *sawed*.

SAX, adj. Six, S.

My pleugh is now thy bairn-time a';
Four gallant brutes as e'er did draw;
Forbye *sax* mae, I've sell't awa.

Burns, iii. 144.

Moes-G. *saihs*, id. *Sez* is commonly used by our old writers.

SAXPENCE, s. Sixpence, S.; Gl. Shirr.

SAXT, adj. Sixth.

I traist to sé the day ye sall be schent,
That for thir faultis K. James the *Saxt* sall hang you.
Nicol Burne, Chron. S. P. iii. 461.

SAXTE', SEXTIE, adj. Sixty, S.

Saxt he led off nobill men in wer.
Wallace, ix. 1719, MS.

Moes-G. *saihetis*, id.

Among the crowd was Johny Gass,—
Rever'd aboon the common class,—
John had seen *saxty* summers past.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 80.

[To SAX, *v. a.* To scarify with a razor or other sharp instrument, Shetl. Isl. *sax*, a knife.]

[SAXIE, *s.* Hacks or rents in the feet, occasioned by exposure to alternate wet and drought, Shetl.]

SAXON SHILLING. A shilling of British money, Highlands of S.

"A shilling Sterling is by the Highlanders termed a *Saxon Shilling*." Saxon and Gael, i. 3.
Gael. *sgillin Shasgunach*, English shilling, Shaw; whereas *sgillin Albanach*, [i.e., a shilling Scots] signifies a penny.

*To SAY, *v. n.* *I yow say*, I tell you; *said me*, told me, said to me.

—The toun, as *I yow say*,
Wes throw gret force of fechtung tane.

Barbour, xiv. 224, MS.

This is an A.-S. idiom. *Sege me*, dic mihi; *Seegath me*, dicite mihi; *me* being the dative as well as the accusative case in A.-S.

To SAY *awa*, *v. n.* [1. To ask a blessing; as, when the family are seated and the meal ready, the wife says "*Say awa*, guid-man," Perth., Aberd.]

2. To fall to, to begin to eat; a vulgar invitation where no blessing is asked; as, "*Say awa*, noo," *ibid.*] W. Beattie's Tales.

[SAY-AWA, *s.* Loquacity, "gift of the gab," Banffs.]

SAYARE, *s.* An author, a poetical writer.

The *sayare* eik suld wele consider this,
His mater, and quham to it intillit is.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 271, 34.

He is here speaking of the Heroic style of writing.

For ethar is, quha list syt down and mote,
Ane vther *sayaris* faltis to spye and note,
Than but offence or falt thame self to wryte.

Ibid. Exclam., 485, 42.

Either immediately from A.-S. *saeg-an*, narrare, or from *sage*, narratio; whence *sage-man*, delator. V. SAW, *s.*

Nearly allied both to *sayare* and *sage-man*, is O. E. *segger*. R. of Brunne, speaking of his translation of Langtoft's Chronicle, says:—

I mad nocht for no disours,
Ne for no *seggers* no harpours,
Bot for the luf of symple men,
That strange Inglis can not ken.

ProL xcix.

Hearne renders the term, "*sayers*, historians." R. Brunne had undoubtedly the minstrels, the hereditary chroniclers of the nation, especially in his eye. The only sense given of *disours*, in the Gl., is *discourse*. But it evidently signifies *rehearsers*, *tale-tellers*; Fr. *discur*, a speaker. As a poet was called a *Makare*, because he composed, he might be designed a *Sayare*, or *Segger*, because he recited his compositions; unless the name was from *saga*, *sage*, as descriptive of the general character of these works, which were merely rhetorical histories or narrations.

SAYN, *s.* Saying.

Thre yer as thus the rewm stud in gud pess:
Off this *sayn* my wordis for to cess,
And forthyr furth off Wallace I will tell,
In till his lyff quhat awentur yeit fell.

Wallace, viii. 1612, MS.

Of this *saying* me worthis for to cease.

Edit. 1648.

Me worthis, i.e., it is necessary for me, may have been the reading of some other MS.

Sayn, however, may possibly denote felicity; in reference to peace; Germ. *seyen*, benedictio.

To SAY, SEY, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To assay, to put to trial, S.

It is also O.E. "Put of your hosen, you shall *saye* a newe payre." *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 329, a.

"They were well *sayed*, ere they past out of VOL IV.

Scotland, and that by their own provocation, but ever they tint." *Pitcottie*, p. 148.

I had not raschly enterprint,—
Nor yit had *seyd* the archer-craft.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 15.

Tentasse, Lat. vera.

False feckless foulmart, lo here a defiance;
Go *sey* thy science; do, Droigh, what thou do [dow].
Palsgr. & Montgom., *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 4.

Contr. from Fr. *essay-er*; this from Arm. *essaia*, *id.*

2. To endeavour, to attempt, S. V. SEY.

I *sey'd* anes to cast aff my coat,
The thoughts o't had sae het me.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 230.

SAYAR, *s.* One who assays metals.

"The said James sall haue fredome and priuilege to prent golde and siluire with the kingis irlis, as he did of before, he gevand to the kingis grace fre of ilk punde wecht of cunyeit money xx schillingis, except the warlanis fe, the *sayaris* fe, and the sykaris [*r. synkaris*] of the irlis fee to be paid of the kingus pursas." *Acts Ja. V.*, 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 317.

SAY, SAYE, *s.* 1. A bucket, or vessel for carrying water, Inverness, Orkn.; a milk-pail, Dumfr.

"Of the samin wyse thair be ordanit thre or foure *says* to the commoun vse, and vi. or may cleikis of irlin, to draw downe timber and ruitis that ar fyrir." *Acts Ja. I.*, 1426, c. 83, *Edit.* 1566. *Saye*, c. 63. Murray.

This term occurs in Aberd. Reg., and in such connection as to throw some light on that obscure term *sasteing*, Wallace, ii. 41.

—"Ane cumycone, ane bukat, *say & say stynng*," &c. A. 539, V. 16.

The *sasteing* is therefore a pole used for carrying the *say*, or larger water-vessel, perhaps a cask, on the shoulders.

The *soicens-say* is supported by two bars laid across the tub, or permanently attached to the *say* itself, Aberd.

This term occurs in the National Records.

Item, solut. pro uno vase vocat. *Say* ad coquinam regis. Lib. Empt. A. 1511, in Pub. Archiv.

2. A small tub, S.B., Ayrs. "*Sey* or *Sae*, a shallow tub, used in cheese-making;" Gall. Encycl.

From Fr. *seau* it appears that O.E. *soo* has been formed. "*Soo*, a vessell, [Fr.] *cvuo*;" i.e., an open tub, a vat. *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 65, a.

A. Bor. "*so* or *soa*, a tub with two ears to carry on a *stang*;" *Ray's Coll.*, p. 66. V. STRING, STENG.

Su.-G. *saa*, *id.* situla, vas, quo aqua portatur; Isl. *saa*, majusculum quodvis vas, Ol. Lex. Run. The Fr. use *seau*, in the same sense, which is most probably from the Goth. Wachter observes, that, with the ancient Germans, *sao* denoted water; hence Ihre supposes that *saa*, as signifying a vessel for holding water, naturally derives its origin.

SAY, *adv.* So; S. *sae*.

"It was nocht posselie to thaim to haif comperit & to haif instructit and informit thair procuratouris in *say* lie & wychtie [weighty] causis concerning thair lif, landis, heretage, and gudis." *Acts Mary*, 1542, E. 1814, p. 416.

[SAYN, *s.* Saying. V. under SAY, *v.*]

SAYND, s. Message or messenger.

For his saynd till thaim send he.
And that in hy assemblyt then,
Passand, I weyne, a thousand men.

Barbour, v. 196, MS.

"Saind is a messenger or message;" *Clav. Yorka.*
A.-S. *sand*, missio, legatio, also legatus. *Send*, is
used so as to signify an embassy, *S. B. Sonde, O. E.*

The fond hue here *sande*
Adronque by the stronde
That shulde Horne brynge.

Geste King Horn, Ritson's E. M. R., ii. 132.

If he wild mak a werk of fyne,
Send your *sand* to seke Merlyne.

R. Bruane, App. to Pref., clxxxix.

SAYNDIS-MAN, s. A messenger.

I rede ane sayndis man ye send to yone senyeour.
Gawan and Gol., ii. 2.

Mr. Pinkerton leaves the first part of the word
sayndis, as occurring here, for explanation. But
it evidently ought to be printed *sayndisman*, from A.-S.
sandes-man, nuntius; from *sandes* the genit. of *sand*,
a message, and *man*, i.e., one employed to deliver
a message, Isl. *sandeman*, id. ap. *lhre, vo. Saenad.*
V. SAYND.

[SAYR, *adj.* and *s.* Sore, &c. V. SAIR.]

[SAYR, *adv.* Sorely, *Barbour, i. 440.*]

SC. Words not found with this orthography,
may be looked for under *Sk*.

• **SCAB, s.** 1. The itch, as it appears in the
human body, *S.*

2. Metaph., any gross offence, *synon. out-
breaking.*

"It is only God's guardle, euen his sauing grace,
which hath kept my life from *scab* & *scandale*." *Z.*
Boyd's Last Battell, p. 989.

To SCABBLE, *v. n.* To scold, *Buchan.*

Wae wags ye, chiel, whare hae ye been,
Ye've gottin sic a drabblin?
To gar me rise in sic a teen
An' pit my tongue a-scabblin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

If not corr. from *E.* to *equable*, formed, like the *E.*
v. itself, from the more primitive *Su.-G. karbbt-a*, *Mod.*
Sax. kabbel-a, *rixari*, *altercari*, by prefixing the sibil-
ation.

SCABYNIS, s. pl. Assessors; or analogous
to *Councillors* in Scottish burghs.

"Anent the supplicacioun gevin in before the
lordis of artiklis & of consale, in the behalf of the
burrow masteris [burgomasters], *scabyne*, and con-
sale of the toune of Middleburghe in Zeland, tuich-
ande the residence and staple of the merchandis and
merchandise of this realme of Scotlande to be haldin at
the said toune of Middleburghe for certaineris tocum,"
&c. *Acts Ja. V., 1536, Ed. 1814, p. 305.*

L. B. *Scabini, Scabinii*, sic olim dicti iudicum As-
sessores, atque adeo Comitum, qui vices iudicum, ob-
stant. The term occurs in the Capitularia of Charle-
magne, A. 805, and 813. Postquam *Scabini* cum
(latronem) dijudicaverint, non est licentia Comitibus vel
Vicariis ei vitam concedere. *Du Cange.*

SCAD, s. 1. Any colour slightly or obliquely
seen, properly, by reflexion; or the reflexion
itself, *S.*

"Your cross is of the colour of heaven;—and that
dye and colour dow abide fair weather, and neither be
stained nor cast the colour; yea it reflects a *scad*, like
the cross of Christ." *Rutherford's Lett. P. ii. ep. 23.*

But whan, owre Calton-hill, the sun
Comes glimmeran like the twilight,
The wights, dispos'd for e'ning-sun,
Flee frae the *scad* o' daylight.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 53.

2. A gleam, *S. O.*

"We came to the eastern side of Loudoun-hill, the
trysted place, shortly after the first *scad* of the dawn."
R. Gilhaize, iii. 93.

"*Scades* o' light, flares or flashes of light;" *Gall.*
Encycl.

3. *Scad* is also used to denote the variegated
scum of mineral water, *S.*

Evidently the same with *E. shade*, as a *shade* of blue,
green, &c.; A.-S. *scade*, Germ. *schutte*, umbra.
Hence, as *Wachter* observes, *schetz*, *E. sketch* of a thing,
because it is shadowed out. *Johnson* derives the *E.*
word from Lat. *schedula*.

To SCAD, SKAD, *v. a.* 1. To scald, *S. Fr.*
eschaud-er, id.

2. To heat by fire, without allowing the liquid
absolutely to boil, *S.* V. SKAUDE, *v.*

3. To heat in any way; to boil, *Roxb.*

[4. To disgust, to fret, *Banffs.*

5. To soil by frequent use, *ibid.*]

SCAD, SKAUDE, *s.* 1. A scald, a burn caused by
hot liquor, *S.*

[2. A disgust, a vulgar name for tea, *S.*;
vexation, *Banffs.*]

[SCADDED, SCADDIT, *adj.* 1. Scalded, par-
boiled, *S.*

2. Vexed, disgusted, fretted, *Banffs.*

3. Soiled, faded, *ibid.*]

SCADDED BEER, or ALE. A drink made of
hot beer or ale, with the addition of a little
meal, nearly of the consistence of gruel,
Roxb.

SCADDED WHEY. A dish used in the houses
of farmers, made by boiling *whey* on a slow
fire, by which a great part of it coagulates
into a curdy substance, *ibid.* *Synon. Flee-
tins*, also *Flot-whey*.

SCADDEM, *s.* A bad smith; thus, "He's
naething but a *scaddem*," *Teviotd.*

This seems merely a cant term, as if denoting that
he could do no more in the way of his profession than
to *scald*, instead of perfecting any work; like *Burnein*,
q. v.

SCADLIPS, *s.* Broth, containing a very
small portion of barley, *S.B.*, and on this
account more apt to burn the mouth; *q.*
scald lips.

There will be sheep-heads, and a haggize,
And scaddips to sup till ye're fow.
Ritson's S. Songs, l. 211.

SCADDAW, SCADDOW, s. A shadow, Ettr.
For., Lanarks.

"The moon was hingin' o'er the dark brows of
Hopertooty, and the lang black scaddaws had an eiry
look." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 140.

The eerie scaddaws o' the aiks
Fell black ower the skinklan grun'.
Old Ballad, Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 153.

A.-S. *scadu*, *scaduwe*, id.

SCADLING, s. A kind of dressed skin;
the same with *Scalding*, q. v.

"Small wnwollit skynnis sic as hoyg schorlingis,
scadlingis, and fuitfail." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538. V. 16.

SCAFF, SKAFFIN, s. 1. A term used by
the vulgar to denote provisions, food of any
kind. *Fine scaff*, excellent provision, S.

We'll ripe the pouch, and see what *scaff* is there;
I wat, when I came out, it wasna bare.

Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

—*Scaff* and *raff* ye ay sall ha!

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 363.

2. Expl. "merriment, diversion," *Sibb. Gl.*

Sibb. conjectures that it originally signified feasting.
V. next word.

To SCAFF, v. a. To sponge, to collect by
dishonourable means. V. **SKAFF**.

"They *scaffed* throche all Scotland, oppressand the
leall men als weill as the theiff, for their particular
commoditie." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 512.

"Ordanis"—that thar be nae "bygging of mair
vittail nor sustenis thaim self, and topping of the sam-
en, *scaffyng* thair nythbouris." *Aberd. Reg.*, xvi. c. 15.

SCAFFAR, s. A parasite.

"He commandit all idill pepil, as juglaris, menstralis,
bardis, & *scaffaris*, othir to pas out of the realme, or
ellis to fynd sum craft to wyn thair leiffyng." *Bellend.*
Cron. B. ix. c. 18. Mimos, histriones, bardos, parasitos,
Boeth.

Elsewhere this is connected with *scetheouris* or
flatterers.

"He banist all tauernaris, drunkartis, *scaffaris* &
vane *scetheouris*, out of his hous." *Ibid.*, B. xi. c. 7.
Adulatores parasitosque, Boeth.

Sa.-G. *skaffare*, Dan. *skaffer*, Teut. *schaffer*, one who
provides food for others, a steward, a clerk of the
kitchen; L.B. *skapwardus*, from Su.-G. *skap*, provision,
and *warda*, to keep. Alem. *scepf-an*, Germ. *schaff-en*,
procurare; Belg. *schaff-en*, to dress victuals; whence
schaftyd, the time of taking any meal.

The transition, to the sense in which it is here
used, is easy, as denoting one who makes court to
others for the sake of his belly; corresponding to E.
smell-feast, Belg. *pantikker*, Gr. *rapasitos*, from *rapa*
and *erw*, frumentum.

SCAFFERIE, s. Extortion. V. **SKAFRIE**.

[**SCAFFATIS, s. pl.** Scaffolds, Barbour,
xvii. 343: *scaffating*, scaffolding, Accts.
L. H. Treasurer, i. 389, Dickson.]

SCAFFIE, adj. A term applied to a smart
but transient shower, S. O.

"*Scaffie showers*, showers which soon blow by."—
'A caul' *scaff* o' a shower,' a pretty severe shower;"
Gall. Encycl. This is synon. with **SKIFT**, q. v.

SCAFF-RAFF, SCAFF and RAFF, s. Re-
fuse; the same with *Riff-raff*, South of S.
Expl. "rabble," *Gl. Antiquary*. E. *tag-rag*
and *bob-tail*.

"If you and I were at the Withershins' Latch, wi'
ilka ane a gude oak supple in his hand, we wald not
turn back, no for half a dozen o' yon *scaff-raff*." *Guy*
Mannering, ii. 51.

—"And sitting there birling,—wi' a' the *scaff* and
raff o' the water-side." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 104.

Su.-G. *skaf* denotes a mere rag, any thing as it were
shaved off; *raff-a*, to snatch any thing away, to carry
off quickly. But perhaps rather from S. *scaff*, provi-
sion, and A.-S. *reaf-ian*, rapere, q. those who forcibly
carry off the food of others.

To SCAG, v. a. To render putrid by expo-
sure, S. B.

"*Scag*, to have fish spoiled in the sun or air;" *Gl.*
Surv. Moray. Scaggit, part. pa.: as, "a *scaggit* had-
die," a haddock too long kept.

Isl. *skack-a*, iniquare? Or Gael. *sgag-a*, to split, to
shrink.

[**SCAG, s.** Putrid fish, Banffs.]

[**To SCAIGH, v. a.** To obtain by wiles or
mean ways, S. V. **SKAIGH**.]

SCAIL, v. and s. V. **SKAIL**.

SCAIL, s. A sort of tub; or perhaps used
for a basket.

Her maidens brought me forth a *scail*,
Of fine main bread and fowls hail;
With bottles full of finest wine.

Sir Egeir, p. 13.

Skail still signifies a tub; q. v.

To SCAILIE, v. n. To have a squint look.
V. **SKELLIE**.

SCAIRTH, adj. Scarce.

—"That diuerss and sindrie persones—heas wait all
—indirect meanis in slaying of the saidis wyld foulle
and bestiall, quhairby this countrey, being sa plen-
tifullie furnessit of befoir, is becum altogidder *scairth*
of sic wairis." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 236.
Scarce, Ed. 1597.

Whether the term was ever commonly used in this
form I know not; but it nearly resembles Su.-G.
skard-a, imminuere, Isl. *skeril-a*, comminuere, defic-
ere; *skeril-r*, also *skert-r*, diminutio; Dan. *skaar*, id.

SCALBERT, s. "A low-lifed, *scabby-mind-*
ed individual;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Perhaps q. *scabbert*; Teut. *schabbe*, scabies, and
aeril, intoles. In Isl. *ber-skallot*, signifies bald; from
ber, nudus, and *skalle*, cranium.

SCALD, SCAUL, s. 1. A scold; applied to
a person, S.

2. The act of scolding, S. V. **SCOLD**.

[**SCALDER, s.** The Jellyfish, Banffs.]

SCALDING, SKALDING, s. A species of
dressed skin formerly exported from Scot-
land.

"Skynniss vnderwrittin callit in the vulgar tounge scorlingis, *scaldingis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592.

"Flutfalls and *scaldings* ilk thousand," &c. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII., p. 253. *Scaldings*, Rates, A. 1670, p. 75. V. SCORLING.

Qu. if as having the wool taken off by *scalding*?

SCALDRICKS, *s. pl.* Wild mustard, Loth.; *skellies*, synon.

"The long-continued use of the town dung has filled the soil full of every kind of annual weeds, particularly bird seed, or wild mustard, called here *scaldricks*." P. Cramond, Loth. Statist. Acc., i. 217. V. SKELLOCH.

To SCALE, *v. a.* To separate, to part, &c. V. SKAIL.

SCALING, *s.* Act of dispersion. V. under SKAIL, *v.*

SCALE-STAIRS, *s. pl.* Straight flights of steps, as opposed to a stair of a spiral form, S.

"A turnpike stair is—a stair of which the steps are built in a spiral form,—in opposition to straight flights of steps, which are called *scale stairs*." Arnot's Hist. Edin., p. 246, N.

Fr. *escalier*, a staircase; a winding stair.

SCALKT, *pret. v.* Bedaubed.

He *scalkt* him fowlar than a faul;
He said he was ane lichelus bul,
That croynd even day and nicht.

Dunbar, *Maitland Poems*, p. 360.

The term seems to signify, bedaubed; q., he so bearded him with filth, that he made a more ridiculous appearance than a fool with his motley coat. Thus it is the same with *skait*, bedaubed, S. V. SKAIT.

SCALLINGER SILUER. "*Scallinger siluer* and feis;" Aberd. Reg. V., 16, p. 578.

"The small customis & *scallinger syluer* for this year." Ibid. A. 1538, V. 16.

These seem to be both errors for *stallinger*, q. v.

SCALLION, *s.* A leek, Annandale.

This term is used in E. as signifying a kind of onion; Johns. Phillips expl. it, "a kind of shalot or small onion." Lat. *Ascalonitis*.

SCALLYART, *s.* A blow or stroke, W. Loth., Lanarks.; apparently synon. with *Sclaffert*, as properly denoting a stroke with the open hand.

Lat. *skella*, *diverberare palmis*; *skella*, flabrum, *skell-r*, ictus, flabelli aut palmarum sonitu; G. Andr. *Skella hordini*, to slap the door so violently as to make the whole house to shake; Januam sic claudere ut tota domus trepidet; Verel. The sound emitted seems to have originated the term, from Su.-G. *skall-a*, to emit a sharp sound of any kind; whence *skallra*, to rattle.

SCALP, **SCAWP**, *s.* 1. Land of which the soil is very thin, generally above gravel or rock, S. *scawp*, Shirr. Gl.

Plenty shall cultivate ilk *scawp* and moor,
Now lea and bare, because the landlori's poor.
Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 60.

This seems merely a metaph. use of E. *scalp*, from Teut. *schelp*, q. a shell.

2. A bed of oysters or mussels, S.

"Around this little island, commonly called Mickery, there are several oyster *scalps*." Sibb. Fife, N., p. 93.

"On the south side of this part of the Tay, there is a *scalp* of a small kind of mussels, esteemed good bait for the white fish." P. Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Fife, Statist. Acc., viii. 461.

[To **SCALP** *the land*. To pare off the surface of the soil, Orkn., Shetl.]

SCALPY (pron. *Scaupy*), *adj.* A term applied to ground, when the soil is thin, S. V. **SCALP**.

[**SCAM**, *s.* A crack, an injury, Shetl. Dan. *skramme*, id.]

[**SCAMBED**, *adj.* Injured, cracked, *ibid.*]

SCAMBLER, *s.* "[Scottish] A bold intruder upon one's generosity at table;" Johns. V. SKAMLAR.

To SCAME, **SKAUM**, *v. a.* To scorch, S.

"But this wise and valiant M'Donald—wrote to the committee of Murray, then sitting in Auldearn, a charge, with a fiery cross of timber, whereof every point was *scamed* and burnt with fire, commanding all manner of men within that country to rise and follow the king's lieutenant, the lord Marquis of Montrose, under the pain of fire and sword." Spalding, ii. 216. V. SKAUMIT, and Fyre Croce.

SCAMELLS, *s. pl.* The shambles.

—"Upoun the morn they marchit from Leith with displayit bands to Edinburgh, and plantit a gaird-hous at the comon *scamella*." Hist. James the Sext, p. 190. V. SKAMYLL.

SCAMP, *s.* 1. A cheat, a swindler; often used as to one who contracts debt, and runs off without paying it, Loth., Perth.

[2. Idle wandering, lazy working, Banffs.

3. Work done in a hurried, perfunctory manner, Clydes.]

Teut. *schamp-en*, to slip aside, to fly off; whence Fr. *escampe*, a speedy dislodging, a quick retreat, *escamper*, to fly, to retire hastily; E. *scamper*.

[To **SCAMP**, *v. a.* 1. To do work hurriedly or carelessly, S.

2. To go about idly or lazily, S.

3. To play mischievous tricks, Clydes.]

[**SCAMPAN**, **SCAMPIN**, *s.* The act of going about in idleness, S.]

To SCANCE, **SKANCE**, *v. a.* 1. To reflect on, to turn over in one's mind, S.

I marvell our records nothing at all
Do mention Wallace going into France;
How that can be forgote I greetlie *scance*;
For well I know all Gasconie and Guien
Do hold that Wallace was a mightie Gian,
Even to this day; in Rochel likewise found
A towre from Wallace name greatly renown'd.
Muse's *Threnodie*, p. 161.

Perhaps it may here signify, am surprised, am at a loss to account for it.

Fall oft this matter did I *skance*.
Philotus, S. P. R., lii.

Give him your gude advyce,
And pance not, nor *skance* not,
The perril nor the pryce.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 97.

The word seems radically allied to Isl. *skyn-ia*, *censeo*, *agnosco*; *skyn*, ratio, sensus; Su.-G. *skoena*, intelligere, mentis acie videre; in its literal senso, to see, to behold; *skoen*, judicium; Dan. *skionner*, to judge, *skionsom*, prudent.

2. To reproach; to make taunting or censorious reflections on the character or conduct of others, especially in an oblique manner, S.

But war ye me, your heart wad *scance* ye,
In spite o' Pleasure's necromancy.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 182.

Hae thou nae fears; I'll gie my hand
Nane e'er for likin' me shall *scance* ye.
Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 57.

3. To give a cursory account of any thing, S.

—'Bout France syne did *scance* syne
An' warn'd them ane an' a'
T' oppose ay sic foes ay,
An' stan by king an' law.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 133.

Now round the ingle in a ring,
On public news they're *scancin*. *Ibid., p. 151.*

4. To make trial of, to put to the test, Buchan.

The young gudewife plumps in a ring,
Cries, "Lay yir hands about ye,"—
Sae on they bang wi' cuttie-haste
To *scance* their fortune fair, &c.
Tarras's Poems, p. 61.

To *Scance* has been till of late used in Aberdeen, both in the grammatical and in the popular sense, for *Scan*; and it is not quite obsolete in this acceptation.

To *SCANCE at*, v. a. To conjecture, to form a hasty judgment concerning.

"As I can *scance at* his meaning, hee thinketh my error to be in this remarkable: that, to him, I appear to make it all one thing or alike to receive the sacraments or ordination from a wolfe or thiefe, as to receive them from a hyreling or reprobate." Forbes, To a Recusant, p. 11.

To *SCANSE of*, v. a. Apparently to investigate, to examine, to scrutinize.

"He commes more particularly to the vengeance. To *scanse of* these things ouer far it is but vaine curiositie. Therefore it is expedient in these things to hold fast the plaine words, that we alter not to the one side nor to the other." Rollock on 2 Theas., p. 28.

SCANCE, s. 1. A hasty survey in the mind; a cursory calculation, S.

I gave it a *scance*, I ran over it hastily; as the word *glance* is used in E. for the act of the mind. V. the v.

2. A cursory view of any subject in conversation, S.

3. A transient view of any object with the natural eye, S.

O happy hour for evermair,
That—gae him, what he values sair,
Sae braw a *skance*

Of Ayrshire's dainty Poet there
By lucky chance.
Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 103.

SCANCLISHIN, s. 1. Scanty increase, W. Loth.

2. A small remainder, *ibid.*

Corr. perhaps from E. *scanty*, (which Junius derives from Dan. *skan-a*, Sw. *skon-a*, to spare), or rather Fr. *eschanteler*, to break into cantles.

SCANNACHIN, *part. pr.* [Glancing, gleaming.]

"An' see, Liddy Rosybell, how beautiful the sun is *scannachin'* on the water." Saxon and Gael, ii. 99.

Gael. *scainnea*, a sudden eruption.

To *SCANSE*, *SKANCE*, v. n. 1. To shine; often applied to one who makes a great show. *Skancin*, shining; also, showy, S.

The cheeks observe, where now cou'd shine
The *scansing* glories o' carmine!

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 96.

—Our bairns' expences
I think sal twin me o' my senses;
In silk an' sattin ilk ane *scances*
An' gawze beside.

Picken's Poems, i. 123.

"A *scansin'* queyn," a good-looking, bouncing young woman, Perth.

This is nearly allied to *skoén*, pulcher, *skoén-a*, Germ. *schon-en*, ornare. The origin is undoubtedly Su.-G. *skin-a*, Germ. *sychn-en*, lucere, splendere.

2. To make a great blaze on any subject in conversation; to make an ostentatious display, S. B.

3. To embellish, to magnify in narration. When one is supposed to go beyond the truth, especially in the language of ostentation, it is said, *He's skancin*, S. B.

Corresponding to Su.-G. *beskoén-a*, *beskoén-ia*, (Germ. *beschon-en*), causam suam ornare verbis, *lhre*; *Beskoénia en sat*, to set a gloss upon a thing.

SCANSE, *SCANCE*, s. A gleam, S.

"I couldna believe my ain een whun I looket up amang the craigs an' saw a red *scance* o' light beekin' on the taps o' the highest o' them." St. Patrick, i. 168.

SCANSED, *SCANSYTE*, *part. adj.* Having the appearance of, seeming; characterised in any particular way; [as, "He's an ill-*scansed* laddie," i.e., he has the look of a bad boy, Clydes.]

This peess was cryede in August moneth myld;
Yhet God of battaill furios and wild,
Mars and Juno ay dois thair besynes,
Causer of wer, wyrrak of wykitnes;
And Venus als the goddess of luff,
Wycht ald Saturn his coursis till appruiff;
Thir iiiii, *scansyte* of diuerss complexioun,
Battaill, debaite, inwy, and destructioun,
I can nocht deyme for thair melancoly.

Wallace, iii. 347, MS.

These foure *shoces* of divers complexion.

Edit., 1648.

This seems allied to *scance*, v. to shine; but in this sense it most nearly resembles Su.-G. *skin-a*, appare-

re, prae se ferre; Germ. *schein-en*, manifestare; a secondary sense of the *v.*, as signifying to shine.

SCANCER, SCANSER, *s.* A showy person, Clydes.

2. One who magnifies in narration, *ibid.*, Mearns.

*SCANT, *s.* Scarcity. V. SKANT.

SCANTLINS, *adv.* Scarcely, S.B. Gl. Shirr.

SCANT-O'-GRACE, *s.* A wild, dissipated fellow, S.

"'I kenn'd that *Scant-o'-grace* weel aneugh frae the very outset," said the Baillie,—"but when blude was warm, and swords were out at ony rate, wha kens what way he might hae thought o' paying his debts?" Rob Roy, iii. 33.

*SCANTLING, *s.* 1. A scroll of a deed to be made, a rude sketch, Ayrs.

"Hae ye made ony sort o' *scantling* o' what you would wish done?" The Entail, i. 145.

[2. The juncture of a roof with the walls of a house, Clydes.]

3. A rafter; generally used in *pl.*, and applied to the rafters which support the roof of a to-fall or projection, Ang., Clydes.

[O. Fr. *eschantillon*, "a small cantle or corner-piece, also, a *scantling*, sample, pattern, proof of any sort of merchandise," Cotgr.; from O. Fr. *eschanteler*, older form of *eschanteler*, to break into cantles, to cut up into small pieces. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

SCAP, SCAUP, *s.* Used in the same sense with *Scalp*, for a bed of oysters or mussels.

"For the saidis landis of Pilmure, the Linkis, the Mussilscap, and pece land callit the Salt gerss," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 517. V. SCAUP.

SCAPE, *s.* A bee-hive. V. SKEPP.

SCAPETHRIFT, *s.* A spendthrift, a worthless fellow, *q.* one who *escapes* from all *thriving*, or economy.

"Nixt vnto Robert succeeded Hugh Southerland earle of Southerland, called Freskin, in whose dayes Herald Chisholme, (or Herald Guthred) thane of Catteynes, accompanied with a number of *scapethrifts* and rebells, (so the historie calleth them) began to exercise all kynd of misdemeanors and outrages." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 27.

"In the days of William king of Scotland,—Herald Chisholme (or Herald Guthred, the sone of Mack-William,) thain of Catteynes, being accompanied with a number of *scape-thrifts*, rebells, and rascalls, (so the historie calleth them), began to exercise all kind of misdemeanors, by invading the poor and simple people with spoillings and slaughters, in all pairts thereabouts." *Ibid.*, p. 432.

SCAR, SKAIR, SCAUR, *s.* 1. A bare place on the side of a steep hill, from which the sward has been washed down by rains, so that the red soil appears; "a precipitous bank of earth," Loth. Sibb. writes also *skard*.

Is it the roar of Teviot's tide,
That chafes against the *scaur's* red side?

Is it the wind, that swings the oaks?
Is it the echo from the rocks?
What may it be, the heavy sound,
That moans old Branksome's turrets round?
Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. I. 12.

This seems nearly synon. with *cleuch*, S.B., in one of its senses.

"The *Nevis* overflowed many parts of the glens, and the nameless torrents, that in dry weather exist not, were tumbling down in reddened foam from every *scaur*." Lights and Shadows, p. 376.

2. A cliff, Ayrs.

Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,
As thro' the glen it wimpl't;
Whyles round a rocky *scar* it strays;
Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't.

Burns, iii. 137.

Grose defines *scarre*, A. Bor., "a cliff, or bare rock, on the dry land; from the Saxon *carre*, cautes. Hence *Scar-borough*. *Pot-scars*: pot-sherds, or broken pieces of pots;" Prov. Gl.

This seems to be the same with Su.-G. *skaer*, rupes; from *skaer-a*, to cut, Alem. *scir-an*: as its synon., *klippa*, a rock, is from *klipp-a*, *secare*. C.B. *esqair* signifies the ridge of a mountain. V. SCHOR, *adj.*

SCARRIE, SCAURIE, *adj.* Abounding with *scaurs*. V. SCAR, SKAIR.

SCAR, *adj.* Wild, not tamed, Shetl. V. SKAR.

"There have been several petitions presented, anent the great abuse that has been committed in several paroches by the keeping of *scar* sheep, the owners thereof running and hunting them with dogs, to the great prejudice of their neighbours,—who have tame sheep. There was a petition presented,—that such as had *scar* sheep might be appointed to tame them." Agr. Surv. Shetl., App. p. 61.

This is evidently the same with *Skar*, from Isl. *skiarr*, fugax; these sheep being called *scar*, because they fly at the approach of man.

[To SCAR, *v. a.* To surprise, alarm, put to flight, S. V. SKAR.]

SCAR, SCAUR, *s.* Whatever causes alarm, S.

"If this new custome be imposed, it will be a *scar* and hinder to strangeairs to come heir for coale." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 182. V. SKAR, *s.*

[SCAR-CRAW, SCAUR-CRAW, *s.* A scare-crow, West of S.]

SCARCEMENT. V. SCARSEMENT.

SCARCHT, *s.* A hermaphrodite, S. *Scart*.

"In the year preceding, there was a bairn which had both the kinds of male and female, called in our language a *scarcht*." Pitcottie, p. 65.

E. *scrat* is mentioned by Skinner, Gen. Etym. But Grose gives it as A. Bor., "used for men and animals;" Prov. Gl.

A.-S. *scrilla*, id. This Ihre considers as allied to Isl. *skratt*, the devil; because a hermaphrodite is *tanquam naturae infelix monstrum*; vo. *Skratta*. But he has not observed that there is another Isl. term, which has still greater resemblance; *skraede*, homo meticulosus, nebulo; G. Andr., p. 214.

SCARE, SKARE, SKARIN, *s.* Share, Ayrs.

"Nae doubt, yours has been an eydent and industrious life,—and hitherto it has na been without a large *scare* o' comfort." The Entail, ii. 56.

This is doubtless the old pronunciation; from A.-S. *scar*, id. *scar-an*, Su.-G. *skær-a*, *partiri*.

SCARF, SCART, s. The name given to the corvoraunt; and also to the shag, Orkney. V. **SCARTH.**

[**SCARF.** To beat the scarf, to strike the arms vigorously across the chest to promote warmth, Shetl.]

SCARGIVENET, s. A cant word for a girl, from twelve to fourteen years of age, used in the West of Scotland, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and in Ayrshire.

SCARMUS, s. A skirmish.

"Edward prince of Scotland, eldest son to king Malcolm decessit, throw ane wond that he gatt at ane *scarmus* nocht far fra Anwik." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 12.

Fr. *escarmouche*, Ital. *scarramuccia*, L.B. *scarmutia*, *scarmutia*. As Ital. *mucc-ire*, as well as Fr. *muss-er*, signifies to hide, Du Cange thinks that the word is formed from *scara* and *muccin*, *militaris cohors occultata*; observing, that it properly denotes those combats which have their origin from ambushes. V. **SKYRM.**

SCARNOCH, SKARNOCH, s. 1. A number, a multitude; "a *skarnoch* o' words," a considerable quantity of words, Ayr.

2. A noisy tumult, Lanarks.

Teut. *schaere*, grex, turba, multitudo: collectio, congeries; *schaer-en*, congregare; Su.-G. *skara*, turba, cohors.

SCARNOGHIN, s. A great noise, Ayr.

SCARPENIS, s. pl. Thin soled shoes, pumps; Fr. *escarpines*.

—Thair dry *scarpenis*, baythe tryme and neit;
Thair mullis glitteran on thair feit.

Maitland Poems, p. 184.

SCARROW, s. 1. Faint light, especially that which is reflected from the wall, Galloway.

The farmer—ca's frae his cot
The drowsy callan; wi' unwilling step
He stalks the bent, wi' *scarrow* o' the moon,
To tend his fleecy care.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 7.

There are various Goth. terms to which, in this sense, *scarrow* might seem allied; Isl. *skiar*, a window, transenna, fenestra, G. Andr.; properly, one made of thin and pellucid parchment, Verel. Ind.; Moes-G. *skær-an*, *ga-skær-an*, illustrate; *skiaer*, clarus, perspicuus; Su.-G. *skær*, *skir*, lucidus, as *skirduk*, a pellucid cloud. It might seem, indeed, radically allied to *Skyrin*, q. v., as applied to the rays of light.

2. A shadow, Ettr. For., Gall.; *Scaddow*, synon.

"The *scarrow* o' a hill, the shadow of that hill; the *scarrow* o' a crow, the shadow of a crow,—on the earth, while it flies in the air;" Gall. Encycl.

To **SCARROW, v. n.** To emit a faint light, Galloway, Roxb.

2. To shine through the clouds. In this sense, it is said of the moon, *It's scarrowing*, ibid.

SCARSEMENT, s. 1. The row of stones which separate the slates of two adjoining roofs, S.

2. The edge of a ditch where thorns are to be planted; that part which projects when a dike is suddenly contracted; Galloway.

"For a dyke of sixty inches, there the stones are of a moderate size, twenty-eight inches is a proper width at the grass, leaving a *scarsement* of two inches on each side when the first row of stones is laid." Agr. Surv. Gall., p. 85.

3. A projection among rocks, Gall.

"*Scarsement*, a shelf amongst rocks; a shelf leaning out from the main face of a rock; on *scarsements* build sea-fowl;" Gall. Encycl.

To **SCART, v. a.** 1. To scratch, to use the nails, S.

Yea, weighty reasons me inclines
To think some eminent divines
Makes their assertions here to thwart,
And one another's cheeks to *scart*.

Cleland's Poems, p. 89.

"Biting and *scarting* is Scots folk's wooing;" Ferguson's Prov., p. 9.

"I'll gar you *scart* where you youk not;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 397.

O. E. *scratte*. "I *scratte*, as a beast dothe that hath sharpe nayles. J'égratigne. The cattle hath *scratte* hym by the face." Palsgr., B. iii. F., 353, b.

2. To scrape, to clean any vessel very nicely with a spoon, S.

"*Scart* the cogue wad sup mair;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 61.

And syne the fool thing is oblig'd to fast,
Or *scart* anither's leavings at the last.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

3. To gather money in a penurious way, to scrape together money; used rather in a neut. sense.

If lone of money, whence all evill springs,
Thee, (prickt with thornie cares) in bondage brings,
Moue thee to scrape, to *scart*, to pinch, to spare,
To rake, to runne, to kill thy selfe with care;
Things most secure to doubt, to waite, to watch,
Of penny, or of penny-worth to catch
Some guat, by chance in spider-web arriv'd,
Of bowel-wasting wretched wayes contriv'd;
Draw neere, heere learne but for the day to care,
Uncertaine to suck up to-morrow's ayre.

Mores True Crucifyze, p. 191, 192.

4. It is sometimes applied to indistinct writing, or by the illiterate to writing of any kind, S.

"Alice—readily confided to her the whole papers respecting the intrigue with G——'s regiment, of which she was the depository.—'For they may oblige the bonnie young lady and the handsome young gentleman,' thought Alice, 'and what use has my father for a whin bits of *scarted* paper?'" Waverley, iii. 256, 257.

It seems radically the same with Belg. *kratz-en*, Dan. *kratz-er*, id.; per metaph. Hickeys informs us, that the A. Norm. wrote *escriut*; A. Bor. *scravut*.

To SCART *out*, *v. a.* To scrape clean; applied to a pot or dish, S.

I wis Auld Reekie, dainty quean,
May lang scart out her coggie clean;
An' may she ne'er want goods nor gear,
To gust her gab on a new year!

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 52.

To scart out clean, is obviously a tautology.

To SCART *one's* BUTTONS. To draw one's hand down the breast of another, so as to touch the buttons with one's nails; a mode of challenging to battle among boys, Roxb., Loth.; perhaps a relique of some ancient mode of hostile defiance.

SCART, *s.* 1. A scratch, S.

"They that boud with cats maun count apo' scarts;" Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 72.

2. A meagre puny-looking person, S.

3. A niggard, S.

4. Applied to writing, the dash of a pen, S.

"The man is not fined yet." "But that cost but twa scarts of a pen," said Lord Turntipet." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 138.

SCART, *adj.* [Puny, diminutive.]

Riven, raggit ruke, and full of rebaldrie.

Scart scorpion, scaldit in scurilitie,

I se the haltane in thy harlotrie,

And into uther science nothing slie.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 51.

He may allude to the puny size of the scorpion, although burning with ill humour. A very small person, especially a puny child, is called a *weary scart*, S.

SCART-FREE, *adj.* Without injury, S. One is said to have come off scart-free, who has returned safe from a broil, or battle, or any dangerous situation.

All whom the lawyers do advise,
Gets not off scart free, but are fain
To take some other shift or train.

Cleland's Poems, p. 110.

It seems generally to have been interpreted, free from even a scart or scratch. But I am doubtful whether it be not allied to Isl. *skard*, Su.-G. *skaerd-a*, a hurt, injury, or wound; Alem. *orskardi*, laesio acria, *lidsardi*, laesio membri. V. HALE-SKARTH.

SCARTINS, *s. pl.* What is scraped out of any vessel; as, "the scartins of the pot," S.

"Scartings, the scrapings of a pot," Gall. Encyc.
Fr. *gratin* is used in this very sense.

SCARTLE, *s.* An iron instrument, such as scavengers use for cleaning a stable or cow-house, Tweedd. *clatt*, *scraper*, *scraple*, synon.

Meg, muckin at Geordie's byre,

Wrought as gin her judgment was wrang;

Ilk dauld of the scartle struck fire,

While, loud as a lavrock, she sang!

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 156.

From the *v.*, as signifying to scrape.

To SCARTLE, *v. a.* 1. To scrape together by taking many little strokes, Clydes., Roxb.

A diminutive from the *v.* To SCART.

[2. To gather, to collect, by means of constant and long continued saving; as, "I'll buy't as soon as I hae scartled thegither as mony bawbees," Clydes.]

SCART, SKART, SCARTH, SCARF, *s.* The corvorant, S. *Pelecanus carbo*, Liun.

The Scarth, a fysh-fangar,
And that a perlyte.

Houlate, l. 14, MS.

And in the calm or loune weddir is sene,
Aboue the fludis hie, ane fare plane grene,
Ane standyng-place, quhar skartis with thare bekkis
Forgane the son gladly thaym prunyis and bekis.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 45.

Mergus is the word here used by Virg., which is the name given to the corvorant by Pliny, Lib. x. c. 33.

"The corvorant, here called the *scart*, frequents the island in the loch of Clunie." P. Clunie, Perth. Statist. Acc., ix. 235.

"The *Skag*, (*pelecanus graculus*, Lin. Syst.), so well known by the name of *Scarf*, is very frequently seen with us in both fresh and salt water.—The *Cormorant*, or *Corvorant*, (*pelecanus carbo*, Lin. Syst.), our *great Scarf*, is a species not so numerous as the former, but like it in most respects." Barry's Orkney, p. 300.

"This is called *Scart*, Frith of Forth." Neill's Tour, p. 199.

Norw. *skarv*, Isl. *skarv-ur*, Germ. *scharb*, id. Thus it appears that *scart* is a corruption of the Northern name, which is still retained in Caithness.

"In the summer months, the swarms of *scarfs*, marrots, faiks, &c. that come to hatch in the rocks of Dungisbay and Stroma, are prodigious." P. Canisbay, Caithn. Statist. Acc., viii. 159.

Skarv, *skarv-ur*, and *scharb*, seem merely abbreviations. For the Sw. name is *sioe-korf*, and Germ. *scharb* is given as synon. with *see-rabe*, i.e., the *searaven*, *korf* and *rabe* both signifying *corvus*. Thus the E. name, properly *corvorant*, is partially from the same origin with *scarf*; being comp., as some have supposed, of *corv-us*, and *vorans*.

SCAS, *s.* Small portion?

Kenely that cruel kenered on hight,
And with a scas of care in cautil he strik,
And waynes at Schir Wawyn that worthely wight.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 22.

Fr. *escas* signifies the tenth penny of moveables, wherein a foreigner succeeds a freeman: Alem. *scas*, a penny; money; substance; originally the same with SCATT.

To SCASH, SCASS, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. To beat, batter, crush, or press roughly or carelessly, Clydes.

2. To twist, to turn awry, to become twisted or turned awry; also, to scuff, to wear one's dress in a slovenly or careless manner, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

3. To squabble, to wrangle, Aberd.

—Ye ken I like nae fash;
But fan anes folk begin to scash,
I'm fear'd for harm.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 19.

Fr. *escach-er*, "to beat, batter, or crush flat; to thrust, press, knock," &c.; Cotgr. Isl. *skass*, foemina gigns, insolens, Haldorson; *skessa*, Cyclopica mulier, whence *skess-ant*, desaeovre, inhorre; G. Andr. Dan. *skose* denotes "a nipping jest, a taunt, a scoff;" and *skos-er*, "to jeer, to taunt, to scoff."

[SCASH, *s.* 1. A blow, thump, Clydes.

2. A twist, wrench, twisting, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

[SCASH, SCASHIN, *adj.* Twisted, turned to one side; as, a *scash fit*, a foot with the toes turned outwards, *ibid.* *Scash* is also used as an *adv.*]

[SCASHIE, *s.* A squabble, *Aberd.*]

SCASHING, SCASHIN, SCASSING, *s.* Beating, [slapping; *synon. daudin*, and often used as a part.]

"Bying of wool in landwart, & *scassing* of wther nychtbouris callandis." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1535, V. 15, i.e., "the boys belonging to their neighbours."

[SCASHLE, *s.* 1. A slight twist, wrench, or ruffle; also, a waddling or shuffling movement.

2. The sound made by wrenching, or by shuffling the feet along the ground, *ibid.*]

To SCASHLE, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. Same with *Scash*, *v.*, s. 2.]

2. To use any piece of dress as a thing of no value, to use carelessly, S. B.

[3. To walk with a waddling or shuffling gait, or with the toes turned outwards, Banffs.

4. To make a shuffling or scraping noise, as when a person walks so; *scushle* is also used, *ibid.*]

[SCASHLIN, SCASHLAN. 1. As a *s.*, the act of walking, as in s. 3 of *v.*; also the sound made by so walking, *ibid.*

2. As an *adj.*, having a waddling or shuffling gait, *ibid.*

3. As an *adv.*, in a waddling or shuffling manner, *ibid.*]

[SCASH-MOO'T, SCASH-MOUTH'D, *adj.* Having the mouth awry, Clydes., Banffs.]

SCAT, *s.* Loss, damage; for *Skaith*.

"It is part of the *scat* of the geir quhilk was castine furth of the schipe." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 25.

SCAT, SCATT, *s.* A tax; the name of a tax paid in Shetland.

"The hills and commons are again divided into *scattolds*, from each of which a certain tax, called *scatt*, was anciently paid to the Crown of Denmark, when Shetland made a part of the Danish dominions; became payable to the Scottish monarch, when these islands were finally ceded to Scotland; fell at length, by donation from the Crown, to a subject superior, and is at present payable to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerse, Bart., [afterwards Lord Dundas].—The *scatt* may amount to 6*l.* for each merk of land, and is paid chiefly in butter and oil." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc., v. 196, N.

Scatt is understood to be a tax properly payable to

the king for the privilege of pasturing on the hills or commons, and of cutting peats there. For all land which is not the property of an individual, is supposed to belong to the king. Hence the terms *Scatt-butter*, Orkn., Shetl., *Scatt-oil*, Shetl.

Dan. *skat*, Su.-G. Isl. *skatt*, A.-S. *sceat*, Belg. *schot*, Mod. Sax. *schatten*, a tax, E. *shot*, *scot* and *lot*. Ihre expl. the Su.-G. term as primarily signifying money. A.-S. *sceat* had the same meaning. In the reign of the Saxon king Ethelbert, it denoted a farthing. The term appears in its oldest form in Moes.-G. *skatta*, pecunia. It was also the name of one species of coin; *Ataungeith mis skatt*; Shew me a penny, Luke xx. 24. Hence *skattjane*, money-changers, Mar. xi. 15.

To SCAT, SCATT, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To rate, to share; also to be rated; as, *to Scat and Lot*, to pay shares in proportion, to pay *scot and lot*.

"Gif ony ship tyme be storm of wether,—the merchandis are not haldin to pay ony thing thairof, nor to *scat and lot* thairfor." Balfour's Pract., p. 623.

Almost all writers have expl. the phrase *Scot and Lot*, in its secondary sense only, without adverting to what seems to have been its original use. Isl. *skaut*, Su.-G. *skoet*, and Dan. *skiod*, signify sinus vestis; *fimbria*; Moes.-G. *skaut* denoting the hem or lap of a garment. The word was used concerning alienation of property; "*lots* being cast into the lap of the purchaser, or a rod, sometimes a turf, as a symbol of the transfer." When heritable property was to be divided among minors, rods or *lots* were cast into the *skoet* or lap of their nearest relations; and as these were drawn the division was determined. V. Ihre, vo. *Skoet*, col. 618. The terms *skoet* and *lutt* were both used in regard to this transaction. See also Du Cange, vo. *Scotare*. The accurate Kilian defines Teut. *schotte end lot* as merely signifying census; deriving *schotte* from *schatt-en*, censere. But whence then its connection with *lot*? It was the ancient mode of collecting money to *cast* it into the lap of the receiver, from *skoet-a*, in sinum conjicere: and as Germ. *schoss* signifies sinus vestis, and also census, tributum, Wachter has remarked that "a tax is properly money collected, from *schicss-en*, jacere, conjicere."

2. To subject or be subjected to the tax called *Scat*, Orkney.

—"And na forcop quia double malt *scattit*." Rental Book of Orkney, p. 9.

Su.-G. *skatt-a*, tributum exigere; also, tributum pendere; Teut. *schatt-en*. L.B. *scott-are*, id.

[SCATALD, SCATHALD, *s.* V. SCATHOLD.]

[SCAT-BRITHIER, *s. pl.* A name given to those whose sheep pasture promiscuously over the common, Shetl.]

[SCATFU, *adj.* Inclined to pilfer or steal, i.e., to take a share of your neighbour's property, *ibid.*]

SCATHOLD, SCATTHOLD, SCATTOLD, SCAT-TALD, SCATHOLD, *s.* Open ground for pasture, or for furnishing fuel, Shetl., Orkn.

"The uncultivated ground, outside of the enclosure [or town], is called the *scathhold*, and is used for general pasture, and to furnish turf for firing." Edmonston's Zetl., i. 148.

"The hills and commons are again divided into *scattolds*," &c. V. SCATT, *s.*

Perhaps from Isl. *skatt*, and *hald*, usus, *q.* *holding*, also *custodia*, from one sense of *hald-a*, which is *passere*. Verelius, however, mentions *skattloil* as signifying *prædium vectigale*. If this be the original form, the last syllable must be from *lod*, terra, fundus.

SCATHOLDER, SCATHALDER, SCATTALDER, *s.* One who possesses a portion of pasture ground called *scattald*.

"That the sheriff of each parish, with twelve honest men there ride the marches of the parish, betwixt the first of October and the last of April yearly, or when required thereto by the *scattalders*, under the pain of £10 Scots." App. Surv. Shetl., p. 7.

INSCATHOLDER, INSCATTALDER, *s.* One who possesses a share in the common or pasture ground called a *Scattald*, Shetl.

"That all horses belonging either to *outs cattalders*, or *ins cattalders*, oppressing and overlaying the neighbourhood, be instantly removed, after due advertisement given their owners, and that at the kirk-door, under the pain of being confiscate to the king." Ibid., p. 6.

OUTSCATHOLDER, OUTSCATTALDER, *s.* One who has no share in the pasture ground. V. INSCATTALDER.

SCATLAND, *s.* Land paying the duty distinguished by the name of *Scat*, Orkn.

"Item, w^t Flawis jd terre *scatland* an^t in butter cat vij d.—And in land male the said d terre, *scatland* an^t viij m." Rental of Orkney, A. 1502, p. 12.

SCATTERGOOD, *s.* A spendthrift, S.

"And now, my lords, there is that young *scattergood*, the laird of Bucklaw's fine, to be disposed upon—I suppose it goes to my lord Treasurer." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 135.

To SCAUD, *v. a.* To scald, S. V. SKAUDE.

SCAUD, SCAWD, *s.* [1. A scald; also, that which scalds, as a flash or *jarp* from boiling water, West of S.

2. A gleam, gleaming; as, "There's a *scaud* in the sky," *ibid.*]

3. "A disrespectful name for tea;" (Gall. Encyc.) probably imposed by those who thought it of no other use than to scald or *skaud* the mouth, as it is sometimes contemptuously called *het water*.

[SCAUDIN, SCAWDIN, *s.* 1. The act of scalding; as, "I'll hae anither *scaudin* o' whey the day," *ibid.*

2. The quantity scalded or to be scalded; as, "That's a big *scaudin* o' milk ye hae," *ibid.*]

[SCAUD, SCAWD, SCAUT, *adj.* 1. Scrofulous, S.

2. Faded or changed in colour. V. under SKAW.]

[SCAUD-HEAD, SKAUT-HEAD; *s.* 1. A head disfigured with patches of scrofula, S.

2. A scrofulous disease that causes the hair to fall off, Clydes., Shetl.]

SCAUD-MAN'S-HEAD, *s.* A name given to the shell of the sea urchin, S. *Echinus esculentus*, Linn.; in Orkney and Shetland called *Ivegar*, a name nearly obsolete.

To SCAUM, SCAME, *v. a.* To burn slightly; to singe, S.

SCAUM, SKAUM, *s.* 1. The act of singeing clothes by putting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron, S.

2. A slight burn, S.

But ay when Satan blaws the coal,
I find its best the *scaum* to thole.

Picken's Poems, l. 132.

3. The appearance caused by singeing; a slight mark of burning, S. V. SKAUM, and SCAME.

SCAUM O' THE SKY. "The thin vapour of the atmosphere;" Gall.; [*scad*, West of S.]

Mactaggart leaves the sense rather indefinite; for he first speaks of "the thin *white* vapours," and says afterwards, "There is *red scaum*, *white scaum*, and many others;" Gall. Encycl.

He seems to view the term as the same with *E. scum*. For this is part of his definition,—"the *scum* of the sky." It is probably allied to Su.-G. *skumm*, *subobscurus*, *q.* that which partially darkens the eye; Isl. *skaum*, *crepusculum*, *skima*, *lux parva*, also expl. *rimula lucem præbens*.

SCAUP, SCAWP, SCAWIP, *s.* 1. The scalp, the skull, S. This word is used in a ludicrous phrase, equivalent to, I'll break your skull; "I'll gie you sic a scallyart, as'll gar a' your *scawp* skirl."

Want minds them on a thackless *scawp*,
Wi' a' their pouches bare.

Tarras's Poems, p. 17.

2. A bed or stratum of shell-fish; as, "an *oyster scawp*," S. It seems to be named so from the thinness of the layer.

"The *scawip* of mussills & kokilliss." Aberd. Reg.

3. "A small bare knoll;" Gl. Sibb., S.

[4. Thin, hard soil, Banffs.]

SCAUR, *s.* A precipitous bank. V. SCAR.

SCAURIE, SCOREY, *s.* The young of the herring-gull, Orkney.

"The *Brough*—is the resort and nursery of hundreds of *scauries*, or herring-gulls, (*larus fuscus*). I believe the Orkney name *scaurie* is applied to this gull only while it is young and speckled; and it loses its speckled appearance after the first year." Neill's Tour, p. 25.

Isl. *skioer* is given as the name of a bird; *pica vel sturnus*, G. Andr., p. 213. The bird here referred to is undoubtedly the Sea-pie, or Oyster-catcher, *hoema-*

topus ostralegus, Linn., which in Sw. is called *Strand-skiure*, Norw. *Strand-skiure*. V. Pennant's Zool., p. 482.

SCAW, s. 1. Any kind of scall, S.

2. The itch, scrofula, S.

3. A faded or spoiled mark, Dumfr. Hence, [To SCAW, *v. a.* and *n.* To destroy, spoil, fade; to become faded; generally applied to colour, Banffs.]

SCAW'D, SCAW'T, part. adj. [1. Scrofulous, S.]

2. Having many carbuncles on the face, Mearns.

3. Changed or faded in the colour; especially as applied to dress, *ibid.*; often *Scaw'd-like*, Mearns, Clydes.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *skallog*, depilis.

[SCAW, *s.* A barnacle, Banffs.]

SCAW, s. An isthmus or promontory, Shetl.

"A child might travel with a purse of gold from Sumburgh-head to the *Scaw* of Unst, and no soul would injure him." The Pirate, i. 202.

Isl. skagi, promontorium, from *skag-a*, *prominere*, Haldorson; *skaga*, promontorium porrectum oblique, *skag-a*, deflectere, G. Andr., p. 208. In p. 209, however, he simply renders it, Isthmus porrectus. Verelius explains *skagi*, *syrtis*, *brevia*.

SCAWBERT, adj. 1. Applied to those who render themselves ridiculous by striving to appear above their rank in life, making unwarranted pretensions to gentility, Aberd.

[2. A stalwart person of somewhat stubborn, disagreeable temper, Banffs.]

Perhaps from A.-S. *scaw-ian*, *sceaw-ian*, *videre*, used in a neuter sense, and *beahrt*, *praeclarus*; *q.* to make "a bright shew," or ostentatious appearance.

SCAWP, s. "A bare dry piece of stony ground;" Shirr. Gl. V. SCALP.

SCAZNZIED.

"The king of France, hearing of the commotioun betuix the king & his nobilitie, willed ane revnioun to be maid amanges thame, sua as the king mycht keip his awin honour and priuiledges, and naywayis to be *scaznized* or preiugit." Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI., fo. 24. v.

This word had most probably been pronounced *scainyied*; and, as it respects the history of France, may have been formed from O.Fr. *escang-er*, to alter, to change; L.B. *eschang-iare*; whence *escange*, barter, exchange.

SCELLERAR, s. One who has the charge of the cellar.

The Goull was a garnitar,
The Sicerthbak a scellerar,
The Scarth a fysh-fangar.

Houlate, i. 14.

L.B. *cellarar-ius*, *cellerar-ius*, *cellar-ius*, cui potus et escae cura est, qui cellae vinariae et escariae praest, promus; Du Cange.

O.E. "*cellerar*, an officer, [Fr.] *celerier*." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 23.

SCEOLDER, SCHALDER, s. The sea-pie, a bird, Orkn.

"The Sea-Pie.—*Haematopus Ostralegus*, Linn. Syst.—Orc. *Sceolder*." Low's Faun. Orcad., p. 91.

This term may have immediately originated, by the custom, so common among the Goths, of prefixing the letter *s*, from *kielder*, the name of this bird in the Faroe Isles, (V. Penn. Zool., p. 376); and this again from Dan. *kield*, *id.*, written *kielder* by the learned Dane, Bartholin, and expl. *Pica marina*. V. Linn. Faun. Succ. N., 192. The Norwegians indiscriminately use the name of *kield* and *tield* for it. The Icelanders call the male bird *Tialldur*, and the female *Tilldra*. *Tialldr*, *haematopus*, *pica marina*; Haldorson.

SCHACHT, s. Property, possession, land.

The yonger wend up-on-land, weil neir
Rycht solitair; quhyle under busk and breir,
Quhyle in the corn, in uther meny *schacht*,
Vs outlawis dois that levis on ylin wacht.

Henryson, Chron. S. P., l. 107.

—"Probably means, 'of others aucht, or property.'" *Ibid.*, p. 114. N.

Schacht seems indeed to signify property, as referring to land. Fland, *schacht lands*, a rood of land. V. D'Arny.

SCHADDOW HALF. That portion of land which lies towards the north, or is not exposed to the sun. V. SONIE HALF.

[SCHAFE, *s.* A thin slice; as, a *schafe o' luif*, a slice of bread, Clydes.]

[SCHAFE, *s.* A sheaf. V. SCHAFIE.]

SCHAFFIT, part. pa. Provided with a sheaf of arrows. V. BOWIT and SCHAFFIT.

SCHAFFROUN, CHEFFROUN, SAFERON, s. A piece of ornamental head-dress anciently used by ladies.

"Item, ane *schaffroun* with ane burd of gold with lxxxii perle send to the quene in England.

—"Item, ane *cheffroun* sett with goldsmyth werk with xxxv perle." Inventories, p. 27.

"In the first ane *saferon* with ane chenye of gold of blak veluous contenant lviij linkis, weand ane unce thre quarteris & halff ane unicorn wecht." *Ibid.*, p. 24.

The term seems properly to have denoted a hood. Fr. *chaperon*, "a hood or French hood (for a woman); also any hood, bonnet, or letice cap;" Cotgr. L.B. *caparo*, *capero*, *capiro*, from Fr. *chaperon*, by the inhabitants of Languedoc called *capayro*, tegmen capitis, cuculla. Du Cange views the term as equivalent to *brevior-capa*; although others derive it from the Lat. term *capronae* used by Lucilius in his Satires to denote the hair which was before the forehead, quasi a *capite pronae*. Non. Marcell. cap. 1. In computo Stephani de la Fontaine, A 1351. Pour Madame la Duchesse de Lembourg, fill de mons. le Duc de Normandie, 2. *Chaperons*, l'un pendant, l'autre à enfourmer, tout fourré de menu vair. Sometimes it was worn loose or open, at other times close.

Belg. *kaproen*, a nun's hood; Teut. *kapruyn*, calantica, capitium, mitra, mitella, &c.; Kilian.

SCHAFTMON, SHAFTMON, SCHATHMONT, s. "A measure of six inches in length;

or, as commonly expressed, *the fist with the thumb turned up*;" Sibb. Gl.

He clef thogh the cautel, that covered the knight,
Thogh the shindan shelde, a *shaftmon*, and mare.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 15.

A.-S. *scarft-mund*, "semipes;—the measure from the top of the thumb set upright, to the uttermost part of the palme, which is by a tall man's measure half a foot;" Somner. He mentions *shaftmet* and *shaftment* as E. words. They are still used, A. Bor. The origin may be *scarft*, cuspis, and Dan. Sax. *mund*, manus, q. the point of the hand.

[*Schaftmonde* is the form used in *Morte Arthure*, l. 4231.

In-to the schuldre of the schalke a *shaftmonde* large
That the schire reile blode schewed on the maylys.]

Ial. *mun*, Su.-G. *mon*, however, signify summa, quantitas; *folesmon*, a foot-breadth, *haarsmon*, the breadth of a nail. Hence one might almost suppose, that the A.-S. word had some affinity, and had originally denoted a measure as long as the head of a spear.

SCHAGHES, *s. pl.* Groves. V. SCHAW.

SCHAFIE, SCHEIF, *s.* 1. A quiver or bundle of arrows, amounting in number to twenty-four.

"The king commands that ilk man haueand the valour of ane kow in gades, sall haue ane bow with ane *schafie* of arrowes, that is, twenty-four arrowes." 1 Stat. Rob. I. c. 26, s. 4.

The phrase was also used in E., and originated, according to Minshen, from the circumstance of the arrows being "tied up like a sheaf of corn." Schilter, however, gives Alem. *scaph* as equivalent to quiver; *Tbeca*, armarium. Fr. Junius in Willeram., p. 220. *Hodie, schaft*.

Whether the term was formerly used in E. in the same sense, is uncertain; but the L. B. term *garba*, corresponding with *sheaf*, is found in Rymer. *Viccomes Gloucestrise provideat infra ballivam suam de mile Garbis sagittarum.* T. 5, p. 245. The same term occurs in our laws;—in the very place indeed given above, according to Skene's translation; *Vna garba, sagittarum, scilicet, viginti quatuor sagittas, &c.*

Wachter has fallen into a curious blunder here, or perhaps his printer, (vo. *Garbe*), which Ihre has adopted, (vo. *Kerje*), and which I would certainly have followed, had I not thought of examining the reference. He says, that, according to Du Cange, the phrase occurs, in *Statutis Roberti I. Regis Siciliae*. But Du Cange refers only to the *Statutes Roberti I. Regis Scotiae*. By such inadvertence are errors continued.

Wachter subjoins that the mod. Sax. word *schaub* corresponds in signification.

2. A certain quantity of iron or steel.

"Ane *schef* of irone contains sextene gades; ane *schef* of steile contains fourteene gades." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Schafa*.

SCHAIK, To-SCHAIK, *pret.* Shook.

—Brym blastis of the northyn art
Ouerquhelmyt had Neptunus in his cart,
And all to-schak the leuys of the treis.
Doug. Virgil, 200, 22.

V. To, 2

To SCHAIK, *v. a.* V. SCHAPE.

[SCHAIR, SHARE, *pret.* Shore, cut, *Barbour*, xv. 82.]

SCHAKERIS, SHAIKERS, *s. pl.* 1. "Labels or thin plates of gold, silver, &c., hanging down, *bractea*, from the E. *shake*;" Rudd.

—All his hede
Of goldin *schakeris* and rois garlandis rede,
Buskit full well.—

Doug. Virgil, 139, 50.

—The quhilk lyke silver *shakers* shynd
Embroydering Bewties beil.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 4.

The term seems nearly correspondent to *spangles*, and may be allied to Teut. *schackier-en*, alternare, variare, because of the change of appearance.

2. The moisture distilling from flowers.

—Syluer *schakeris* gan fra leuys hing,
With crystal sprayngis on the verdure ying.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 26.

SCHAKER-STANE, *s.* The stone-chatter, a bird; now *S. stane-chacker*, q. v.

The Stainyell and the *Schaker-stane*,
Behind the laue were left alane,
With waiting on their marrows.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 28.

SCHAKLOK, *s.* Perhaps a picklock, "Calling him commound thief and *schaklock*;" *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 18.

Q. one who *shakes* or loosens locks. Teut. *schack-en*, however, signifies rapere, to ravish, to force.

SCHALD, *adj.* Shallow; *shoul*, S., *schawld*, *Wyntown*.

Sa huge wylsum rolkis, and *schald* sandis,
And stormes grete ouerdreuin and sufferyt haue we.

Doug. Virgil, 148, 48.

He spyit, and slely gert assay,
Quhar the dyk *schalde*st was.

Barbour, ix. 354, MS.

"*Shawl* waters make maist diu;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 61.

Than Trent and Temys war sa *schawld*,
That a barne of twelf yhere awlde
Mycht wayd oure thame, and na spate
That mycht mak thare kneys wate.

Wyntown, vii. 5. 169.

This *adj.*, as also the noun *schald*, a shallow place, are still in common use in Clydes., and are pronounced in the same manner.

O.E. "*Scholle* not depe. Bassus." Prompt. Parv. We may trace this form of the word in mod. *Shoal*.

Schald, and E. *shallow*, as well as *shoal*, must have all the same origin. This, however, is very obscure. Johnson derives *shallow* from *shoal* and *low*; Spiegel. and Seren. from Sw. *skallig*, calvus, glaber, a term metaph. applied to land that is barren and burnt up; Rudd., with more probability from A.-S. *scylf*, a shelf.

SCHALD, SHAULD, *s.* A shallow place.

Now schaw that strenth, now schaw that his curage,
Quhilk on the *schald*is of Affrik in stormes rage
Ye dyd exerce.—

Doug. Virgil, 133, 52.

Syrribus, Virg. V. SCHOR, *adj.*

[To SCHALD, *v. n.* To become shallow. V. SHAUL.]

[SCHALDER, *s.* The Sea-pie, a bird, Shet.]

[SCHALIM, *s.* A musical instrument. V. SCHAM.]

SCHALK, SCHALKE, SHALK, s. 1. A servant.

Out with snerdis thai swang, fra thair *schalk* side.
Gawan and Gol., ii. 20.

It seems meant for *schalk's sides*, the sides of their servants or squires; for there is no evidence that *schalk* was ever used for *left*, q. left side.

A.-S. *scale*, Su.-G. Isl. *skalk*, Moca.-G. *skalks*; *skalk-man*, Alem. *scalck*, Germ. Belg. *schalck*, id. Hence *Mareskalk*, a marshal, literally, a servant who has the charge of horses; *sene-schalck*, a steward, from *sin*, *sind*, familia, and *schalck*, servus, &c.

2. A knight.

In this sense it is applied to Sir Rigel of Ronc, i.e., the river Ronc.

Schailp thê evin to the *schalk* in thi schroud schene.
Gawan and Gol., ii. 23, compared with st. 22.

As *knecht*, originally denoting a servant, became a title of honour, we find that *schalk*, id. underwent a similar change. A knight, indeed, as long as the term retained its military sense, still denoted a servant, as the Knights of St. John, i.e., the servants consecrated to him. The change was properly with respect to the degree of honour attached to the designation, as arising from the supposed dignity of the service. The same observation applies to *schalk* in its composite state. V. SKALLOO.

SCHALM, SCHALME, SHALM, SHAWME, SCHALIN, SKALIN, s. According to Rudd., the cornet or crooked trumpet; although he says that Doug. seems to use it simply for *tibia*, a pipe.

[An instrument like a clarionet or a hautboy.]

Trumpetts and *schalins*, with a schout,
 Playd or the rink began.

Evergreen, ii. 177.

—The Dulsate, and the Dulsacordis, the *Schal*in of assay.

Houlate, iii. 10.

On Dindyma top go, and walk at hame,
 Quhare as the quihissail renderis soundis sere,
 With tympanys, tawbernis, ye war wound to here,
 And bois *schalmes* of torned busch boun tree.

Doug. Virgil, 290, 45.

Fraunces has "*Schalmus*, pype, Sambuca." Cooper expl. the Lat. word by "doulcimer;" in Ort. Vocab. the sense is left indefinite. *Sambuca*, est quodam genus symphonie musicum.

Su.-G. *schalmcia*, Teut. *schalmey*, Fr. *schalemie*, a pipe; Belg. *schalmey*, a hautboy. Some derive the word from Su.-G. *skall-a*, to sound. But it seems rather from Lat. *calam-us*, a reed, or pipe.

Chaucer uses *schalmies*, which, according to Tyrwhitt, signifies psalteries.

SCHALMER, s. 1. A musical instrument.

"Mary had also a *schalmer*, which was a sort of pipe, or fluted instrument, but not a bagpipe." Chalmers's Mary, i. 73.

2. The person whose business it was to play on this instrument, or on some sort of pipe.

"Pipers, and *schalmers*, were sometimes used synonymously, in the Treasurer's books, during the reign of James IV.—James Ramsay, *schalmer*, had a salary of £59, 4s. Scots in 1563-4." Reg. Signat. B. i. ibid. V. SCHALIN.

SCHALMERLANE, s. Chamberlain; Aberd. Reg.

[To **SCHAMLE**, v. n. To walk with a shambling gait, Clydes.; *schamlich*, Banffs.]

[**SCHAMLICH, SHAMLICHIN**, adj. Shambling, weak-limbed, puny; applied both to persons and animals, Banffs.]

[**SCHANLICHIN**, s. The act of walking with an unsteady or shambling gait, ibid.]

SCHIAMON'S DANCE. Some particular kind of dance anciently used in S.

Blaw up the bagpyp than,
 The *schiamon's* dance I mon begin;
 I trow it sall not pane.

Pebbis to the Play, Chron. S. P., i. 135.

Salmon, Pinkerton; "Probably *show-man*, *shaw-man*," Sibb.

SCHAND, SCHANE, adj. Elegant, beautiful. V. SCHEYNE.

SCHAND, s. Beauty, elegance.

Than was the *schand* of his schaip, and his schroud
schane,

Off all coloure maist clere, beldit abone.

Houlate, iii. 20, MS.

V. SCHEYNE. *Shand*, however, may here signify form, figure; O. Teut. *schene*, *scheene*, *schema*.

[**SCHANGIE, s. and v.** V. SHANGIE.]

SCHANGSTER, s. A singer in a cathedral; or perhaps, a teacher of music. "Johnne Lesley & Gilbert Blayr *schangsteris*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

SCHANK, SHANK, s. 1. The leg; used in a more general sense than E. *shank*.

Bot his feint *schankis* gan for eild schaik.

Doug. Virgil, 142, 12.

The term seems to have been formerly used in E. with the same latitude. Hence, the name of *Long-shanks* given to Edw. I.

2. The stalk or stem of an herb, the trunk of a tree, S.

"Scot. The stalk of any herb or plant is called the *shank*." Rudd. [Synon., runt.]

—The ancient aik tre

Wyth his big *schank* be north wynd oft we se
 Is vmbeset.

Doug. Virgil, 115, 23.

Robur, Virg., as it is used for *stipes*, ver. 29.

With the dynt the master stok *schank* is smyte.

[3. The shaft, stalk, or haft, as of a spear, hammer, &c., S.]

4. In pl. stockings, Aberd. [V. under SHANK.]

The term, in this sense, has been used in Aberdeen for about three centuries. Accordingly "*schankis* & *schone*" are mentioned in Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. It seems to have been familiar in Fife during the reign of James VI.

"1601. The 16 of Februar, ane proclamation,—that nae wool be transportit out of the countrie, and that nae clothe come hame nor hattis nor *schanks*, nor naything of wool." Birrel's Diary, p. 53.

"Scot. Bor. the word *shanks* is most frequently used

for stockings, and the women who weave them are named *shankers*," Rudd.

It had been formerly used in this sense, Loth.

I'll steal from petticoat or gown,
From scarlet *shanks* and shoon with rose.
Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 95.

A.-S. *sceanca*, *scaanca*, Su.-G. *skant*, Mod. Sax. *schencke*,
Dan. *skenckel*, Teut. *schenckel*, crus, tibia.

[SHANKUM, *s.* A person or beast that has long slender legs, Shetl.]

To SHANK, *v. a.* 1. To travel on foot, S.

She'll nae lang *shant* upo' all four
This time o' year.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 16.

2. To knit stockings, Aberd.

SHANKS-NAIGIE, *s.* To ride on *Shanks Mare*,
Nag, or *Nagy*, a low phrase, signifying to
travel on foot, S. V. Gl. Shirr.

"No just sae far; I maun gang there on *Shanks-naggy*." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 22.

And ay until the day he died,
He rade on good *shanks naggy*.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 182.

SHANKER, *s.* A knitter of stockings, S.

"*Schanks*, stockings. *Schankers*, the women who knit them;" Gl. Sibb.

To SHANK *aff*, *v. n.* 1. To set off smartly, to walk away with expedition, S.

It's nae sae very lang *sinsyne*,
That I gaed *shankin aff* to shine
At kirk o' Deer.

Tarras's Poems, p. 37.

3. To depart, by whatever means, S.

—*Syne* gied a fearfu', dreary croon,
An' *aff* for aye he *shanket*
Wi' Death that day.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 202.

To SHANK *aff*, *v. a.* To send off without ceremony, S.

"They think they should be lookit after, and some say ye should baith be *shankit aff* till Edinburgh castle." *Antiquary*, iii. 146.

To SHANK one's self *awa*, *v. a.* To take one's self off quickly, S.

"'Na, na, I am no a Roman,' said Edie. 'Then *shant yoursel awa*' to the double folk, or single folk, that's the Episcopal or Presbyterians yonder.'" *Antiquary*, ii. 303.

[To SCHANK, *v. a.* To sink. V. SHANK.]

SCHANT, *part. adj.* Soiled, dirty.

In a description of the tawdry dress of women, it is said that they appear,

With clarty silk about their tailis,
Their gounis *schant* to shaw their skin,
Suppois it be richt oft full din.

Maitland Poems, p. 185.

The dirtiness of their gowns is ironically represented as meant for a foil to the skin, though often abundantly dun. *Clarty* expl. the idea conveyed by *schant*, which is from the same origin with *schent*, *q. v.* For Teut. *schend-en*, signifies to pollute. Also, *schande* *maeck-en*, vitiate, pollucere.

To SCHIAPE, SCHAP, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To contrive, devise, plan.

There was also craftellie *schape* and mark
The namekouth hous, quhilk Labyrinthus halt.
Doug. Virgil, 163, 20.

The phrase, *schape thame*, seems nearly allied to E. "lay themselves out, dispose themselves."

"Anent maisterfull men that *schapis thame* to occupy maisterfully lordis landis bath spirituale and temporale,—that the personis complenyeande sall cum to the kingis schirref or bailye," &c. *Parl. Ja. II.*, A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 61.

2. To purpose, to intend.

My father than—I *schupe* to haue nummyn,
And caryit to the nerrest hillis hicht.—
Bot he refusie.—

Ibid. 60, 6.

3. To endeavour.

—The third sioun of treis
Apoun the sandis, sittand on my knees,
I *schape* to haue vpreuin with mare preis.

Ibid. 63, 23.

4. To prepare; with the pron. subjoined.

Bot Turnus stalwart hardy hys curage,
For all this fere dymynist neur ane stage,
Quhilk manfully *schupe* thaim to with stand
At the coist syde.—

Ibid. 325, 7.

5. Metaph., to direct one's course.

Gif ony pressis to this place, for proues to persew,
Schapi the evin to the schalk in thi schround schene.
Gawan and Golt., ii. 23.

A.-S. *sceap-ian*, Germ. *schaft-en*, facere, ordinare, disponere; Su.-G. Isl. *skap-a*, Moes-G. *skap-an*, id. pret. *ga-skap*, A.-S. *sceop*.

SCHAPYN, *part. pa.* Qualified.

Among thaim thai thought it gode,
That the worthi Lord of Douglas
Best *schapyn* for that trawill was.

Barbour, xx. 206.

A.-S. *sceapen*, ordinatus.

SCHAPE, *s.* Purchase, bargain. V. BETTER SCHAPE, i.e., *better cheap*.

[SCHAR, *pret.* Shore, cut, carved, *Barbour*, ii. 92.]

[To SCHARE, *v. a.* To separate a liquor from the dregs, Clydes. V. SCHIRE, *v.*]

SCHARETS, *Pitcottie*, p. 146. V. SCHER-ALD.

SCHARGE (*g* hard), *s.* A decayed child.

"The said Isso" confessit that scho heil gewin drinkis to cure bairneis; amangis the rest that David Moreis' wyff com to hir, and thyrse for Goddis saik askit help to hir bairne thet wes ane *scharge*.—The bairneis mother deponit that the said Isso" Haldane on being requirit cam to hir house, and saw the bairne, said it wes ane *scharge* taikin away, tuik on hand to cure it,—gaiff the bairn a drink, efter the ressait q' off the bairne shortlie died." *Depositions*, A. 1623, *Edin. Month. Mag.*, May 1817, p. 168.

The same with SHARGAN, *q. v.*

SCHASSIN, *part. pa.* Chosen; Aberd. Reg.

SCHIAV, SHAVE, *s.*, SCHAVIS, *pl.* Part of a pulley.

"Ane brasin *schav* into ane blok upon the hicht of the munitionous hous.

"Ane greit brasinge *schave* into ane blok of tymmer garnist with yron." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 256.

"Ane greit new cran garnist with all necessaris having thre *schavis* of bras with thair boltis and yron werk." Ibid., p. 255.

Teut. *schijve*, trochlea, rechamus; Belg. *schyff*, the truckle of a pulley; Germ. *scheib*, id.

[SCHAVALDWRIS, *s. pl.* Wanderers, Barbour, v. 205, Skeat's Ed.]

SCHAVELIS, *s. pl.* [Prob., plunderers, robbers.]

For teine I can not testifie
How wronguslie they wrought,
When they there prince so piteouslie
In prisone strong had brought:
Abuset hir, accuset hir,
With serpent wordis fell,
Of *schavelis* and rebellis,
Lyk hiddeous houndis of hell.

Grange's Ballad, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 279.

This can scarcely be a corr. of *schavelling*; as I have not observed that the latter is ever applied to any but Roman priests. Teut. *schav-en* is rendered, impudenter et inverecundè petere; Kilian.

Perhaps, depredators, from L.B. *scarill-um*, praeda.

SCHAVELLING, *s.* A contemptuous name given to a Romish priest or monk, because of the tonsure or *shaven* crown.

"We detest and refuse the usurped authoritie of that Roman Antichrist.—His three solemne vowes, with all his *shavellings* of sundrie sorts;" National Covenant, 1580, Collect. Conf., ii. ii. 121, 123.

In the Lat. Translation, ascribed to Mr. John Craig, this is rendered; Variasque *rasurae* sectas.

"Now sum wil say, thir wer Preichouris, and Ministeris of the word, and had bin sum time anoynt *shavelingis*, markit with the beistis mark." H. Charteris, Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, A. 4. a.

The term was used in the same sense by O. E. writers.

—"Shifting *shavelinges*, and nosegay nunnes." Narbonus, Part. i. 41.

Sibb. says that *shavelingis* is expl. *vagabonds*. He therefore refers to *schavaldouris* as a synon. term. I need scarcely say, that there is not the slightest connexion. Had he looked into Johns., he would have observed the true sense of it, as used by Spenser.

To SCHAW, *v. a.* To shew: part. pa. *schaw*.

Schawis he not here the sinnis capital?

Schawis he not wikkis folk in enlles pane?

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 153, 52.

Thare bene pepyll of Archade from the ryng,
Quhilk with Euander kyng in cumpany,
Followand the signis *schaw*, has fast hereby
Chosin aue stede.

Doug. Virgil, 241, 27.

A.-S. *scæw-an*, id.

SCHAW, SCHAU, SHAW, *s.* Appearance, show.

"Thay—ar bot neu intrudit men, and apostatis from the catholik religion, lyk unto your selfis; and hes na *schaw* of the face of ane kirk." N. Burne, F. 123, a.

—"To put farr from us all *shaw* or appearance of what may give his Ma. the leist discontent, we have resolved for the present onlie to mak remonstrances," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 237.

A.-S. *scæw*, a shew.

SCHAW-FAIR, *s.* Any thing that serves rather for shew, than as answering the purpose in view, Aberd.; an inversion of the E. phrase, a *fair shew*.

[SCHAWAND, SCHAWIN, *part. pr.* Showing, Lyndsay, Exper. & Courteour, l. 1838.]

SCHAWAND MODE. The name anciently given to the indicative mood in our Scottish seminaries.

"Indicatio modo, *schawand mode*." Vaus' Rudimenta, B 6, b.

[SCHAWING, *s.* 1. Showing, outward exhibition, external sign, Barbour, xvi. 95.]

2. Used for *wapinschawing*.

—"At thai mak thar *schawingis* & monstouris with sic harness and wapnis as thai haif." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

Here *schawing* is conjoined with musters. V. Monstour.

[SCHAWYT, *pret.* Shone, gleamed, Barbour, viii. 217.]

SCHAW, SCHAGH, *s.* 1. A wood, a grove, a shaw.

And in a *schaw*, a litill thar besyde,
Thai lugyt thaim, for it was nere the nycht.

Wallace, iii. 68.

And the fat offerandis did you cal on raw,
To banket amynd the derne blesst *schaw*.

Doug. Virgil, 391, 34.

With solas thei semble, the pruddest in palle,
And suwen to the sovereigne, within *schagles* schene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 6.

Su.-G. *skog*, Isl. *skog-r*, Dan. *skov*, A.-S. *scua*, Ir. Gael. *saeghas*, id. The term as used in Celt., is borrowed, I suspect, from some of the Goth. dialects, (especially as it does not occur in C.B.) in the same manner as Ir. *salvaiste*, woody, from Lat. *sylvest-ris*.

2. It seems also used in the sense of shade, thicket, covert.

The place he tuke, and ful priue vnknew
Liggis at wate vnder the derne wol *schaw*.

Doug. Virgil, 382, 45.

Schaw here must certainly be understood as conveying a different idea from *wood*, or *wood*.

Schaw, according to Camden, denotes "many trees near together, or *shadow* of trees." Remains, Surnames, Lett. S.

This seems indeed to be the primary and proper sense of the word. When applied to trees, the sense is evidently secondary, from A.-S. *scua*, or Su.-G. *skugga*, a shadow, because of the shelter they afford. V. Skuo.

It is evident, at any rate, that it is the same Goth. word which signifies a shadow and a wood. Thus Su.-G. *skog*, *sylva*, cannot be viewed as radically different from *skugga*, *umbra*. Thre views Gr. *skia*, *umbra*, as the root. V. Skuwes.

SCHAWALDOURIS, *s. pl.* Expl. "wanderers in the woods, subsisting by hunting."

Willame of Carrothyris ras
Wyth hya brethyr, that war manly,
And gat till him a cumpany,
That as *schawaldouris* war wakand,
In-til the Vale of Annand.

Wyntown, viii. 29, 217.

"*Shavallres* occurs in Knyghton.—*Prompt. Parv.* expl. it, *discursor, vagabundus*;" Gl. Wynt.

Mr. Macpherson has observed, that *schaw* and *wald* both signify wood, forest, &c. But *schaw*, in this composition, may signify covert, q. those who live in the shelter of the woods. Or the last part of the term may be allied to A.-S. *weallian*, Su.-G. *wall-a*, peregrinari, vagari. Accipiat de motu inconstante, qualis est vagantium et erronum; Ihre, in vo.

To SCHAWÉ, *v. a.* To sow.

"Alsua he taks of Litill Dunmeth part fra the Tode stripe to Edinglasse, that is alsmeikill land as a celdr of aits will *schawe*." Chart. Aberd. MS. Fol. 140.

SCHAWLDE, *adj.* Shallow. V. SCHALD.

SCHAWME, *s.* V. SCHALM.

[SCHAYM, *s.* Shame, Barbour, vii. 632.]

SCHEAR, *s.* A chair. "Ane gret akkyn *shear*," a great oaken chair, Aberd. Reg.

To SCHED, SHED, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To divide, to separate.

—The sterne that wes stout
Hit Schir Gawayne on the gere, quhill grevit was the gay,
Betit doune the bright gold, and beryallis about;
Scheddit his schire wedis scharly away.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 27.

Moes.-G. *skaid-an*, A.-S. *sceod-an*, Teut. *scheyd-en*, Su.-G. *sked-a*, separare, partiri. Lancash. *shead*, *sceod*, to divide, to separate. *Sched*, id. R. Brunne. V. SCHILTHUM.

2. To part, to separate from each other.

—Gif that we *sched*,
Thou sall not get thy purpose sped.
Cherrie and Sae, st. 72.

Than fled thay, and *sched* thay,
Emery ane from ane udder.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 24.

It also occurs in O.E., in the same sense.

R. was perceyued, thei were renged redie;
& how ther pencils weyued, son he mad a cris:
"Arme we vs I rede, & go we hardilie,
" & we sall mak tham *schede*, & sondre a partie.

R. Brunne, p. 159.

"Depart," Gl. Hearne.

3. To *sched* the hair, to divide the hair of the forehead, by combing the one half to the right side, and the other to the left, S.

4. To *sched* with, to part with, to separate from.

"O! if I had back again where I had it once, ten thousand worlds should not gar me *sched* with it again."
W. Guthrie's Serm., p. 16.

"Whatsoever thou hast done, if thou hast a desire after Jesus Christ,—and cannot think of parting with his blessed company for ever; or, if thou must *sched* with him, yet dost wish well to him and all his, thou needest not suspect thyself to be guilty of this unpardonable sin." Guthrie's Trial, p. 215.

SCHED, SCHEDE, SHEDDING, *s.* 1. One quantity separated from another of the same kind.

—Than Dares
His trefw companyeous ledis of the preis,—
For sorrow *schakand* to and fra his hele,
And *scheddis* of blude furth spittand throw his lippis.
Doug. Virgil, 143, 33.

Rudd. renders it "streams, gushes." But it rather denotes blood in quantities thrown out at different times, separate clots of blood; crassum cruorem, Virg. V. SHED.

2. *Schede* of the croun, the division of the hair on the crown of the head, S. *shed* of the hair.

—Lo the top of litil Ascanens hede
Among the dulefull armes wyll of rede
Of his parentis, from the *schede* of his croun
Schane al of licht vnto the erd adoun.

Doug. Virgil, 61, 43.

Her war'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly *shed*.

Hudson's Judith, p. 55.

"Shame's past the *shed* of your hair;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 23, spoken to those who are impudent.

[Shedding is a form still in common use.

Gin he look'd blyth, the lassie look'd mair,
For shame was past the *shedding* o' her hair.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., 103.]

"For doutles mony of siclik fornicatouris, blindit be carnal concupiscence of thair hart, trowis that sympil fornicatioun is na deadly syn, nor to thame damnabil, and sa nocht beand punissit be man, & haiffand na feir of God and alwa schame of this world being past the *sched* of thair heer, thai leise continually in huir dome, thai corrup the ayre with the exempl of thair unclein lyfe, thai lufe and cheris all that are siclik as thame self, thai het all thame that leiuis ane chast lyfe." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 53, 54. V. also Boyd's Last Battell, p. 269.

Belg. *scheytsel* des haairs, id.

—"Suffering these sparkles of goodnesse to die out, after that they haue shaken out of their mouth the bridle of restraining grace while it is cast loose, lying upon their maine, they plod on from one sinne to another, till shame bee past the *shedde* of their haire, so that they bee passed all feeling." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 269.

The only idea I can form of this singular figure is, that, as it is the face which is subject to blushing, the persons, to whom this language is applicable, have so lost all sense of shame, that their blushes are visible on no part of their countenance; so that the very power of testifying consciousness of doing wrong has as it were *receded* from every part that can possibly indicate this, and sought a hiding-place for itself amidst the hair that covers their heads. The metaphor might almost seem to be borrowed from the language of inspiration. Jer. iii. 3, in which Jerusalem is charged with such impudence of forehead, that she "refused to be ashamed."

Besides the Belg. phrase quoted above, there is an old Teut. one mentioned by Kilian, *scheytsel* des hoofds, sinciput; q. "the *shed* of the head." He expl. *scheytsel*, divisio, separatio. The Swedes have a singular phrase, meant to convey the same idea as ours; *Hon har bitit hufvudet af skammen*; She is past shame; literally, "She has bitten the head off shame." The learned Verelius has given an old Isl. proverb, which has a considerable portion of that kind of zest, which seems to have been so grateful to our honest but unpollished ancestors. *Skomhundum skitu refar i brunni*; Impudentibus canibus cacarunt vulpes in fonte vel puteo.

SCHEIDIS, *s. pl.* [An errat. for SCHEILDIS, shields.]

Thus thai mellit, and met with ane stout stevin.
Thir luffy ledis on the land, without legiance,
With seymely *scheidis* to schew thai set upone sevin;
Thir cumly knightis to kyth ane cruel course maid.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 2.

"Shields," Gl.

[*Set upon sevin*, encountered in battle. For other meanings of this phrase see Halliwell's Dict. under *Set*: evidently it is the origin of our modern phrase, at *sizes and sevens*.]

SCHEIK, *s.* 1. The cheek, Aberd. Reg.

[2. Metaph., bold assertion, mere wind, insincerity, expressing with the lips what does not come from the heart, Shetl.]

SCHEILD, *s.* A common sewer.

"Syndry Inglismen knew all the secretis of the place, & clam up throw ane *scheild*, and brak the wall in sic manner that thai maid ane quiet passage to thair fallowis." Bellend. Cron., B. xvi. c. 18. Per cloacam subterranean, Boeth.

"The heretik Arius blasphemit our saluour Christ denyand his deuinitie, bot he eschāpit nocht the vengeance of God, for quhen he passit to the *scheild* to purge his wame, al his bowallis & guttis fell doune throw him, and swa deit miserablie." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 33, b.

A.-S. *scelle*, terrae concavitas; Su.-G. Dan. *skiul*, a shed, a covert, a shelter; Germ. *schilt*, Alem. *sciltis*, a hiding-place. A sewer might receive this name, as being covered.

SCHEILL, in pl. *Schelis*. V. SHEAL.

[SCHEIP, *s.* A sheep.]

SCHEIP-HEWIT, *adj.* Having the *hew* or colour of the wool, as it comes from the *sheep*, not dyed.

This lowrie little ansuer mackis
Bot on a gray bonnet he tackis;
A *scheip hewit* clock to cover his cleathis;
But lad or boy to Leyth he geathis;
Lapp in a bott, and maid him boun;
Sen syne he cam not in the toun.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 342.

Thus it appears, not only that cloaks or mantles of undyed wool had been worn in the beginning of the seventeenth century, by men of the lower classes, but that this term was then in use.

SCHEIP-KEIPAR, *s.* [Lit. groat-saver, cheap-liver; applied to a penurious churl.]

That pedder brybour, that *scheip-keipar*,
He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171.

This does not signify *shepherd*, as might seem at first view; for this idea has no connexion with the rest of the stanza. V. *Hegeskaper*. It might signify *shopkeeper*, from A.-S. *scopp*, Belg. *schap*, as mention is made, a little downward, of his *buith*. I question, however, if *shopkeeper* was a term then in use. As there is here a description of a penurious wretch who stays at home when bread is to be baked, counts it all *caik by caik*, and carefully locks it up; *scheip-keipar* may signify keeper of provisions, from the same origin with *Scaff*, *scuffer*, q. v. [Grain, and especially oats, when husked was said to be *shaped*, *shaped*, or *scaped*; and oats in that state were called *shapes*, *shaps*, *scaps*, *scapins*. Hence, as oats formed the chief article of food in Scotland, one who was saving of his food would be called a *shape-keeper*, a groat-saver.]

[To SCHEIR, *v. a.* To cut, but generally applied to the cutting of corn. V. SCHERE.]

SCHEIRAR, *s.* A reaper. V. SHEARER.

VOL. IV.

SCHEL, SHEL, *s.* [A shell; metaph., pudendum muliebre; pl. *schellis*, Lyndsay. Answer to the Kingis Flyting, l. 45.]

"A strumpet," Sibb. Gl.

In the passage referred to, which is rather too coarse for insertion, Lyndsay, with great freedom, warns James V. of the ignominy and evil consequences of his voluptuous life; and, in two different stanzas, he compares him to a restless ram running [about among the sheep.]

[SCHELDIS, *s. pl.* Shields, Barbour, vi. 217.]

SCHELIS, *pl.* Wynter *schelis*, Bellend. V. SHEAL.

SCHELLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, scales. "A pair of *schellis*;" Aberd. Reg. Teut. *schaele*, lanx.

SCHELL-PADDOCK, *s.* The land tortoise.

—*Schell-paddock*, ill-shapen shit,
Kid-bearded jennet, all alike grit.

Watson's Coll., ii. 54.

"That thair be cunyiet ane penny of silver called the Mary ryal,—havand on the ane side ane Palm tre crownit, ane *schell-poddok*: crepand up the shank of the samyn." Cardonnel's Numismata Scot. Pref., p. 18. He, by mistake expl. this *lizard*, p. 98.

This intelligent writer, in his Note on this Act, inadvertently contradicts the text. For he says: "The famous *yew tree* of Cruickstone, the inheritance of the family of Darnley in the parish of Paisley, is made the reverse of this new coin."

That this had been the common name in the first part of the seventeenth century appears from Wedderburn. "Testudo, a *schell-poddok*," Vocab., p. 15.

Belg. *schilpau*, Teut. *schilt-padd*, testudo; according to Kilian, from its resemblance to a *shield*. But it seems more natural to think, that it received this name from its being covered with a shell, q. the *shell-frog*, Su.-G. *skyllpadda*, or as Ihre writes it, *skylpadda*, id. Wachter derives *schilpadda* from *schilt*, not as signifying a shield but a covering; tectum, operimentum.

SCHELLUM, *s.* A low worthless fellow.

"The gratitude of thae dumb brutes, and of that pair innocent, brings the tears into my auld een, while that *schellum* Malcolm—but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my honours into such good condition, and likewise for purr Davie." Waverley, iii. 346.

Skinner gives *skellum* in the same sense. V. SHELUM.

SCHELTRUM, *s.* V. SCHILTRUM.

SCHENE, SCHEYNE, SCHANE, SCHAND, *adj.*

1. Shining, bright.

Now passis furth Cupide full diligent—
Berand with him the Kingis giftis *schene*,
Qubilk suld be present to the riall Quene.

Doug. Virgil, 35, 17.

2. Beautiful.

On kneis scho felle, and cryit, For Marye *scheyne*,
Let skiandryr be, and flemyt out of your thoct.

Wallace, ii. 336, MS.

Or here perhaps it signifies *pure*.

It is often used substantively, like *bright*, &c.

This Dawy Erle gat on that *schene*

Dawy, that wes slayne at Kyllblene.

Wyntoun, viii. 6. 229.

R

Mr. Macpherson observes, that "this very much resembles Ossian's beautiful metaphor of Sun-beam, or simply Beam." Note, p. 497.
Schane and *schand*, id. It is said of the Peacock, that he is

Schrowd in his *schene* weid, and *schane* in his *schaip*.
Houlate, i. 7, MS.

I have appeillit to your presence, pretious and puir,
 To ask help into haist at your Holynace,
 That ye wald crye upoun Christ, that all hes in cuir,
 To schape me ane *schand* bird in a schort space.
Ibid., 9, MS.

A.-S. *scen*, *scon*, Su.-G. *skon*, *skion*, Germ. *schon*,
 id. from A.-S. *scin-an*, Germ. *schein-en*, to shine.

SCHENE, SCHEYNE, s. Beauty.

My schroud and my *schene* were schyre to be schawin.
Houlate, iii. 22.

Yit than his *schyne*, cullour, and figure glaid
 Is not al went, nor his bewty defaid.

Doug. Virgil, 362, 24.

In this metaph. sense *fulgor* seems to be used in the
 original. V. *SCHAND*, id.

SCHENKIT, part. pa.

Thair speris in splendris sprent,
 On *scheidis schenkit* and *schent*.

Gawain and Gol., ii. 24.

Burst, Pinkerton. But it seems rather to mean,
 agitated, shaken; Germ. *schwenck-en*, motitare,
 turbare; *swack-en*, labare. In Edit. 1503, *schonkit*.

SCHENT, part. pa. 1. Confounded, disturbed.

All thouch the erth wald myddyl with the see,
 And with diluge or inundatioun *schent*,
 Couir and confound athir element.

Doug. Virgil, 414, 44.

2. Overpowered, overcome.

Bot sum time eike to thame ouercummin and *schent*
 Agane returnis in breistis hardiment.

Doug. Virgil, 51, 23.

3. Degraded, dishonoured.

—In quhat land lyeis thou manglit and *schent*,
 Thy fare body and membris tyrryt and rent?

Doug. Virgil, 294, 26.

Quhan from the scharp rolk skarslie with grete slicht
 Sergestus can vpweille his schip eull dicht,
 Mokkit and *schent* scho cummis hame full slaw.

Ibid., 136, 45.

In both these places, it may, however, signify,
 marred, maimed. Chaucer, *shend*, to ruin. It is also
 used O.E. as signifying to degrade.

A.-S. *scend-an*, confundere, dedecorare; Teut.
schend-en, id. also, violare, deformare.

To SCHENT, v. a. and n. 1. To destroy, to kill.

—Queene Helene I espy.—
 Sche dreding les the Troyanis wald hir *schent*,
 And cast sum way for hir distruction,
 Becaus all Troy for hir was thus bet down—
 Hir self sche hid therefore.—

Doug. Virgil, 53, 6.

Thus it is used, O.E.

To deeth they wold me have ydo.—
 Be wordes of har mouthe,
 Well may man kouth they *schend*.

Lybeaus, Ritson's E. M. R., ii. 86.

2. To go to ruin.

Thy service mony sair repents,—
 Quhen body, fame, and substance *shents*,
 And saul in perel.

Scott, Evergreen, i. 112.

This is evidently formed from the part. pa. of the
 O.E. *v. Schend*.

[To SCHER, v. V. SCHERE.]

SCHERAGGLE, s. A disturbance; a
 squabble, Upp. Clydes. V. SHIRRAGLIE.

SCHERALD, SCHERET, SCHARET, s. A
 green turf; *shirrel*, *shirret*, Aberd. Banffs.

And he him self the Troyane men fute hate
 On sonkis of gersy *scheraldis* has doun set.

Doug. Virgil, 216, 52.

—To the commoun goldis eik bedene
 The altaris couerit with the *scherald* grene.

Ibid., 410, 53.

"It had na out passage bot at ane part quhilk was
 maid by thaim with flaikis, *scherellis* and treis."
Belland. Cron., B. iv. c. 3.

"The confiderat kyngis to put remeid to thir im-
 pedimentis, and that the curage and spreit of thair
 army suld not deokay be lang tary commandit ilk man
 to wyn als mony *scherettis* on the ground (as he mycht
 beir) to mak ane gait throw the mos to assaille thair
 ennymies." *Ibid.*, B. viii., c. 13. *Cespites* terra exci-
 dere, Boeth.

"The floors [were] laid with green *scharrets* and
 spreits, medwarts, and flowers, that no man knew
 whereon he yeid, but as he had been in a garden."
Pitcottie, p. 146.

"On a suddenty, our great gilligapous fallow o' a
 coachman turned o'er our gallant cart amon' a heap o'
shirrets an' peat-mow." *Journal* from London, p. 3.

"*Shirrets*, tufts," Gl. Shirr.

"From *shear*, q. d. new *shorn* or cut out," Rudd.,
 Sibb. Perhaps rather from Germ. *schar-en*, *scherr-en*,
 terras scalpere, radere; *scharte*, fragmentum, res fracta,
 (caesura) Teut. *schorre*, gleba, cespes; Kilian.

SCHERE, SHEER, adj. Waggish; A *sheer*
 dog, a wag, S.

Teut. *sheer-en*, illudere, nugari; or it may be merely
 an oblique use of E. *sheer*. V. SCHIRE, adj.

To SCHERE, SCHER, v. a. and n. 1. To
 cut, to part, to divide.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
 Schrowdes the *scherand* fur.

Doug. Virgil, 400, 38.

[2. To cut corn, or grass with a hook, S.]

[SCHERAND, part. pr. Shearing, cutting,
 Barbour, xvi. 455.]

SCHERE, SHEAR, s. 1. The parting between
 the thighs, S.

Like to ane woman her onir portrature,
 Ane fair virginis body doune to hir *schere*;
 Bot hir bynd partis ar als grete wele nere
 As bene the hidduous huddum or ane quhale.

Doug. Virgil, 82, 23.

[2. A cut, slice; used also for *sherin*, q. v.
 Clydes.]

A.-S. *scear-an*, scindere; Su.-G. *skaera*, partiri.
 Hence,

SCHERE-BANE, SHEAR-BANE, s. The os pubis, S.

In Teut. there is a *v.* which has a great resemblance; *scherde-been-en*, grillare, divaricari, distendere pedes, sive crura; to stride.

[**SCHERERE, SCHERARE, s.** A shearer; also, one who dresses the pile of cloth, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 17, Dickson.]

[**SCHERIN, SCHERING, s.** 1. Cutting; the act, time, or manner of shearing or cutting, S.

2. Dressing the pile of woollen cloth, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 138, Dickson.]

SCHERENE, s. Syren, enchantress.

Natour sa craftely alwey
Hes done depaint that sweet *scherene*. —
Bannatyne Poems, p. 191.

To SCHESCH, v. a. To elect, to choose.
Scheschit, Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

To SCHETE, v. a. To shut.

The paill saulis he cauchis out of hell,
And vthir sum thare with gan *schete* ful hot
Deip in the soroufull grisle hellis pot.
Doug. Virgil, 108, 15.

Pret. schet, shut. V. UNWAR.

This *v.* was used in O.E. "*Schettyn* with lockes. Sero. Obsero.—*Schetynge*, *schettynge* or *sperynge*, clausura. *Schettynge* out. Exclusio." Prompt. Parv. A.-S. *scyt-an*, obserare, Teut. *schutt-en*, intercludere, claudere. Perhaps the original idea is retained in Su.-G. *skut-a*, trudere, impellere; a door being shut by a push or thrust.

[**SCHETHIS, s. pl.** The projecting sides of a cart; also, the cross timbers to which the bottom of the cart is nailed, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 281, 291, Dickson.]

[**SCHETIS, s. pl.** Sheets, Barbour, xiii. 225, (*rubric*), Skeat's Ed.]

[**SCHIEW, pret.** Showed, Barbour, x. 161: part. pa. *schewit*, *schewin*, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 13, 204, Dickson.]

[**To SCHIEW, SHEW, v. a. and n.** To swing; also, to move up and down, to shove; as, "To *schew* on a yett," i.e., to swing on a gate; "To *schew* the box roun," to shove, &c., Clydes.]

[**SCHIEW, s.** A swing, a sea-saw; also, a shove, *ibid.*]

SCHIEWE, pret. Shoved.

Himself the cowbil with his bolm furth *schewe*,
And quhen him list halit vp salis fewe.
Doug. Virgil, 173, 49.

Teut. *schuyt-en*, protrudere.

To SCHIEW, v. a. and n. To sew, S.

"Item, ane dowblet of blak sating cuttit out upoun blak taffate, with ane small freinye of gold, and but-

tonis of *schewing* gold in the breist." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 89. This, in the next article, is called "*sewing* gold."

To SCHEYFF, v. n. To escape.

He said, My lorde, my consaill will I gif;
Bot ye do it, frai scaith ye may not *scheyff*,
Yhe mon tak pees, with out mar taryng,
As for a tyme we may sent to the King.
Wallace, iii. 264, MS.

Teut. *schuff-en*, to fly.

[**SCHEYNE, adj.** Beautiful. V. SCHENE.]

SCHEYTSCHAKKING, s. A duty formerly exacted from farmers, who had grain to sell, in the market of Aberdeen. Those who bought up the grain had claimed as a perquisite all that adhered to the sacks, sheets, &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1541. V. SKATT, v.

[**To SCHID, SCHIDE, v. a.** To cleave, split, chip; part. pa. *schidit*.

Grete eschin stokkis tumbillis to the ground;
With wedgeis *schidit* gau the birkis sound.
Doug. Virgil, 169, 20.

The mekill sillis of the warren tre
Wyth wedgeis and with proppis bene diuide,
The strang gustand ceder is al to *schid*.
Ibid., 365, 16.

SCHIDE, SCHYDE, SYDE, s. 1. A small piece of wood, a billet.

— At this ilk feirs young knycht
Ane hait fyrebrand kest scho birnand bricht,
And in his breist this furious lemand *schide*
With dedely smok fyxt depe can hyde.
Doug. Virgil, 223, 10.

Sum vthir presit with *schidis* and mery ane sill,
The fyre bleis about the rufe to sling.
Ibid., 297, 34.

O.E. "*Schyde* wode. Teda. Assula vel Astula Cadia." Prompt. Parv. "*Scyde* of wode, [Fr.] buche, movle de buches;" *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 61, b.

2. A chip, a splinter.

— King Latinus kindyllis, on thare gyse,
Apoun the altaris for the sacrifice
The clere *schydis* of the dry fyre brandis.
Doug. Virgil, 297, 34.

3. Improperly used to denote a large piece of flesh cut off.

Furth haue thay rent thare entrellys ful varude,—
Syne hakyng thame by tailleys and be *sydis*,
In the hayt flambis brycht has thame laid.
Doug. Virgil, 455, 62.

As conjoined with *tailleys*, this can scarcely signify sides or halves of the animal. *Frusta* is the word used by Maffei. Caesim in *frusta* trucidant.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *scidium*, Gr. *σχιδιον*, from *σχίζω*, scindo. But whatever relation this word may be supposed radically to have to the Gr., it is immediately allied to A.-S. *scide*, a billet of wood, Lancash. *shide*; Isl. Su.-G. *skid*, Germ. *scheit*, lignum fissum, lamina liguea; split-wood.

The *s.*, in its various forms, has evidently originated from the Goth. verbs, signifying to separate, or divide; as Teut. *scheyd-en*, *scheed-en*, dividere; Lat. *scind-o*, *scid-i*. V. SCIED, v.

SCHIDIT, part. pa. Cloven, split.

SCHIERE, s. [Visage, mien.]

On twa stelis thal strailt, with ane sterne *schiere*.
Gawan and Goh., ll. 24.

Cheer, Pinkerton.

SCHILDERNE, SCHIDDEREM, s.

"They discharge any persons whatsoever, — to sell or buy, — Mortyns, *Schidderems*, Skaildraik, Herron, Butter, or any sik kynde of fowles." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, c. 23, *schildernes*, Skene, Pec. Crimes, Tit. iii., c. 3. s. 9.

Qu. if the Shoveler, E. *Anas clypeata*, Linn. Germ. *schield-ente*, Frisch?

SCHILL, adj. Shrill, S. V. SKIRL.

Widequhare with fors so *Eolus schontis schill*,
 In this congelit sesoun scharp and chill.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 35.

This term occurs, although rarely, in O.E.

Than blew the trumpes fulle loud & full *schille*.

R. Brunne, p. 30.

Sibb. oddly refers to Teut. *schrey*, clamor. It is evidently allied very closely to Alem. *scill-en*, *schell-en*. *skell-en*, sonare. Psalterium *scillit* also *ein lira*; Psalterium sonat instar lyrae; Notker. Psal. cxli. 1. *Din stimma schell in minen oron*; Thy voice sounds in my ears; Willeram. cap. ii. 14. ap. Wachter. Sw. *skall*, *skat*, sound; Isl. *skiall*, sonorous, *skiall hogg*, verber sonorum; Germ. *schall*, *schall-en*, to sound, *schellen*, tingling; Belg. *een schelle stem*, a shrill voice. Hence Germ. *schelle*, a bell; S. *skellet*, q. v. a sort of rattle; Gael. *sgulam*, to tinkle, to give a shrill cry, is evidently allied.

SCHILL, SCHIL, adj. Chill, S.B.

—Full off in *schil* wynteris tyde,
 The gum or glaw amyd the worldis wyde,
 Is wount to schene yellow on the grane new.

Doug. Virgil, 170, 10.

Schill, ibid. 134, 30. The S. pronunciation has more affinity than the E. to Su.-G. *seal*, subfrigidus; a word, which, according to Ihre, is used only by the Swedes. Hence Isl. *seal-a*, refrigerare. He says that it properly denotes chillness produced by the breeze, from *swaler*, aura. But as E. *chill* has been immediately formed from A.-S. *cele*, algor, perhaps we ought to trace Su.-G. *seal* to *kyl-a*, refrigerare.

SCHILLING, s. Grain freed from the husk. V. SHILLING.**SCHILTRUM, SCHILTRUM, SCHYLTRUM, s.** [A squadron, a compact body of armed men.]

The Inglis men, on othyr party,
 That as angelis schane brychtly,
 War nocht arayit on sic maner:
 For all thair bataillis samyn wer
 In a *schilthrum*. Bot quethir it was
 Throw the gret strates of the place
 That thal war in, to bid fechtung;
 Or that it wes for abaying;
 I wate nocht. But in a *schilthrum*
 It semyt thal war all and sum;
 Owtane the awawarl anerly,
 That rycht with a gret company,
 Be thaim selwyn, arayit war.

Barbour, xii. 425, MS.

Of wyt for-thi and gret wertu
 Sic dowtis and perylys til ithchewe
 All that *Schylthrum* thal slw down
 And sawfyl of Berwyk swa the town.

Wyntoun, viii. 11, 35.

According to Mr. Macpherson, this is "a word of which the precise meaning is unknown, if indeed it has not had more meanings than one." Mr. Pinkerton observes, that, "from Hearn's Robert of Gloucester,

it appears that a *schilthrum* is an host ranged in a round form." The Bruce, vol. ii., p. 137, N. It would seem that neither of these gentlemen has observed that the word is immediately derived from A.-S. I find it spelled two ways. *Scel-truma*, coetus, cohors, turma. According to this orthography, it would appear to be composed of *scel*, a multitude, and *trum*, a troop or band, or composition of the word indicates nothing as to the form, though it is clear from Barbour's description that this was peculiar; for he describes the vanguard as differently disposed. The true orthography seems to be *scylt-truma*, which Lye renders, scutum validum, testudo. Thus he has evidently viewed the word as compounded of *scylt*, a shield, and *trum*, powerful. But perhaps the last word is rather *truma*, q. a troop with shields, or a troop in the form of a shield.

This etymon, as well as the translation of the word by *testudo*, indicates the form of the *Schilthrum*. I need scarcely say, that properly it must have meant a body of armed men closely joined to each other, and covering their heads with their bucklers, so that the massive weapons of their enemies could not hurt them. In this sense A.-S. *scylthrum* was certainly used. For Lye quotes a phrase from Aelfric's Gram. which conveys this idea. Under *thiccum scylt-truma*, subter densa testudine. This term therefore expresses that figure which has been called in Gr. *χελων*, Lat. *testudo*, Fr. *tortue*, E. *tortoise*, Belg. *schild-paet*, Germ. *schild-krote*, a tortoise, *schild-duck*, testudo militaris.

But although this must have been the original meaning, there is no certain evidence that it is used in this sense by Barbour. All that clearly appears, from his description of the battle of Bannockburn, is, that the whole army of the English, except the vanguard, formed one body, instead of being in distinct battalions, like that of the Scots. For having said of the Scots, that they were

In thair bataillis all purwayit

With thair braid baneris all displayit;

and that

Thai went all furth in gud aray,

And tuk the plane full apertly;

he adds, that the English

War nocht arrayit on sic maner:

For all thair bataillis samyn wer

In a *schilthrum*.

B. xii. 411, 420, 427, &c.

He says, that he knows not whether this was for want of room to extend themselves properly, or from fear. Afterwards he calls this large body a *gret schelthrum*, 443. Wyntoun seems to use the term still more generally, as merely denoting a body of armed men, and as equivalent to *Hyrsale*, q. v. Lye, vo. *Hreotha*, conjectures that the military tortoise was also called, by the A.-Saxons, *Bord-hreotha*, and *Scylt-hreotha*.

The word occurs in Rich. Coeur de Lyon—

Asonder he brake the *scheltron*.

It is also used by R. Brunne, when describing the Battle of Faukirke [Falkirk], p. 305—

Ther *scheltron* sone was shad with Inglis that were gode.

Shad signifies parted, separated. Warton understands *scheltron* as denoting "soldiers drawn up in a circle;" Hist. E. P. i. 166. This seems indeed to be the meaning of the term, according to the description given by R. Brunne, p. 304, 305—

Our Inglis men & thei ther togilere mette,

Ther forinast conrey, thier bakkis togilere sette,

Ther speres poynt ouer poynt, so sare & so thikke,

& fast togilere joynt, to se it was ferlike.—

Strength suld non haf had, to pette thaim thogh oute,

So wer thei set sad with poyntes rounde aboute.

"The Scottes," according to Hollinshed, "were deuided into four *schilthrons*, as they termed them,

or as we may say, round battailes, in forme of a circle, in the whiche stode the people, that caried long staves or speares which they crossed pyntly together one wythin an other, betwixt which *schiltroons* or round battails were certain spaces left, the which were filled wyth theyr archers and bowmen, and behinde all these were theyr horsmen placed." V. Gl. R. Brunne, p. 647.

[Lit., a shield-troop, i.e., an armed company; from A.-S. *scyld*, a shield, and *truma*, a troop; and, as generally used, the term does not imply any particular form of the company. Indeed, Wyclif uses it to translate "*aciem*" in 1 Kings iv. 2. V. Prof. Skeat's note to Barbour, xii. 429.]

SCHIMMER, *s.* Glare.

"We descried, by the *schimmer* of the snow, and a ghastly streak of moon-light—that passed over the fields, a farm steading." R. Gilhaize, ii. 276.

"The ocean was all glowing and golden with the *schimmer* of the setting sun." Ibid., i. 45. V. SKIMMERIN.

[SCHIP, *s.* A ship; pl. *schippis*, Barbour, x. 98.]

SCHIP-BROKIN, *part. pa.* Shipwrecked.

I resauit him *schip-brokin* fra the sey ground,
Wilsum and misterfull of al warldis thyng.
Doug. Virgil, 112, 48.

The same idiom appears in Sw. *skips-brott*, from *bryt-a*, to break. Teut. *schip-broke*, shipwreck; and Lat. *naufragium*, from *navis* and *frango*.

SCHIFFAIR, *s.* The act of making a voyage; navigation, a sea voyage.

That is an ile in the se; —
Quhar als gret stremys ar rynnand,
And als peralous, and mar
Till our saile thaim in to *schiffair*,
As is the raiss of Bretangye.

Barbour, iii. 656, MS.

Schiffar, *ibid.*, 692.

A.-S. *scip-fyrd*, navalis expeditio, from *scip*, and *far-an*, to fare, to go, Sw. *skepp-fart*, *id.*

SCHIPPAR, *s.* A shipmaster, [a skipper.]

"Fourtly, ye sould vse the law or commandis of God as the *schippar* of a schip vasis his compas; for his compas mouis nocht nor dryuis nocht the schip on the braid & stormy see to gud hauin, bot the *schippar* haiffand a wynd, takis tent to the derectioun of his compas, quhil he cum to ane gud hauin." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 80, U. ii. b. S. [Dan. *skipper*, Du. *schipper*.]

[SHIPPING, *s.* Shipping, Barbour, xvi. 16.]

[SCHIPPIT, *part. pa.* Shipped, embarked, *ibid.*, xiv. 20.]

SCHIR, SCHYR, SYRE, SERE, *s.* 1. "Sir, lord, anciently one of the greatest titles that could be given to any prince;" Gl. Wynt.

This Emperowre *Schyr* Charlys, than
Emperowre, wes gud Crystyne man.
Wyntoun, vi. 3. 37.

—This Kyng than of Ingland
Bad the Lord of Northwubryland,
Schyr Sward, to rys wyth all his mycht
In Malcolmys helpe to wyn hys ryght.
Ibid., 18. 353.

Quhen this Charlys the thryld was dede,
Arnwliphus twelf yhere in hys stede

Lord we hale of the Empyre,
And governyd it as of it *syre*.

Ibid., vi. 10. 36.

This Nynus had a sone alsua
Sere Dardane Lord de Frygys.

Ibid., ii. 1. 131.

It was so usual, in ancient writing, to confer this title on persons of rank or authority, that R. of Brunne dubbs Noah himself.

Of thare dedes salla be my sawe,
In what tyme & of what lawe,
I salla yow schewe fro gre to gre,
Sen the tyme of Sir Noe.

Prolog. to Chron., xcvi.

This title was also given to Popes and Bishops.

In this mene tyme the Kyng Henry
Of Ingland wrat ryght reverently
Till the Pape Schyr of Adryane.
Wyntoun, vii. 7. 219.

The Byschape that tyme of Glasgwe,
Of Glendwynnyn *Schyre* Mathw,
Of the Requiem dyd that mes.

Ibid., ix. 12. 98.

This title descended at length to ordinary Priests. V. POPE'S KNIGHTS. Rudd. derives it from Fr. *sieur*, as contracted from *seigneur*, from Lat. *senior*. But the etymon given by the learned Hickes is far more probable, from Goth. *Sihor*, lord. Augustine informs us, that the Gothic Christians, who were captives at Rome, used to say in their own barbarous language, *Arme Sihor*, i.e., Lord have mercy. This is from *sihor*, or *sigora*, as signifying a victor, one who triumphs; and this from *sige*, victory. Wormius observes, that *Sir* or *Siar* was used more anciently than *Her*, which has the same meaning.

2. *Schir* is still used in comp. in the sense of father, *S.* V. GUDSCHYR.

SCHIRE, SCHYRE, SHIRE, *adj.* 1. Clear, bright, *E. sheer*.

Thus said Hectour, and schew furth in his handis
The dreidful vailis, wynnillis and garlandis
Of Vesta goddess of the erd and fyre,
Quhilk in her tempill eternal burnis *schire*.

Doug. Virgil, 48, 55.

2. Clear, as opposed to what is muddy.

"Clear liquor we call *shire*," S.B. Gl. Shirr. also improperly applied to what is thin in the texture, as "thin cloth," *ibid.*

3. Pure, mere, *S.*

This cuntré is ful of Caynes kyn,
And syc *schyre* schrewis.

Doug. Virgil, Prolog. 238, b. 33.

"Scot. we say, a *shire fool*, a *shire knave*, i.e., purus putus nebulo;" Rudd. pron. *sheer*, *sheer*.

—What need ye tak it ill,
That Allan buried ye in Rhyme! —
He's naithing but a *shire* datt lick.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 342.

"A *clerer wag*," Gl. Ramsay; rather, "a mere wag."

A.-S. *scire*, Isl. Su.-G. *skir*, Alem. *scieri*, Germ. *schier*, purus.

To SCHIRE, SCHAIR, SCHARE, *v. a.* To pour off the thinner or lighter part of any liquid, to separate a liquor from the dregs, Loth., Clydes.

Su.-G. *skaer-a*, purgare, *skir-a*, emundare.

SCHIRINS, *s. pl.* Any liquid substance poured off, Roxb.

* **SCHIREFF, s.** A messenger, an inferior officer for executing a summons.

"I Gawin Ramsay, Messenger, ane of the *schireffs* in that part within constitute, past at commandment of thir our Souerane Ladyis letteris, and in hir gracie name and authoritie, warnt the said Matthew Erle of Lennox at his dwelling-places of Glasgow and Dunbartane respective." Buchanan's Detection, F. i. b.

In the Queen's letter, appointing the trial of Bothwell, all the messengers, employed to summon the accuser and witnesses, are called "*schireffs* in that part conjunctlie and seuerallie, speciallie constitute." Ibid., E. 8. a.

This is evidently an improper, as it is an unusual, sense of the word, instead of *maires* or *schireff's serians*.

SCHIRRA, SCHIRRAYE, s. A sheriff.

—"The party spulyhet or reft sall plenyhe to the *schirraye*,—and at the *schirra* pas to the spoulyouris and the resettouris," &c. Parl. J. II., A. 1440, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 32.

SCHIVERONE, s. A skin of kid-leather.

"For ane hundreth lamb skinnis, i. d. For ane hundreth *schiverenis*, iii. d." Balfour's Practicks, Tit. Customis, p. 87.

Fr. *cheveau*, a kid. Perhaps our word is immediately formed from the adj. *chevin*, of or belonging to a goat. V. CHEVERON.

SCHIWERINE, s. A species of wild fowl.

"Goldyndis, mortynis, *schiwierinis*." Acts Ja. VI., 1589, Ed. 1814, p. 180—also 136.

This is the reading of our Records instead of "Goldings, Mortyma, *Schidderems*," Skene.

SCHLUCHTEN, s. A hollow between two hills, Tweedd.

Su.-G. *slutt*, declivis. En *slutte backe*, collis declivis; hence, *slutt-a*, to slope, *slutting*, slope; *slutting of backen*, the descent of a hill, Wideg. But it is still more nearly allied to Germ. *schluchte*, a ravine, or kind of defile.

[**SCHMYLICK, s.** A gun or fowling-piece, Shetl.]

SCHO, pron. She, S.—pron. o as Gr. v.

—Gretand *scho* tauld the King,
That sorrowful wes off that tithing.

Barbour, v. 157, MS.

Scho is universally the reading in MS., where *sche* occurs in the copies.

The use of this term, in speaking of a female, instead of naming her, had been deemed by our good mothers so disrespectful as to give rise to a proverb, which consists in a play on the word as susceptible of a different meaning.

"Had you such a *shoe* on every foot, you would shochel."—"A scornful return of a woman to a fellow that calls her *sche* [it should have been *scho*] and not by her name." Kelly, p. 142.

The point of this reply consists in *scho*, and the E. word *shoe*, being pronounced in S. exactly with the same sound, S.

Moes-G. *so*, *soh*, Isl. *su*, A.-S. *seo*, id. Dr. Johns. mentions Moes-G. *si* as synon.; but has not observed that *so* is not only the article prefixed to the feminine gender, but also, as well as *si*, used as the pron. feminine; *So quino*; This woman, Luke vii. 39. *Thatei habaida so*; Which she had; Mar. xiv. 8.

SCHO, adj. Female, S.

"Quhat sayis thou than of the *scho* Paip Joanna, quha buir ane chyld being in processione, of the quhillk Platina, quha vrait the Paipis lyuis, makis mentione?" Nicol Burne, F. 96, a.

[**SCHO, SHO, SHAE, s.** A shoe; pl. *schone*, q.v. S.]

[To **SCHO, SHO, SHAE, v. a.** To shoe a horse, to put tires on wheels, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 321, 290, Dickson.]

SCHONE, SCHOUNE, SHONE, s. pl. Shoes, S., *shoon*, Cumb.

Syne eftyrwart a rade of were
He made wyth displayid banere,
Qwhare the knychts, that he had made,
Owtwartis to wyn thare *schone* than rade
Wyth a rycht sturdy company.

Wyntown, viii. 39, 84.

This phrase of *winning shone* seems very ancient. As connected with *hose*, it is often used in old Ballads, with respect to a page, or boy who acts as a servant. It is still vulgarly said of a servant who is a bad worker, that he is not fit to *win schone* to himself. It seems uncertain whether it originated from the circumstance of stockings and shoes constituting the wages of a boy, as, in many places, a pair of shoes is still one article promised as part of wages; or from the marauding warfare carried on in former times. The language of Wyntown would suggest an idea rather ludicrous, that when *Knights* were in want of shoes, they were sent to make an inroad in order to carry off cattle, for affording them the necessary supply; as David Bruce is said to employ his knights. The *hides* might at times be as necessary as the beeves themselves. We certainly know that the Lady of the Manor used in former times, when her larder was nearly empty, to present a covered dish containing a pair of clean spurs, as a signal to the *Laird* and his retainers to set off in quest of a supply. V. Minstrelsy of the Border, i. Introd. cviii. But Wyntown most probably uses the phrase, as borrowed from the wages of a hireling, to denote an act of service, and the reward connected with it in the enjoyment of the booty.

"This emprioure causit riche perle and precious stanis to be set in his *schone* in mair taikin of insolence than ony ornament." Bellend. Cron., B. vi., c. 9.

This also occurs in O. E.

"Whos *shoon* y am not worthi to bere." Matt. iii., Wyclife.

A.-S. *sceon*, Teut. *schoen*, id.

To CAST *auld SCHONE* after an individual, or after a company. An ancient superstitious mode of expressing a wish for the prosperity of the person, or party, leaving a house, S.

To **SCHOG, SHOG, v. a. and n.** 1. To jog, to shake, S.

This word occurs in the ludicrous account given of Fingal, according to the fabulous legends concerning giants, which have been blended with his history in later times.

My foir grandsyr, hecht Fyn Mackowll,
That dang the devill, and gart him yowll;
The skyis rainid quhen he wald *skoul*,
He trublit all the air.

He gatt my gud-syr God Magog;
He, quhen he dansit, the world wald *schog*;
Ter thousand ellis yeid in his frog,
Of Heland plaidis, and mair.

Interlude Dreichis, Bannatyne Poems, p. 174.

I have substituted *skoul* for *yowll*, v. 3 from Evergreen, i. 259.

Teut. *schock-en*, *schuck-en*, id. Sw. *juck-a*, agitari.

2. To move backwards and forwards, to swing; S.; "to go uneasily," Lancash.

"Let the world [r. world] *shogg*," * S. Prov. ;—"spoken by them who have a mind as they have resolv'd, be the issue what it will." Kelly, p. 240.

* "Shake from side to side;" N.

The word is also O. E. "*Schoggyn*. Shakyn or waueryn. Vacillo." "Schaggyng or *schoggynge* or wauerynge. Vacillatio." Prompt. Parv.

- To SCHOG ABOUT, v. n. To survive; rather implying the idea of a valetudinary state, S. B.

But gin I could *shog about* till a new spring,
I should yet hae a bout of the spinning o't.
Song, *Rose's Helenore*, p. 134.

- SCHOG, SHOG, s. 1. A jog, a push, S.

Thus thou, great king, hast by thy conqu'ring paw
Giv'n earth a *shog*, and made thy will a law.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 474.

- [2. A swing; a rocking motion, Clydes., Banffs.

3. The act of swinging; also, a swinging rope; *schoggie-shae* is also used, *ibid.*]

[SCHOGGAN, SHOGGIN. 1. As an *adj.*, jogging, shaking; rocking, swinging, moving backwards and forwards, *ibid.*

2. As a *s.*, the act of rocking or swinging; also, a swinging or rocking motion, *ibid.*]

[SCHOGGIN-TOW, s. A swinging-rope, Banffs.]

- To SCHOGGLE, v. a. and n. 1. To shake, S., to joggle, E.

Teut. *schockel-n* and *schuckel-n* are frequentatives from *schock-en* and *schucken*, of the same signification. *Schucklend pferd*, a horse that shakes the rider much; *schaukel*, a swing, Wachter. *Schonckel-en*, and *schongel-en*, motitari, claim the same origin.

2. To dangle.

Grit darring dartit frae his ee,
A brad-sword *shogled* at his thie,
On his left arm a targe.
Vision, Evergreen, i. 214.

[SCHOGGLE, s. A jog, a shake, S.]

SCHOGLIE, SHOOLY, *adj.* Unstable, apt to be overset, S.

"As for the steam-boats, they're *shoogly* things, and I hae nae broo o' them." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1822, p. 307.

SCHOIR, s. and v. V. SCHOR.

[SCHOIR, *adj.* Steep, sheer, Barbour, x. 600. Isl. *skör*, a rim, edge. V. SCHOR.]

SCHOIRLING, s. The skin of a shorn sheep.

"For threascor wollit skinnis, [i.e., with the wooll on them.] *id.* For ane bundle of skinnis or *schoir-lingis*, viz. xxiv., *id.*" Balf. Pract. Customs, p. 57.

Shorling has the same signification in the O. E. laws. V. Cowel in vo. The term occurs Stat. Edw. IV., c. 4. "*Shorling & morling*." Rastall, vo. *Wolles*, Fol. 571, a.

SCHOLAGE, s. The master's fees for teaching in a school, Aberd. Reg.; O. Fr. *escholage*, school-hire.

[SCHONE, SCHOUNE, s. pl. Shoes. V. under SCHO, s.]

[To SCHONE, v. a. To shun, to avoid; part. pr. *schonand*, shunning, Barbour, v. 201.]

SCHONKAN, part. pr. Gushing, rushing.

The Scottis on fute that bauldly couth abyde,
With suerdis schar through harbergeons full gude,
Vpon the flouris schot the *schonkan* blude,
Fra hors and meu throw harness burnyst beyne.
Wallace, iii. 156, MS.

Teut. *schenck-en*, fundere. Franc. *scencent*, fundant, Gl. Pez. It is from the same fountain with E. *skink*, being originally applied to the pouring out of drink.

SCHONKIT, part. pa. To *schonkit*, shaken, [broken.]

Wallace the formast in the byrneis bar,
The grounden sper through his body schar,
The schaft to *schonkit* off the frushand tre,
Dewoydyde sone, sen na bettir mycht be.
Wallace, iii. 147, MS.

A.-S. *to-sceng-an*, to shake off, to divide; Germ. *schwenk-en*, a frequentative from *sceng-en*, motitare, and synon.; Belg. *schonckel-en*, id.

[SCHOOL, s. A name given to the Arctic Gull, Shetl.]

[To SCHOP, v. a. To make, to prepare, Barbour, xvi. 573.]

SCHOR, SCHORE, SCHOIR, *adj.* 1. Steep, abrupt; including the idea of rugged.

—Twasum samyn mycht nocht rid
In sum place off the hillis sid.
The nethyr half wes peralous;
For a *schor* crag, hey and hidwous,
Raucht to the se, down fra the pass.

Barbour, x. 22, MS.

—To the fute sone cummyn ar thai
Off the crag; that wes hey and *schor*.

Ibid., ver. 600, MS.

This is evidently the same with *schore*, Doug. Virgil, 342. 16.

On cais thare stude ane meikle schip that tyde,
Hir wail joned til ane *schore* rolkis syde.

Radd. views the term as denoting the shore, and the whole phrase as signifying "a rock hard by the shore, or lying flat or low as the shore." But *schore* undoubtedly corresponds to A.-S. *scorene*; *scorene clif*, abrupta rapes, a craggy rock or cliff, Somner; from A.-S. *scyr-an*, to separate, Su.-G. *skoer-a*, to break; *skoer*, brittle, easily broken. The Germ. *v. schor-en*, eminere, is used to denote rocks rising out of the sea. This sense exactly agrees with the phrase used by Virg. *Crepidin saxi*.

—The craig hich, stay and *schoir*,
Montgomerie, Cherrie and Stae, st. 23.

i.e., high, steep and craggy.

—Duris cautibus, assiduam praecepta mole ruinam
Intentans—Lat. Vers.

Thus it conveys the idea of a rock that is not only precipitous, but so shattered as to threaten the destruction of those who approach it.

2. Rough, rugged; without the idea of steepness conjoined.

Sa tha sam folk he send to the dep furl,
Gert set the ground with scharp spykis off burd;
Bot ix or x he kest a gait befor,
Langis the schauld maid it bath dep and *schor*.
Wallace, x. 44, MS.

[3. High, mighty; as, a *schore* chiftane, a high and mighty chieftain.]

—Avenand Schir Ewin thair ordanit, that thre
To the *schore* chiftane chargit fra the kyng.
Gawain and Goh., ii. 3.

SCHOR, SCHORE, *s.* 1. [A steep rock, a rocky coast; hence metaph., a forbidding prospect.]

"Bishop Finlay had been raised—to the dignity—less for his love and piety than for other qualities, which were thought in that age to be of an account as good in the management of the Highland *schores*." Spawife, i. 54.

"As for Edmonstone,—he has not the ruth of a Highland *schore*." Ibid., p. 144.

Gael. *schor* signifies a champion. But this may be allied to *S. schor*, rough, rugged.

In Ayra, the phrase, "*a Highland shore*," signifies a dark outlook," i.e., a gloomy, or forbidding prospect; apparently in allusion to a mariner, who is driven towards the land, and sees nothing before him but the bleak and rocky coast of the Highlands.

2. A threatening, Loth. Tweedd.

The King than stud full sturlyly,
And the fyvesum, in full gret hy
Come, with gret *schor* and manassing.
Barbour, vi. 621, MS.

Be necht abaysit for thair *schor*,
Bot settis speris yow befor.
Ibid., xi. 562, MS.

Erl he was maid off bot schort tyme befor,
He brukit nocht for all his bustuous *schor*.
Wallace, vii. 1079, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this *boasting*, as used by Barbour; Lord Hailes, *scorn* in the following passage—

Weill, quoth the Wolf, thy language outragius
Camis of kynd; sa your fader befor
Held me at bait als with bostis and *schoir*.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 117.

Thi *schore* compt I nocht ane laik.
Gawain and Goh., i. 8.

i.e., I reckon not thy threatening a disgrace to me. In Edit. 1508, instead of *laik*, it is *caik*.

Sibb. derives the *v.* from Sw. *skorr-a*, reprehendere. But it is not used in this sense. It merely signifies, to grate, to make a harsh noise. It may be allied to Su.-G. *skur-a*, primarily to scowr, to clean; in a secondary sense, to chide; *skur*, reprehension; *taga en i skur*, to quarrel one; Mod. Sax. *schur-en*, id. *Eenac* to *degen schuren*, to chide one severely. Dan. *skurren*, discord. In a similar sense it is vulgarly said, *S. I gaff him a skour*, I scolded him severely. Lat. *scurre*, a low jest, might thus be viewed as a cognate.

Prob., this *v.* was originally used in relation to objects, which, from their external position, threatened to fall. Thus a crag broken off from, or slightly attached to, a ridge of rocks, might be said, in an oblique sense, to *schore* a person sitting or passing under it, because being a *schor* rock, or broken off from the mass, it was likely to tumble down, and thus threatened destruction to passengers. V. SCHOR, *adj.* and SCAR.

Schoir is used by Dunbar, in one place, where it cannot bear this sense.

Quhan that the nycht dois lenthin houris,
With wind, with hail, and havy schouris,
My dulé spreit dois lurk for *schoir*,
My hairt for langour dois foirloir.

Maitland Poems, p. 125.

Mr. Pinkerton seems to view it as here meaning *terror*. Perhaps it may signify grief, vexation, from Germ. *schur*, id. Or it may mean, lurks for protection, from Fr. *essor-er*, to shroud one's self from wet, to shun approaching or threatening storms; Cotgr.

To SCHOR, SCHORE, SCHOIR, *v. a.* 1. To threaten, *S.*; synonym. *boist*; part. pr. *schorand*.

—Awful Enee
Can thaym manace, that name sa bald suld be;—
Schorand the ciété to distroy and doune cast,
Gif ony help or supplé to hym schew.
Doug. Virgil, 439, 49.

—Priest, sober bee,
And fecht not, nouthor boist nor *schoir*.
Spec. Godlie Songs, p. 20.

Fyrst, do behald yon *schorand* heuchis brow,
Quhare all yone craggy rochis-hingis now.
Doug. Virgil, 247, 27.

"Quhat panis or punitiones ar thair, quhilkis eftir the scripture, God *schoris* to all the brekars and transgressouris of his commandis?" Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 7, a.

"The enemy, after this long storm, *shoring* to fall down on Glasgow, turned to Argyle, and went through it all without opposition." Baillie's Lett., ii. 93.

This word is still used in Loth., Clydes., and in the South. It is said of a day that looks very gloomy, that it *shores* rain.

2. To scold, *S.*

SCHORE, *s.* [A shower of rain.]

Stand at defence, and schrink not for ane *schore*:
Think on the haly marthyris that are went.
Doug. Virgil, Frol., 356, 13.

Junius renders this *pugna*, Etym. But Rudd. considers it as simply signifying a shower of rain. It appears that this metaph. used, was a proverbial phrase in former times.

Thocht all beginnings be maist hard,
The end is plesand afterward;
Then *schrink* not for a *schoure*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 37.

The sense given by Rudd. is confirmed by the language of the Scottish Translator of this Poem, who wrote so early as 1631, and must have known the use of many words and phrases now unintelligible, or very obscure. He renders it,

—*Tenuis veniente procella*
Illico non paveas.
Cerasum et Silvestre Pomum, p. 19, 20.

[SCHORT, *adj.* Short, curtailed, wanting, insufficient, Barbour, vii. 268.]

Su.-G. Isl. *skort-a*, deesse, to be deficient; A.-S. *ge-schort-en*, Germ. Belg. *schort-en*, id.

Mr. Tooke expl. E. *short*, q. *shored*, *shor'd*, as literally signifying, cut off, from A.-S. *scir-an*, to shear, to cut, to divide; as "opposed to *long*, which means extended, *long* being also a past participle of *leng-ian*, to extend, or to stretch out." Divers. Purley, ii. 172.

Ihre vj^{tes} A.-S. *scort*, brevis, or Lat. *curt-us*, as the origin. That the letter *s* was prefixed appears probable from Su.-G. *kort*, which has a more simple form, being used in the same sense.

To **SCHORT**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To grow short, to decrease, to contract.

Yit quhan the nycht begynnys to *schort*,
It dois my spreit sum pairt confort.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 127.

2. To curtail.

She was tyred with his speeches,—
But he some patience extorted,
By promissing that he should *short* it.
Cleland's Poems, p. 32.

Scort is used in O. E. as a *v. a.*, in the sense of *shorten*.

Thorgh Edrike's conseile Knoute did him slo,
& tok quene Emme & wedded hir to wife,
Thorgh Edrike's conseile, scho *scorted* his life.
R. Brunne, p. 49.

3. Applied to the means used for producing an imaginary abbreviation of time, and preventing langour, *S.*

Wyth dyuers sermond carpend all the day,
Thay *short* the houris, driuand the tyme away.
Doug. Virgil, 473, 51.

And quhill thay thus towart the ciété pas,
With sindry sermons *shortis* he the way.
Ibid., 252, 25.

Thus with sic manere talking euery wicht
Gan driuing ouer, and *shortis* the lang nycht.
Ibid., 475, 47.

Shakespeare uses this metaph. though in an *E.* form—

Say, what *abridgement* have you for this evening?
What masque? what music? how shall we beguile
The lazy time, if not with some delight?
Midsummer Night's Dream.

4. To recreate or amuse one's self; with the pron. prefixed or subjoined, *S.*

The clerk rejoyis his bukis ouer to seyne,
The luffyre to behald his lady gay,
Young folke tham *schortis* with gam, solace and play.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 125, 13.

They fall to wersling on the goldin sand,
Assayand honest gammis tham *to schorte*.
Ibid., 187, 29.

Yit sure I furth, lansing ourthort the landis
Towart the sey, to *short* me on the sandis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 226.

This is evidently a metaph. use of the *v.* as signifying to abbreviate. The same transition may be remarked in the formation of *Isl. skent-a*, tempus delectamentis fallo, *skentum*, temporis quasi decurtatio; from *skam*, short, G. Andr. V. Ihre. Teut. *scherts-en*, Germ. *scherz-en*, Belg. *schers-en*, *jocari*, *nugari*, *ludere*, have a great resemblance. But the analogy between these, and the terms signifying to shorten, is lost, if the assertion of Wachter be well-founded, that the primary sense of *scherz-en*, is *ludere*, *salire*, *lascivire*. He derives it from Gr. *skript-aw*, *id.* Ital. *scherz-are*, to joke, is evidently from the same origin, whatever this may be.

SCHORTE, *s.* [Prob., mirth, sport, fun.]

There is na sege for na schame that schrynkis at *schorte*
May he cum to hys cast be cloyking but coist,
He rekkyis nowthir the richt, nor rekles report.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, a. 25.

At *schorte* seems here to signify, at a taunt or derision; whether as allied to Teut. *scherts*, *jocus*, I shall not pretend to determine.

Elsewhere at *schort* signifies quickly.

Hay, hay, go to, than cry thay with ane schout,
And with ane huge brute Troianis at *short*
Thare wallis stuffit, and closit euery port.
Doug. Virgil, 275, 4.

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SCHORTSUM, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, merry, *S. B.*

2. Causing cheerfulness, *S. B.*

"Any thing that is pleasant and delightful is called Scot. *shortsum*;" Rudd.

The term is understood as including the idea of the reverse of what is denoted by the Fr. word *ennui*. It is analogous to our expressive national phrase, to *hand ane out o' langer*.

3. Applied to a pleasant situation, Buchan.

V. SCHORT, *v. a.*

[**SCHOT**, *pret.* Rushed, dashed, Barbour, viii. 54; A.-S. *scēotan*, to shoot, rush, dash.]

[**SCHOT**, *s.* 1. Rush, dash, onset, *Ibid.* xii. 77.

2. A shot, a stone shot for war-engines, *Ibid.* xi. 119; also, shot, shooting, xiii. 48, 52, 75.]

SCHOT, **SCHOTE**, **SHOT**, *s.* [A window set on hinges and opening outward like a shutter.]

Ane *shot* wyndo unschet ane litel on char,
Persaunt the mornnyng bla, wan and har.
—The *schote* I closit, and drew inward in by,
Cheuerand for call, the sessoun was so snell,
Schupe with hait flambs to steme the fresing fell.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 202, 24, 33.

This is expl. by Rudd, "the shutter of a window."

"There was on a scaffold opposite the cross,—read by Mr. Archibald Johnston, a protestation, avowed by Cassils, &c.—Some out of *shots* [small round or oval windows] cried rebels, on the readers." Baillie's Lett., i. 68, 69.

The words in brackets have evidently been inserted by the editor. But he seems to have mistaken the sense. Wodrow explains it otherwise.

"Her house was upon the East side of the Salt-market [Glasgow], towards the foot of it, in a timber fore-land, with windows called *shots*, or shutters of timber, and a few inches of glass above them." Hist., ii. 286.

Chaucer also uses the term.

And forth he goth, jolif and amorous,
Til he came to the carpenteres hous,
A litel after the cockes had ycrow,
And dressed him up by a *shot* window.

Miller's T. ver. 3353.

"A *shot* window," according to Mr. Tooke, "means a projected window, thrown out beyond the rest of the front: what we now call a *Bow* window." Divers. Purley, ii. 132. He derives it from A.-S. *scil-an*, *projicere*. [In the West of S. such a window is called an *outshot* window. The *shot* window, or *shot*, is one that can be opened or shut like a door or shutter by turning on its hinges.]

[**SCHIOT**, *s.* A compartment in the stern of a boat, Shetl.]

SCHIOT, *part. pa.* Allowed to expire, or elapse.

—"We did examine the Lard of Cesfurde our Wardane of our middill merchis; and be his report undirstude the occasion of the delay of justice, gif ony hes occurrit this tyme bypast, stude not in his defalt, being alwayis reddie to haif observit dayis of Trew, and to haif maid and ressavit redres of all attemptattis according to the law of merchis, and yit

S

were the dayis of Trew *schot* on the partie of Ingland." Instruct. to Sir A. Ker of Hirsell, Keith's Hist. App., p. 170, 171.

Su.-G. *skiut-a upp*, differre, quasi diceres ultra diem conductum procrastinare; Ihre, vo. *Skiuta*, trudere, s. 3.

[SCHOTS, SCHOTTS, *s.* Called also *fore-shots*, overproof spirits. V. SHOTS.]

SCHOUFER, *s.* A chaffern, a dish for keeping water warm.

"Item, twa doubill planttis maid to refraine heit watter in maner of *schoufer*. Item, four *schouferis*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 72.

Fr. *eschauff-er*, to warm.

[SCHOUR, *s.* A shower, Barbour, xiii. 43.]

SCHOURE, *s.* A part, a division; applied to music.

Quhen thay had sangin, and said, softly a *schoure*;
And plaid as of paradys it a poynt war;
In come jaland the Ja, as a jugloure.

Houlate, iii. 11.

Teut. *scheur*, *shore*, ruptura; *scheur-en*, to divide, A.-S. *scyr-an*, id. *scyr-maculum*, divisio partibus. This term seems to have been anciently used in the same sense with O. E. *fit*. By the way, the latter may have been adopted to denote a division, as being originally put at the end of a song or poem by the author, in the same manner as *explicit*. Thus *Fit* might simply signify, "It is done. This is the end of the work, or part."

SCHOURIS, SCHOWRIS, *s. pl.* Sorrows, afflictions; throes, agonies.

Rest at all eis, but sair or sitefull *schouris*;
Abide in quiet, maist constant weillfair.

Palice of Honour, ii. 30.

Thairfoir, deir dow, sum pitie tak,
And saif mee fra the *schowres*.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 5.

"Swed. *sorg*, Goth. *saurg*, aerumna, dolor; Teut. *sorghe*, cura," Sibb.

The pangs of childbirth are still called *schours*, S. That this is from the same root with *sorrow*, is probable, not only from the use of the latter term in the same sense E., but because the word rendered *sorrow*, in relation to childbirth, Joh. xvi. 21, is *saurga* in the version of Ulphilas. *Schour*, however, might be traced to Germ. *schauren*, tremere, *schauren*, tremor.

Schoures is used by R. Brunne in a metaph. sense, for contentions, broils.

Ther after ros hard *schoures* in Scotland of the clergie,
Bishopes, abbotes, & priours, thei had misborn tham hie,
& alle that fals blode, that often was forsuorn,
That neuer in treuth stode, sen Jhesu Criste was born.

Chron., p. 333.

In the Fr. original, *dolours* is the term used.

[To SCHOUT, SCHOWT, *v. n.* To shoot, hoot, hoot at, Barbour, ix. 366; pret. *schoutit*.]

[SCHOUT, *s.* A shout, cry, Ibid., vi. 158.]

To SCHOUT, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To shoot; to strike with any missile weapon, as with an arrow.

The archeris, that thai met sleand,—
I trow thai sall nocht *schout* gretly
The Scottis men with schote that day.

The Bruce, ix. 291. Ed. 1820.

2. To dart or rush forward, to come on with impetuosity and unexpectedly; synon. with *Lans*, *Lance*, *v.*

Bot me think it spedfull that we
Abid, quhill his men scail be
Throw the countre, to tak their pray:
Than fersly *schout* on thaim we may.

The Bruce, x. 1032, Ed. 1820.

Swa sudanly on thaim *schot* thai,
That thai war sua abaysyt all,
That thai leyt all thair wapnys fall.

Ibid., x. 410.

V. SCHUTE, *v.*

To SCHOW, *v. a.* 1. To drive backward or forward, to *shove*, E.

To *schowin* is used Doug. Virgil, 134, 32, but whether in the infin. or part. pa. is doubtful.

—And with lang bolmes of tree
Pykit with irn, and scharp roddis, he and he,
Inforis oft to *schowin* the schip to saif.

2. As a *v. n.*, to glide or fall down.

Thryis *schowing* down on the erd sche fell.

Ibid., 44, 32.

A.-S. *scuf-an*, Belg. *schuyff-en*, Su.-G. *skuff-a*, Isl. *skjuf-a*, trudere.

SCHOW, *s.* A push, a shove.

As he gat ben throw,
He gat mony greit *schow*;
Bot he was stalwart I trow—

Rauf Coilyear, C. liij. a.

To SCHOWD, SHOWD, *v. n.* [1. To swing, to rock, to move backwards and forwards, Banffs.

2. To dandle a child, to lull it asleep, *ibid.*]

3. "To waddle in going;" Gl. Shirr. *howd*, S. B.

—*Showing* frae side to side, and lewdling on.

Ross's Helenore, p. 59.

V. LEWDER.

Teut. *schudil-en*, to shake.

[SCHOWD, SCHOWDIN, *s.* 1. A rock* or swing, a rocking or swinging motion, *ibid.*

2. The act of dandling, *ibid.*

3. A waddling gait, *ibid.*]

[SCHOWD, SCHOWDIN, *adv.* With a rocking, swinging, or waddling motion, *ibid.*]

[SCHOYNE, *s. pl.* Shoes, Barbour, ii. 510.]

[SCHOYR, *s.* Menace; threatening, noisy clamour, Barbour, vi. 621. V. SCHOR.]

[SCHIRAIFF, *pret.* Shrove, *Ibid.*, xi. 377.]

SCHREFTIS-EVIN, *s.* Shrove-Tuesday; the same with *Fastringis-Ewyn*; being the season allotted for very particular confession or *shriving*, before the commencement of Lent.

—At *schreftis evin* sum wes so battalouss,
That he wald win to his maister in feild
Fourty florans with bill and spuris beild.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 879

This refers to the cock-fighting usual on this evening. V. *FASTRINOIS-EWYN*.

[SCHREVIN, *part. pa.* Shriven, Barbour, xix. 211.]

SCHREW, SCHROW, *s.* A worthless person, an infamous fellow.

This cuntre is ful of Caynds kyn
And ayc schyre schrewis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238 b, 33.

"Conarus—gaue braid landis to maist vile and dif-
famt creaturis, because thay lonit his corrupit man-
eris & vice; and be counsaill of thir wickit schreuis he
gouernit his realme." Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 6.

Thai wickid schreuis
Has laid the plowis; That nane, or few, is
That ar left ocht.

Maitland Poems, p. 332.

By O. E. writers, as well as by our own, this word was used in a worse sense than in our times. As it now denotes a clamorous woman, a vixen, it has been deduced from *be-schrey-en*, to make a noise. But this derivation supposes that to be the primary, which we know is only a secondary, sense. We must therefore seek an origin that suggests the worst idea which has been affixed to the word. Seren. derives *shrew* from *lal. shraueis* [*shraueis*], mulier cyclopica, from *akra*, horrendum quid, and *veif*, mulier. Skinner derives it from Germ. *be-schrey-en*, incantare, fascinare, ut *beschrew* you, malum te fascinum corripit; may you be subjected to the evil effects of witchcraft. Mr. Tooke views it as originating from A.-S. *syro-an*, *syrew-an*, to vex, to molest, to cause mischief to. But the *v.* used in this sense, as far as I can observe, always assumes a different form. It is *sorg-ian*, *sorgh-ian*. That written *syro-an*, *syrew-ian*, invariably signifies moliri; insidiari, machinari, contere; *be-syrew-an*, "to lay in wait, to deceive, to beguile;" Sommer. *Syrew*, insidiae. Thus, *schrew* might originally denote a deceitful person, who still endeavours to deceive others. *Schreuit* may with propriety be viewed as the *part. past*, *syrawde*, insidiatus, or imperf. insidiabatur. The term *shrewd*, in its modern acceptation, seems to allude to this original signification.

Tyrwhitt renders it, as used by Chaucer, "an ill-tempered curst man or woman." But Chaucer employs the term in a worse sense than what is merely applicable to the temper.

"The juge that dredeth to do right, maketh men *shrewes*;" i.e., wicked men.

Applying the words of the apostle Paul, concerning magistrates as bearing the sword, he says;

"They beren it to punish the *schreues* and misdoers, and for to defende the goode men." Tale of Melibeus, p. 285, Ed. Tyrwhitt.

To SCHREW, SCHRO, *v. a.* To curse, to wish a curse to, E. *beschrew*.

I *schro* the lyar, full leis me yow.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 153.

V. SCHREW, *s.*

SCHREWIT, *part. adj.* 1. Wicked, accursed.

All said Lacon justlie (sic was his hap)
Has dere bocht his wikkit and *schrewit* dede,
For he the haly hors or stalwart stede
With violent straik presumyt for to dare.

Doug. Virgil, 46, 26.

2. Unhappy, ill-boding; as E. *shrewd*.

The fereful spaymen therof prognosticate
Schreuit chancis to betide, and had estate.
Ibid., 145, 15.

3. Poisonous, venomous.

Pirrus with wappynnis feirliche did assaile;
Lik to ane eldir, with *schreuit* herbis feil,
Cummin furth to lycht. *Ibid., 54, 43.*

Mala gramina pastus, Virg.

SCHROUD, *s.* Dress, apparel.

Schalp the evin to the schalk in thi *schroud* schene.
Gawan and Gok., ii. 23.

In Edit. 1598, *shroud*; but undoubtedly an error of the press.

My *schroud* and my *schene* were schyre to be shawin.
Moulate, iii. 22.

A.-S. *scrud*, garments, apparel; Dan. *skraut*, Su.-G. *skrud*, from A.-S. *skryd-on*, *Isl. skryd-a*, amicire, vestire. Veralius gives, as the origin, *Isl. skraut*, pomp, elegance; as *skrud* always denotes elegant dress, or that used on occasions of ceremony. Hence E. *shroud*, our last dress, a winding sheet. V. SCHURDE.

To SCHRYFF, SCHRYWE, *v. a.* To hear a confession, E. *shrive*; also, to make confession; pret. *schraiff*, *part. pa. schrevin*.

—Mony thaim *schraiff* full devoutly,
That thought to dey in that mellé.

Barbour, xi. 377, MS.

Mahoun gart cry ane dance,
Of shrewis that wer never *schrevin*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 27.

A.-S. *scrif-an*, Su.-G. *skrift-a*, id. The origin is Lat. *scrib-ere*; because the priests were anciently wont to give, to those whom they confessed, a written prescription as to the proper course of penance. V. *Skrista*, *Ihre*.

SCHRYN, SCHRYNE, *s.* A small casket or cabinet.

"That William Halkerstoune—has done wrang in withhaldin fra Johnne of the Knollis—a met almy, a weschale almy, a *schryn*, a wayr almy," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 131.

This is mentioned in the same connexion with a *wayr almy* by Sir James Balfour. Also in *Aberd. Reg.* "Twa baik breddis, ane almy, ane vair staw, ane *schryne*." A. 1533, V. 16. V. SCRINE.

To SCHUDDER, *v. a.* To oppose, to withstand.

And ferdar eik amynd his feris he
Twyis ruschit in, and *schudderit* the mellé.

Doug. Virgil, 307, 8.

E. to shoulder. Teut. *schouder*, humerus.

SCHUGHT, SHUGHT, *part. adj.* Sunk, covered, S. B.

Ajax bang'd up, whase targe was *shught*
In seven fald o' hide.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

Su.-G. *skygg-a*, obumbrare; *skyggd*, tegmen? Perhaps merely from *Seuch*, q. v.

To SCHUILT, *v. a.* To avoid, to escape; used as synon. with *eschew*.

"The kingis ma^{te} remaining in merche at Linlithgow, the nobilletie and estaitis wer wreyttin for to ane conuentioun the xx day of Apryle befor the parliament. Quhilk was continowit to ye xxiiij day of Maj thereafter, for *eschewing* and *schuiling* this conuentioun. The kingis ma^{te} ten or xij dayis befor tuik journey out of Edr." &c. Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI., fo. 52.

Allied to *skulk*, or Su.-G. *skyl-a*, Dan. *skiul-e*, occultare; Teut. *schuyl-en*, latitare.

[SCHUK, *pret.* Shook, reeled, Barbour, ii. 380.]

[SCHULDIR, *s.* Shoulder, Barbour, vi. 628; pl. *schulderis*, ix. 356.]

SCHULE, SHUIL, SHOOL, *s.* A shovel, S.

—Ane *schule*, ane *scheit*, and ane *lang flail*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 159.

"Within this ile [Ronay] there is ane chapell, callit St. Ronay's chapell, as the ancients of the country alledge, thay leave an spaid and ane *shuil*, quhen any man dies, and upon the morrow findes the place of the grave markit with an spaid, as they alledge." Monroe's *Iles*, p. 47.

"He comes aftner with the rake than the *shool*;" Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 30, applied to a greedy person.

Belg. *school*, id.

School is used for *shovel* in various dialects, E.

To SCHULE, SHULE, *v. a.* 1. To perform any piece of work with a shovel; as, "to *schule* the roads," to remove the mire by means of a shovel, S.

2. To cause a flat body to move along the ground as a shovel is moved, as, "to *schule* the feet along the grun'," to push them forward without lifting them off the earth, S.

SCHULE-THE-BROD, *s.* The game of shovel-board, S.

"*Cachepole*, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince; *schule the board*, or shovel-board; billiards; and call the guse." Chalmers's *Mary*, i. 255.

SCHUPE, *pret. v.* V. SCHAPE.

SCHURDE, *part. pa.* Dressed, attired.

Thus Schir Gawayn, the gay, Gaynour he leides,—
Schurde in a short cloke, that the rayne sheldes.

Sir Gawayn and Sir Gak, i. 2.

A.-S. *scrydde*, *scrud*, indutus; Isl. *skrud*, ornatus.

V. SCHROUD.

[SCHURE, *pret.* Cut, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 1306.]

SCHURLING, SHORLING, *s.* "The skin of a sheep that has been lately *shorn* or clipped," Gl. Sibb.

A.-S. *scor-ian*, tondere.

This, however, is a term used in E. V. Cowel, vo. *Shorling*.

"His maiestie and estaitis,—vnderstanding how necessar and profitabill the *schurling* skynnis ar for lynning cuschenis, making of pokis, lynning powchis, gluffis, and cletthing of the puir;—thairfor it is statut—that na merchand &c. transport any of the saidis *schurling* skynnis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593, IV., p. 30.

To SCHUTE, *v. a.* 1. To shoot, launch, dash, push. Su.-G. *skiut-a*, Teut. *schutten*, propellere.

This *v.*, as conjoined with the prep. *by*, or *about*, signifies:—

2. To put off, to delay, S.

And gin ye wad but *shoot it by* a while,
I ken a thing that wad your fears beguile.

Ross's Helenore, p. 20.

Su.-G. *skiut-a* is used in the same sense, only with a different prep. *Skiuta upp*, differs.

3. To pass any particular time that is attended with difficulty. One who has many bills to pay at a certain period, says: *I wish I could get such a time shot by*, S. To *shute about*, id.

4. To avoid, to escape.

"I am confident, the safest way to *shoot* the shower is, to hold out of God's gate, and to keep within his doors, until the violence of the storm begin to ebb, which is not yet full tide." Walker's *Peden*, p. 57.

To SCHUTE, *v. n.* Used impersonally to denote the inequality of vernal weather, when a rough blast is immediately succeeded by a bright gleam of the sun. It is commonly said: "It's gude March weather, *schutin'* (*sheetin'*, Aberd.) and *shinin'*," S.

The phraseology would seem to suggest an antithesis; as if *schutin'* referred to the blast preceding the gleam. But as I have no proof of the use of any of the Gothic synonyms in this sense, I suspect that it merely denotes the breaking forth of the sun.

To SCHUTE *about*. 1. A vulgar phrase used to denote that one is in ordinary health; nearly corresponding to Fr. *se passer*, to make shift, S.

2. In a passive sense, one is said to be *no ill to shoot by*, or easily *shot about*, when he can satisfy himself with a slight or homely meal, when he is not hard to be pleased as to victuals, S.

To SCHUTE, or SHOOT, *over*, or *o'er*. 1. To entertain in a slight and indifferent way, to be at no expense or trouble in preparation for, S. To *shoot by*, synonym.

"The deil's kind to them wi' his gowd and his gear, and his dainties; but he *shoots* auld decent folk *over* wi' a pickle ait-meal, and a wheen cauld kail-blades." Tennant's *Card. Beaton*, p. 26.

2. To spend or pass with difficulty; applied to time, S.

O whare'll our gudeman lie,
Till he *schute o'er* the simmer?

Cromek's Remains of Burns, p. 295.

[SCHUTAND, *part. pr.* Shooting, Barbour, xvi. 121.]

SCHUTE, *s.* A push, S.

SCHUTE-STOCK, *s.* The instrument in masonry and joinery called in E. a *bevel*, Aberd.; pron. *sheet-stock*.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *schutt-en*, propellere; or Su.-G. *skiut-a*, prominere, because one leg of the square thus denominated is crooked, or as it were *shot out* from the rest.

To SCHIWNE, *v. n.* [To shudder, to be horrified.]

This Raynald menynd wes gretly,
For he wes wycht man and worthy.
And fra men saw this infortown,
Syndry can in thare hartis *schone*,
And call it iwil forbynyng,
That in the fyrst of thare steryng
That worthy nian suld be slayne awa,
And awa gret rowtis past them fra.

Wyntown, vill. 40, 68.

"Oppressed with care or grief—*sonyied*, cared. Fr. *soign-er*. Or it may be *shun*, decline the battle. R. Brunne has *schonne*." Gl. Wynt.

It seems to be from the same root with E. *shun*, although different in meaning. A.-S. *scun-ian* signifies not only to avoid, but to fear; *timere*, *revereri*, Lye. Thus it is equivalent to S. *tak fricht*.

SCHWYNE, s. pl. Shoes, a strangely disguised form of *schone*; but perhaps as meant to express the Aberd. pron. *sheen*.

"Tua pair of *schwyne*, & ane pair of new brekis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1645, V. 19.

[SCHYFFIS, s. pl. Sheaves of blocks, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 358, Dickson.]

[SCHYNAND, part. pr. Shining, Barbour, iv. 166.]

[SCHYNYNG, s. Sheen, brightness, *ibid.*, vi. 217.

SCHYNBANDES, pl. Perhaps, armour for the ancles or legs.

His gloves, his gamesons, glowed as a glede,—
And his schene *schynbandes*, that scharp wer to shreds.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 5.

Teut. *scheen-plaete*, ocrea, tinbiale, *scheene-ijser*, ocrea ferrea.

[SCHYR. Sir, Barbour, i. 73. V. SCHIR.]

SCHYR, s. 1. A county, like *shire*, E.

2. A division of land less than a county, sometimes only a parish.

"And likwiss ye pass to the chymeis of the thrid part of the landis of Ledyntosh and Rothmays, and thair pertinence lyand within *schyr* of Rane and the scheridome of Aberdene," &c. A. 1523, Chartal. Aberd. Fol. 147.

In a deed of the Bishop of Aberdeen, in the same Chartulary, this *schyr* is denominated a *parish*.

—De duabus partibus terrarum nostrarum de Rothmays, *parochie* de Rain, &c. Fol. 156.

In a charter granted by David I., to the Abbey of Dunfermlin, mention is made of *schiram* de Kircalduitt, i.e., Kirkcaldy; *schiram* de Gellad, and *schiram* de Gatemile, which probably had no higher claim to the designation. Chart. Dunferml. Dalrymple's Coll., p. 383.

The original word is A.-S. *scir*, *scyr*, a share, a division, from *scir-an*, to shear, to cut, to divide. It is only arbitrarily applied to a county; for it properly denotes an indefinite section. Therefore, although it denotes what is strictly called a shire, it also signifies a parish. In this sense, it is sometimes conjoined with the term *preost*, a presbyter or priest; *preost-scyre*, *sacerdotis provincia*, *parochia*. In the same manner, it is extended to a diocese; sometimes singly, at other times combined with the term *biscep*. *Biscep-scyre*, *episcopalis provincia*, *diocesis*. V. Lye.

[SCHYRE, adv. Brightly, Barbour, iv. 619. V. SCHIRE.]

[SCHYRREFFYS, s. pl. Sheriffs, *ibid.*, i. 190.]

SCISSIONE, s. Schism.

"Alsua at ferme & faste obedienco be kept til our haly fadir the pape Eugene—And at rigorouss processis be maid agaynis the fauoraris of *scissione*, & the agayn-standaris of the said obedienco." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 33.

Lat. *scissio*, a cutting.

SCIVER, SKIVER, s. A skewer, S.

"If your fire be very brisk, butter a sheet of white paper, and, with small wooden *scivers*, pin it to your beef." Receipts in Cookery, p. 37.

SCLADYNE, s. A chalcedony.

—Schurde in a short cloke, that the rayne shedes,
Set over with saffres, sothely to say,
With saffres, and *schulynes*, set by the sides.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 2.

i.e., sapphires and chalcedonies. Fr. *calcidoine*.

To SCLAFF, SCLAFFER, v. n. 1. To lift the feet in a clumsy way, as by rubbing on the ground, or setting them down as if one's shoes were loose on one's feet, Fife, Loth., to shuffle along, E. *Sclatch* may be viewed as synon.

2. Used to express the sound made in setting down the feet in this manner, *ibid.*

Belg. *slof*, careless, negligent; as a *s.*, an old slipper; *slof-en*, to draggle with slippers; Germ. *schlaf*, torpor; *schlaf-en*, torpere; laxari. Wachter derives it from *schlapp*, laxus, remissus; or *schleiff-en*, to drag, to trail; per humum trahere. He also views A.-S. *steebe-scoh*, a slipper, as a cognate term; Germ. *schlaferig*, ignavus, remissus.

SCLAFF, s. [1. A slight blow, stroke, or fall; as, a *sclaff* on the lug, a *sclaff* on the ice, Fife, Ayr.

2. The sound made by a stroke or fall; as, To *play sclaff* on the grund, to fall down flat, Fife, Ayr.]

SCLAFFERT, s. 1. A stroke, properly, on the side of the head, with the palm of the hand, S. V. SCLAFF.

L. B. *eclaffa*, alapa; *escclaffa*, to beat, Du Cange.

2. A disease in the glands under the ear, the mumps, Loth.; called *the buffets*, Ang.

SCLAFFS, SCLAFFERS, SCLIFFANS, s. pl. A pair of worn-out shoes, sometimes used as slippers, Fife; [*scliffans*, Gall. Encyc.]

SCLAFFER, s. A thin slice of any thing; [*sclaf* is also used] Clydes.

SCLAITE, SCLATE, SKLAIT, s. Slate, for covering houses, S.

"Gif the samin be founde aulde, decayed, and ruinous, in ruife, *sclaite*, dures, windowes, fluring, loftis, &c.,—to decerne that the conjunct fear or life-renter sall repair the saidis landes, and tenements, in

the partes theiroy decayed." Acts Ja. VI., 1594, c. 228.

The word has had this form in O. E. "*Sclate* or flat stone. *Latericia*, *Ymbrex*." Prompt. Parv.

L.B. *sclata*, assula; which Du Cange views as probably formed from Fr. *esclat*, a splinter of wood; also a shingle. E. *slate* has been derived from Moes-G. *slakhta*, planus, Su.-G. *slact*, laevigatus; as having a plain surface. V. Seren.

To **SCLAITE**, *v. a.* To cover with slate, S.

The same orthography, however, occurs in O. E.

"All the foreparte of Grenewiche is couered with blewse *sclate*.—I *sclate* a house with stone *sclates*." Palgr., B. iii. F. 352, b.

SCLATE-BAND, *s.* "A stratum of slate amongst bands of rock;" Gall. Encycl.

[**SCLATE-PEN**, *s.* A slate-pencil, Clydes.]

SCLATE-STANE, **SKLATE-STANE**, *s.* A small bit of slate, or stone resembling slate, S.

"Ye biggit houses, and ye plantit vineyards, an' threw away money as ye had been sawing *sklate-stanes*." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 313.

It is a vulgar superstition, that the money given by the devil, or any of his emissaries, as a reward for service, or as *arles* on entering into it, although when received it had every appearance of good coin, would against next day appear merely as a piece of slate. To this superstition there is a reference in the following passage—

"She laid on the table a small piece of antique coin. —Said his gentle sister, 'Gie the ladie back her bonie die, and be blithe to be rid on't—it will be a *sclate-stane* the morn, if not something worse.'" The Pirate, i. 136-7.

SCLATER, **SCLATAR**, *s.* A slater, one who covers roofs with slates, S.

"A bony improvement or ens noo, to see tyleyors and *sclaters* leavin, whar I mind Jeuks an Yerls." Marriage, ii. 124.

To **SCLANDER**, **SKLANDER**, *v. a.* To slander, S.B.

"Whosoever *sclanders* us, as that we affirme or believe sacraments to be naked and bair signes, do injurie unto us, and speaks against the manifest trueth." Scots Confession, Collect. of Confess., ii. 83, 84.

"I *sclander* one, I hurt his good name with my yuell raporte." Palgr. B. iii. 352, b.

Menage, Du Cange, and Roquefort trace F. *esclandre* to Lat. *scandalum*. The Fathers de Trevoux prefer Lat. *clades*. But it seems most probable that it has been an old Frankish term; as so nearly corresponding with Isl. *klaundur*, injuria, damnum, Olav. Rex. Run.; *Handr-a*, damno afficere; Haldorson. G. Andr. defines *klandr*, *Clandestinum* quid: *Factio clandestina ac periculosa*. The servile letter *s* has been prefixed, as in innumerable instances.

SCLANDER, **SKLANDYR**, *s.* Slander, S.B.

So lang woned thai this londe in,
Or thai herde out of Saynt Austin,
Among the Bretons with my kelle wo,
In *sclandire*, in threte, & in thro.

R. Brunne, Prol. xcviij.

"He is blessed that schal not be *sclandred* in me." Wielif, Matt. xi.

On kneis scho felle, and cryit, For Marye scheyne,
Let *sklandyr* be and flemyt out of your thoct.

Wallace, ii. 337, MS.

Fr. *esclandre*; Su.-G. *klander*, from *kland*, infamy.

SCLANDERAR, *s.* 1. A slanderer, S.

2. One who gives offence, or brings reproach on others, by his conduct.

"Ar thay nott oppin *sclanderaris* of the congregatioun (for the maist part) quhilkis sulde be myrrouris of gude lyfe?" Kennedy of Crossraguell, Compend. Tractiue, p. 79.

To **SCLASP**, *v. a.* To clasp, Ettr. For., Teviot.

SCLASP, *s.* A clasp, or the act of clasping, *ibid*.

On the Border, the sibilant is frequently prefixed; as in *scoach* for *poach*, &c.

To **SCLATCH**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To huddle up any piece of work, to do it clumsily and insufficiently; often applied to a house that is ill built, S. V. **CLATCH**, *v. 2*.

2. To bedaub, Ettr. For.; *Splairge*, *synon*.

3. To walk heavily and awkwardly, S.

SCLATCH, *s.* A big lubberly fellow, S.

SCLATCH, *s.* A stroke with the palm of the hand, Ang. V. **CLASH**, *v*.

[**SCLATE**, *s.* 1. A slate. V. **SCLAITE**.

2. A piece of wood nailed to that part of the oar which travels over the routh, to prevent the oar from feathering, Shetl.]

SCLATER, *s.* Wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus*, Linn., S.

Supposed to derive this name from being commonly found under the slates, S. *sclates*, of old houses.

SCLATER'S EGGS. "Little white eggs like beads, found amongst *red land*," Gall. Encycl.

[**SCLATY-SCRAE**, *s.* A person of very contemptible appearance or character; one fit to be likened to a *sclater*, a slimy worm found under slates or ebb-stones, Shetl.]

[**SCLAUNDER**, **SCLAUNDRE**, *s.* and *v.* Slander. V. **SCLANDER**.]

To **SCLAURIE**, *v. a.* 1. To bedaub, to splash with mud, Fife.

2. It denotes the soiling of one's clothes in whatever way, *ibid*.

3. To calumniate, to vilify one's character, *ibid*.

4. To scold; as, "to *sclaurie* one like a randy beggar," *ibid*.

It must be viewed as radically the same with **SLAIRY**, and also with **SLERO**, *v*; the principal difference arising from the insertion of the ambulatory letter *K*.

To **SCLAURIE**, *v. n.* To pour forth abusive language, to call names, Fife.

—Poor sklintin' Geordie,
Wha sclauried an' grain'd,
Fell clout on his doup,
A' mittled an' brain'd. *MS. Poem.*

Evidently the same with *Slairy*, to bedaub, used in a metaph. sense.

SCLAVE, *s.* A slave.

—Eik my fader of his assent
Tuelf chosin matrouns sal you gif al fre,
To be your *sclaus* in captiuité.

Doug. Virgil, 285, 12.

Fr. esclave, *Hisp. esclavo*, *L. B. slav-us*. Vossius derives it from Germ. *slaf*, and this "from the *Slavi* or *Slavonians*, a great number of whom the Germans having taken captives, made slaves of them;" Rudd. Serenius deduces *Su.-G. slaf*, id. from *slap-a*, trahere, durius laborare. *V. SKLAIF*.

[**SCLEFFIS**, **SCLEVIS**, *s. pl.* Sleeves, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 22, 144, Dickson.]

SOLEITIN-FITTIT, *adj.* Having plain soles, splay-footed, Caithn.; probably the same originally with **SCLUTE**, *v.*

SCLENDER, *adj.* Slender, S. B.

"Yit ar we not as *sclender* of judgement, that inconsideratly we wald promise that, quihilk efter we micht repent." Knox's Hist., p. 176.

SCLENDERS, **SCLENTERS**, *s. pl.* 1. The loose thin stones which lie on the face of a *scar*, Lanarks. *Sclithers*, S. A.; also, *sclenters*.

2. Used to denote the faces of hills covered with small stones, Tweed. Hence,

SCLENDERIE, *adj.* A term applied to a place covered with *scleanders*; as, a *sclenderie place*, a *sclenderie brae*, Tweed.

"The sun's reflection from the scarry braes, or *sclenters*, as they are called, gives a warmth to the tillage, which the season alone would not produce." Armstrong's Parish of Mannor, Notes to Pennecuick, p. 209.

In the northern dialects, if we except the Germ., *skl* or *schl* scarcely ever occur; whereas *s* is often prefixed in an arbitrary way. Hence I have been inclined to think that *Scleanders*, or *Sclenters*, might be allied to *Su.-G. klint*, scopulus; especially as *klint* alternates with *klett*, which might seem to be the origin of the provincial synonyme *Sclithers*, id.

To **SCLENT**, **SKLENT**, **SKLINT**, *v. n.* 1. To slope, to decline, S. *slant*, E.

High on the *sklent*in skew, or thatched eave,
The sparrow, nibbling ravager o' garden pride,
Seeks out a dwelling-place.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 43.

2. To move obliquely.

—Ferefull wox alsua
Of drawin swerdis *sclentyng* to and fra
The bricht mettell, and vthir armour sere.

Doug. Virgil, 226, 6.

3. To look obliquely, to look askance, Ayr.

I ne'er my neighbour's faults am scannin';
An neither let ae ee nor lither
Sklent, wi' unkludness, on a brither.
Picken's Poems, i. 66.

4. To hit or strike obliquely, S.

Thus sayd he, and fra his hand the ilk tyde
The casting dart fast birrand lattis glyde,
That feand *sklent*is on Eneas scheild.

Doug. Virgil, 347, 40.

"Bot the stoutnes of the Marques le Beuf (*d'Albny*, they call him) is most to be comendit; for in his chamber, within the Abbey, he started to ane halbart, and ten men were scarce able to hald him. Bot as hap was, the inner-yet of the Abbay keipit him that nycht; and the danger was between the croce and the Salt Trone; and so he was a large quarter of a myle from the schott and *sklent*ing of boltes." Knox's Hist., p. 305.

5. To speak aside from the truth, to fib, S. A., Fife.

"That doctor was the gabbiest body ever I met wi'; he spake for them a', and I whiles feared that he *sklent*a wee." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 49, 50.

—Poor sklintin' Geordie,
Wha sclauried an' grain'd,
Fell clout on his doup,
A' mittled an' brain'd. *MS. Poem.*

6. To err doctrinally, to go aside from the truth.

"In this poynt ve in special ministeris of Scotland sayis that our maister Caluin hes *sklent*it, quha grantis it [Ordour] to be ane treu sacrament." Nicol Burne, F. 153, a.

7. Used metaph., to denote immoral conduct in general.

Quhat kimmer casts the forrest stane, lets se,
At thae poor queans, ye wrangfully suspek,
For *sklent*ing bouts.—

Semple, Evergreen, i. 76.

Sw. slant, id. *slint-a*, lapsare, Seren.; most probably from *slind*, latus, q. what hits the side of any object, C. B., &c.

To **SCLENT**, **SKLENT**, **SKLINT**, *v. a.* 1. To give a slanting direction, S.

—Cynthia pale owre hill an' glen
*Sklent*s her pale rays.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 118.

2. To dart askance, in relation to the eyes, S.

To hear the love-lorn swain complain,
Lone, on "The Braes of Balandine,"
It e'en might melt the doriest she
That ever *sklent*ed scornfu' e'e.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 93.

3. To pass obliquely, Galloway.

Fu' fast the side o' Scree I *sklent*ed—
Davidson's Seasons, p. 179.

4. To cut so as to produce a slanting side; as, "To *sklent* a stane, a buird," &c., Clydes.

SCLENT, **SKLENT**, *s.* 1. Obliquity, S.

2. Acclivity, ascent, S.

With easy *sklent*, on ev'ry hand the braes,
To right well up, wi' scatter'd busses raise.

Ross's Helensburgh, p. 22.

C.B. *yeglent*, a slide, *yeglent-iaw*, to slide. It is strange that Dr. Johns. could find no other origin for the E. synonyme, *slant*, than that of Skinner,—Belg. *slanghe*, a serpent.

3. A glance, South of S.

"I gae a *sklent* wi' my ee to Daniel Roy Macpherson, an' he was—fa'n into a kink o' laughing." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 24.

A SKLENT, *adv.* Obliquely, aslant.

Thy tyrd companions, a *sklent*,
Are monstros like the mule that made them.
Poets. and Montgom. Watson's Coll., iii. 7.

SCLENTINE-WAYS, *adv.* Obliquely, zigzag, S.B.

— *Sclentine ways* his course he aften steer'd.
Morison's Poems, p. 186.

[SCLEW, *pret.* Slew, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 131, Dickson.]

To SCLICE, *v. a.* To slice. V. SKLICE.

To SCLIDDER, SCLITHER, *v. n.* To slide to the right or left, when one intends going straight forward; particularly applicable to walking on ice, Teviotdale.

A.-S. *slider-ian*, dilabi, Teut. *slidder-en*, prolabi; more nearly resembling Germ. *schlitter-n*, in lubrico decurrere.

SCLITHERIE, *adj.* Slippery, *ibid.*

SCLITHERS, *s. pl.* Loose stones lying in great quantities on the side of a rock or hill, Loth.

But fir'd wi' hope, he onward dashes,
Thro' heather, *scithers*, bogs, an' rashes.
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 103.

These stones, being loose, slide downwards, the term being always applied to stones lying on a declivity. V. the etymon of *Sclidder*, *v.*

SCLIFFANS, *s. pl.* "Useless thin shoes;" Gall. Enc. *Sclouts* synon.

Allied perhaps to Germ. *schlipf-en*, to glide. The term, indeed, seems to have a common origin with E. *slipper*. V. *SCLAFF*, *v.*

SCLIMPET, *s.* A small thin piece of any thing, as of a rock, Ayrs.

This seems equivalent to *lamina*.

Perhaps q. *s'im part*; as *pet* is used for *part* in *Forpet*, i.e., the fourth part. Germ. *schlimm*, naughty, scurvy.

SCLINDER, SCLENDIR, *adj.* Slender.

"Brevelie considering the first part of thair titill to this thair supreme auctoritie, I fand it nocht only *scinder* and licht, bot planelie inglorius, and a thing to deprive thaim of all auctoritie without delay, gif thai had hald ony afore." N. Winyet's *Fourscoir* *Three Questionis*, Keith's Hist., App. p. 219.

Sclendir is still used in some parts of S.

To SCLITHER, *v. n.* To slide. V. SCLIDDER.

SCLOITS, *s. pl.* "Useless thin shoes;" Gall. Enc. (*Scliffans* synon.) This seems nearly allied to *Sklute*, *s.*

To SCLOY, *v. n.* To slide. V. SKLOY.

SCLUCHTEN (gutt.), *s.* A flat-lying ridge; sometimes *Cleuchten*, Ayrs., Renfrews.; probably from *Cleuch*, with *s* prefixed.

To SCLUTE, *v. n.* To walk with the toes much turned out, Roxb.

This is merely a more limited sense of the *v.* as given in the form of *SKLUTE*.

SCLUTT, *s.* The name given to a species of till or schistus, Lanarks.

"*Sclutt*, soft and coarse till." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 293.

SCLYS, *s.* A slice, a splinter, S.B.

And a *sclys* of the shaft, that brak,
In-til his hand a wounde can mak.
Wyntown, viii. 35. 43.

Germ. *schleiss-en*, rumpere.

SCOB, *s.* 1. A splint, a thin piece of wood used for securing a bone newly set, after it has been broken, S.

2. The ribs of a basket are also called *scobs*, Ang.

3. A limber rod (of hazel) used for fixing the thatch on houses, Clydes., Ayrs.

SCOWB AND SCRAW. V. SCRAW.

To SCOB, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To take long stitches in sewing, to sew in a clumsy manner, S.

Scowb, *id.* Ettr. For. Qu. to resemble a thatcher in placing his *scobs* at a distance from each other?

2. To *scob* a *skep*, to fix cross rods in a hive, that the bees may build their combs on them, S.

3. To gag, by keeping the mouth open by means of cross pieces of wood.

—"30 Sept' 1632. Two Englishmen were punished at Edin' for drinking the king's health. One of them had his mouth *scobit*, and his tongue being drawn out the full length, was bund togidder betuix twa stickes hard togidder with ane skeinyie threid, the space of half ane hour or thereby." Nicol's Diary, MS.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *schobbe*, squama; because splints resemble *scales* in thinness.

SCOBERIE, SCOBRIE, *s.* The act of sewing coarsely and carelessly, or with long stitches, Loth.

SCOB, *s.* An instrument for scooping, Clydes.

SCOB-SEIBOW, *s.* 1. Those onions are thus denominated, which, having been sown late, are allowed to remain in the ground during winter, and are used in spring, S.

2. This name is also given to the young shoots from onions, of the second year's growth, *S. Allium cepa*, Linn.

I know not the reason of the name. They are also called *cob-seibous*. V. SKIBOW.

- To SCODGE, *v. n.* "To pilfer;" Gall. Enc. *Scodging* is expl. "looking sly," *ibid.*

- SCODGIE, *s.* "A suspicious person;" *ibid.*, i.e., one who is suspected of a design to pilfer.

Isl. *skot*, latibulum; or *skod-a*, aspicere; whence *skolan*, inspectio.

- SCOG, *s.* That part of fishing tackle to which the hook is fastened, Shetl.; synon. *Link*, or *Ienk*, Clydes.

This being made of hair, the term seems to be the same with Su.-G. *skaegg*, A.-S. *sceaga*, pilus, coma; Lappon, *skangia*, *skautja*, the beard, which has probably been the primary sense, from Su.-G. *skygg-a*, to shade, to cover, as with leaves; as the face is thus shaded or covered by the beard.

- To SCOG, *v. a.* To shelter, to secrete.

- SCOGGIT, *part. pa.* Sheltered, Ayrs.

"I'll be *scoggit* wi' my ain hamely manner." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 21. V. SKUG.

- SCOGGY, SCOKKY, *adj.* "Shady, full of shades;" Gl. Sibb. V. SKUGGY.

- SCOGIE, *s.* A kitchen drudge, S.

- SCOGIE-LASS, *s.* A female servant who performs the dirtiest work, S.

The *Scogie-lass* does rin wi' haste,
And bring the kale.

The *Har'at Rig*, st. 91.

V. SKODGE, SKODGIE, *s.*

- [SCOIL, *s.* A squeal, Aberd.]

- [SCOITTULD, *s.* The furthest aft tilfer, Shetl.]

- [SCOL, SCOLD, SCOLL, *s.* A small round wooden dish, similar to the highland *quaich*, a drinking vessel, Shetl. Isl. *sköl*, Dan. *skaal*, a dish.]

- To SCOL, SCOLD, SCOLL, *v. n.* To drink healths, to drink as a toast; [part. pr. *scolding*, used also as a *s.*]

"Healthing and *scolding* is the occasioun of much drunkenness." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, i. 368. V. HEALTH, *v. n.*

—"Men of strength to mingle strong drinke, and to *scoll* as wee say: How call ye such scolls? Scolls of health. What folie is this, that a man should losse his health by drinking the *scolls* of health?" Z. Boyd, Balme of Gilead, p. 81. V. SKUL, SKULL, SKOL, *s.*

- SCOLDER, *s.* A drinker of healths.

"Ordains the said act to be extended and executed against *scolders*, filthy speakers, and makers or singers of bawdie songs." Acts. Cha. II., *ut sup.*

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- *SCOLD, SCALD, *s.* The act of scolding; A terrible *scald*, a severe drubbing with the tongue, S.; most commonly in vulgar language, *scald*.

As there is no term in E. that precisely conveys this idea, Dr. Johns. has mistaken the origin of the *v.* It is not, as he says, Belg. *scholden*, but *schelden*, *id.* This is nearly allied to Su.-G. *skæll-a*, *conviciari*, whence *skællsord*, Germ. *scheltwort*, *convicium*, *q.* a *scold-word*. The root is undoubtedly the *v.*, which signifies to emit a sharp sound; Alem. *schell-a*, *sonare*; *irscal*, *insonuit*, also *increpuit*; Gl. Lips. In Isl. the devil is called *Skolli*, primarily signifying *irrisor*.

- SCOLDER, *s.* A name given to the Oyster-catcher, Orkn.

"The Sea Pie (*Hoematopus ostralegus*, Linn. Syst.)—in some places here gets the name of the *Scolder*." Barry's Orkney, p. 306.

Perhaps from the loud and shrill noise it makes when any one approaches its young." V. Pennant's Zool., p. 483.

- SCOLE, *s.* A school; pl. *scoleis*.

—"And to support the nurishing & vbring of hir heines cousingis and cousingnessis;—and in halding of thame at the *scoleis* during their minoritie," &c. Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 552; i.e., "in carrying on their education."

Lat. *schola*, Fr. *escole*, *id.*

- To SCOLL. To drink healths. V. SCOL, SKUL.

- SCOLLEDGE, *s.* The act of carrying one in a *scull* or cock-boat.

"Minervale, *scolledge*. Naulum, the freight." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20.

Scolledge must have been a term of common use in S. But I have not met with this, or with the Lat. word which is rendered by it, any where else.

- To SCOMER, SKOMER, *v. n.* To sponge, cater.

Bettir thou gains to leid a dog to *skomer*,
Fynd pyck-purse pelour, than with thy master pingle.
Dunbar, *Everygreen*, ii. 53.

This seems to mean, "to cater for thee," or, "smell where there is provision." Belg. *schuymen*, a smell-feast, *gaan schuymen*, to sponge, to be a smell-feast, to live upon the catch; and this from *schuym*, the scum of the pot.

- To SCOMFIS, SCONFICE, *v. a.* 1. To suffocate, to stifle. It denotes the overpowering or suffocating effect of great heat, of smoke, or of stench, S.

—Her stinking breath
Was just enough to *scconfice* one to death.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 36.

2. Used as a *v. n.* To be stifled, S.

Now very sair the sun began to heat,
And she is like to *scconfice* with the heat.

Ibid., p. 27.

"*Scumfish'd*, smothered, suffocated; North." Gl. Grose.

"My cousin, Mrs. Glass, has a braw house here, but a' thing is sac poisoned wi' snuff, that I am like to be *scconfished* whiles." Heart M. Loth., iv. 28.

It may perhaps be radically allied to Isl. *kafn-a*, Su.-G. *kufu-a*, *quafu-a*, to suffocate, Isl. *kof*, suffoca-

T

tion; *s* being prefixed, which is very common in the Goth. languages, and *m* inserted.

But, perhaps, it is merely an oblique sense of the ancient word signifying to *discomfit*, (V. *Scumfit*). Ital. *sconfigg-ere*, id.

SCOMFIS, SCOMFICE, s. A state approaching to that of suffocation, caused by a noxious smell or otherwise, *S*.

SCON, SCONE, s. 1. A cake. V. *SKON*.

[2. Pl. *scons*, dried cow-dung used as fuel, Shetl.]

SCON, SCONE-CAP, s. The old broad bonnet of the Lowlands, Dumfr., Ayrs.

"From the shepherd's shealing of turf and broom to the pillared palace of marble and pure gold—from the *scone cap*, to the jewelled bonnet—have I ever seen song cherished and esteemed." Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1820, p. 322.

Thus designed as in its breadth and flatness resembling a barley *scone*. V. *SKON*.

To SCON, v. a. and n. 1. To make flat stones, &c., skip along the surface of the water, Clydes.

2. To skip in the manner described above; applied to flat bodies, *ibid*.

Isl. *skund-a*, *skynd-a*, *festinare*.

To SCONCE, v. a. 1. To extort; or, to excite another; by undue means, to spend, Ang.

2. To *sconce a woman*, to jilt her, to slight her, Stirlings. *Blink, Glink*, synon.

To SCONE, v. a. To beat with the open hand, to correct, *S. skelp, skult*, synon.

It still signifies, to beat on the backside, *Aberd*.

SCONE, s. A stroke of this description, *ibid*; expl. "a blow with the open hand on the breech," Mearns.

"To *scone*, to beat a child's buttocks with the palm of the hand;" Rudd.; vo. *Scounys*.

Isl. *skayn-a*, *skoyn-a*, Su.-G. *skan-a*, leviter vulnerare. Some derive this from *skan*, cutis; others from *skā*, accidere; Gl. Kristn. and Landnamabok. Ihre refers to A.-S. *scaen-an*, frangere. He also observes, that Su.-G. *skena* denotes a wound caused by striking, as distinguished from *saar*, which signifies one produced by a sharp weapon.

SCOOF, SCUFE, s. A sort of battledoor made of wood, used for striking the ball at Tennis, in order to save the palm of the hand from the severity of the stroke, Teviotdale.

Belg. *schop, schup*, a scoop, spade, or shovel; denominated from the resemblance as to form. The Dan. word denoting a scoop or shovel, seems exactly retained. This is *skuffe*.

SCOOL, s. Swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth, usually burnt out with a hot iron, Gall.

"*Scool*, a disorder of horses;" Gall. Enc. V. *SKULE*.

SCOOPIE, s. A straw-bonnet, Ettr. For.

Teut. *schobbe*, is expl. Operculum, tegumentum; and Isl. *skupla*, a loose sort of covering for the head, calyptra, rendered in Dan. "a loose, upstanding woman's head-*toy*," Haldorson; *skuppl-a*, calyptram ordinare. Because, however, of its projecting form, our term may be a dimin. from E. *scoop*.

[To SCOOR, v. a. and n. To cleanse, wash, physic; to scoop or wear away; to move rapidly. V. *SKOUR*.]

[SCOOR, s. 1. A cleansing, physicing, West of S. Banffs.

2. That which cleanses or physics, *ibid*.

3. A race or run of water, Clydes.

4. A quick walk, a race, *ibid*, Banffs.]

[To SCOOT, v. n. To go about in a lazy, idle manner, to wander about, West of S., Banffs.]

SCOOT, SCOUT, [pron. *scoot*], s. A term of the greatest contumely, applied to a woman; as equivalent to trull, or camp-trull; Moray, Ayrs.

"'Base *scoot*!' exclaimed Andrew,—'what puts such a thought into your head?'" Sir A. Wylie, ii. 159.

A Celt or Highlander can hardly receive greater disgrace than to be thus denominated. This, it is supposed, originates from the traditional prejudice, transmitted from time immemorial, against this name, as first given to a foreign race who had intruded themselves among the ancient Gaels. *Scuite*, in Gael., signifies a wanderer; and, though this name has been imposed both on the Irish and North-British Celts, it is contemptuously rejected by both.

[SCOOTIE, adj. Low, mean, beggar-like, Clydes.]

[To SCOOT, v. a. and n. To eject, jerk, or squirt; also, to flow or gush out with force, Clydes.]

[SCOOT, s. 1. A gush or flow of water; also, the pipe or opening from which it flows; thus, the flow of rain-water collected from the roof of a house is called a *scoot*, and so is the pipe out of which it flows, Clydes.

2. A syringe; called also a *scoot-gun*, and a *scooter*, *ibid*, Gall.; *skyter*, *Aberd*.]

3. A braggadocio, one who delights in being the hero of his own story, Berwick's; as, a *windy scoot*.

This may be from Su.-G. *skint-a*, to shoot, Dan. *skytte*, a shooter, q. one who over-shoots.

SCOOT, s. "A wooden drinking *caup* [cup], sometimes *scoop*, being wood scooped out;" Gall. Encycl.

Su.-G. *skudd-a*, effundere. V. *SCUD, v.*, to quaff.

SCOOTIFU', s. "The full of a *scoot*," *ibid*.

SCOOTIKIN, *s.* A dram of whisky, *ibid.*

SCOOT-GUN, *s.* "A syringe;" Gall. Encycl. [V. under SCOOT, *v.*]

SCOPIN, *s.* [A quart vessel.]

Thai twa, out of ane *scopin* stowp,
Thai drank thre quartis soup and soup.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 114.

This phrase might, at first view, seem to signify, as Mr. Pinkerton conjectures, a *chopin stowp*, or vessel containing two English pints. But it is probable that the term means *drinking*, from the *v. Scoup*, *q. v.*

SCORCHEAT, *s.* Supposed to denote sweet-meats. Fr. *escorch-er*, to pill, to blanch?

This term frequently occurs in the Records of Aberdeen in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as in the following passage:

"The magistrates gave the king a propine of twa casks of wine, three buists [boxes] of *scorchheatis*," &c.

"Thre dossan of pundis of *scorchheatis*." *Ibid.*, A. 1535, V. 15.

* To SCORE, *v. a.* To mark with a line, E.

To SCORE A WITCH. To draw a line by means of a sharp instrument, *aboon the breath* of a woman suspected of sorcery, was supposed by the vulgar to be the only antidote against her fatal power, and also the only means of deliverance from it, S.

A witty wife did than advise
Rob back to gang to maukin wife,
An' score her over, ance or twice,
Aboon the breath.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 93.

"The only cure for witchcraft is to score the witch over *aboon the breath*," N. *ibid.*

"It is scarcely thirty years since one of the millars was tried for his life, for *scoring* a woman whom he supposed to be a witch. He had long suspected her as the cause of all the misfortunes attending him; and, enticing her into the kiln one sabbath evening, he seized her forcibly, and cut the shape of the cross on her forehead. This they call *scoring aboon the breath*, which overthrows their power of doing them any further mischief." Hogg's Mountain Bard, N., p. 34.

SCORE, *s.* A deep, narrow, ragged indentation on the side of a hill, South of S.

Isl. *skor*, fissura, rima, expl. by Dan. *verne*, a cleft, a crevice, a gap.

SCOREY, *s.* The Brown and White Gull, Orkn.

"The Brown and White Gull (*Larus naevius*, Linn. Syst.), which the people here call the *Scorey*, is much more rarely met with than most others." Barry's Orkney, p. 303.

Others view this as the Herring-gull, *Larus fuscus*, Linn.

The *Skua Gull* is called *Skua Hoirei*, Clus. Exot., p. 368, ap. Penn. V. SCAURIE.

SKORLING, *s.* The skin of a shorn sheep.

"Our souerane lord—appreis and—confirmis the tua giftis—grantit to the—commwnitie of Haddingtoun; the ane—makand thame and thair successouris saulf, frie and quite fra all payment of custume of salt and skynnis vnderwrittin, callit in the vulgar tounge,

Scorlingis, scaldingis, futefailis, lentrenvaro, lamb-skynnis, todaskynnis, calfskynnis, cwuing skynnis, otterskynnis, and fwmartskynnis." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 580.

This is undoubtedly the same with SCHOIRLING, *q. v.*

To SCÖRN, *v. a.* To rally or jeer a young woman about her lover; to rally her, by pretending that such a one is in suit of her. Hence, *scorning*, this sort of rallying, S.

At bughts in the morning nae blyth lads are *scorning*,
The lasses are lonely, dowie, and wae.

Flowers of the Forest, Ritson's S. Songs, l. 3.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the E. *v.*, from Teut. *schern-en*, ludere, illudere; which Lye derives from A. S. *scernu*, finis. But, according to Cotgr., Fr. *escorn-er* signifies, to deprive of horns; hence, to disgrace.

SCÖRN, *s.* The Scorn, a slight in love, or rejection after having made a proposal of marriage, S.

I was a young farmer, in Scotland born,
And frae a young lassie had gotten the *scorn*,
Which caused me to leave my own countrey,
And list me into the militarye.

Jacobite Relics, li. 464.

[SCORNSUM, *adj.* 1. Scornful, given to scorning as above, Shetl.

2. Troublesome, bothersome; as, *scornsum ganging*, slippery walking, as on ice, *ibid.*]

To SCÖRP, SCÖRP, SKARP, SKRAP, SKRIP, SCRIP, *v. n.* To mock, to deride, to gibe.

Scho skornit Jok, and *skrippit* at him;
And murgenit him with morkis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 4. *Chron. & P.*, li. 360.

Skrippit, Edit. Maitland Poems, p. 444.

Skrappit, Edit. Callander, p. 112.

The ja him *skrippit* with a skryke,
And skornit him as it was lyk.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

"Thair was presentit to the Quein Regent, by Robert Ormistoun, a calfe having two heidis, whairat sche *scorppit*, and said, 'It was bot a counoun thing.'" Knox's Hist., p. 93. In Lond. Edit. 1644, it is ludicrously converted into *skipped*.

"The Cardinall *skrippit*, and said, It is bot the Yeland fote; they ar come to mak us a schow, and to put us in feir." *Ibid.*, p. 41.

Scrape is still used in Fife, and perhaps elsewhere, as a *v.* denoting the expression of scorn or disdain.

I know not if the term be allied to Isl. *skrippe*, obcaenum quid ac tetrum; or Su.-G. *skrapp-a*, jactare se, which is derived from *skraf-a*, nugari, *skraf*, nugae, Isl. ord *skraepi*, a perverse and prattling woman. Kilian, however, mentions *schrobb-en* as synon. with *schobb-en*, convitiari, cavillari, a secondary sense of the *v.*, as signifying to scrape or scrub. V. SCRIBAT.

[SCOSCIE, *n.* A starfish, Banff.]

* SCOT AND LOT. For the probable origin of the phrase, V. To SCAT.

To SCOT, *v. n.* To pay taxes. This is not used as a *v.* in E.

"To *scot*, lot, wache, wald & ward;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

L. B. *scott-are*, dicuntur tenentes depraediis et agris, qui *Scoti* pensationi sunt obnoxii. Du Cange. The term occurs in a Chart. of Hen. II. of Engl. Monast. Angl. I. 666. Su.-G. *skatt-a*, tributum pendere; also tributum exigere.

SCOTTING and LOTTING. Payment of duties.

"Thair *scotting & lotting*, with the furing of his gedis furth of Aberdeen to Leyth." Aberd. Reg., A. 1845.

SCOTCH, s. An ant or emmet, Roxb.

SCOTCH-GALE, s. A species of myrtle, S. *Myrica gale*, Linn.

"Near to the King's Well, in the same barony, is to be found what is called the *Scotch-gale*, a species of the myrtle." P. Fenwick, Ayr. Statist. Acc., xiv. 60.

"Myrica gale. *Gale*, *Goule*, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle. Anglia. *Gaul*, *Scotis*." Lightfoot, p. 613.

This is said to be "a valuable vermifuge." Statist. Acc., xvi. 110.

A.-S. *gagel*, "pseudo-myrtus, eleagnus: quod Belgis hodieque *gaghel*. *Gawle*, sweet willow, or Dutch myrtle-tree;" Somner.

SCOTCH MARK. A characteristic name, to distinguish one individual from another, borrowed from a defect or imperfection, whether natural or moral, S.

It is generally remarked of the Scots, that they have a knack of describing persons from their infirmities or failings. This, it must be acknowledged, is not an amiable trait of national character; yet it cannot justly be denied that it is very common among us. In this sense it is often said, "I'll give you a *Scotch mark* of him." Thus, a person is designed "cripple Jock," "hitching Tam," "gleyit Andro," (V. GLAYR.) The characteristic is frequently taken from some mental imbecility; as, "havering Rab," "gawky Kate," &c. Some moral imperfection, or predominant vice, is often resorted to as the distinguishing denomination; as, "drunken Will," "cursing Jamie," "tarry-finger'd Meg." With still less feeling, it is by no means unusual to particularise an individual from some family stain, or some moral flaw that attaches solely to the parent; as, "That's he whase father was hangit," or "whase mother was o'er thrang wi'" such a one.

SCOTCH MIST. A phrase proverbially used to denote a small but wetting rain, S.

"A *Scotch mist* will wet an Englishman to the skin;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 18.

This, though used as a S. Prov., is meant to express the taunt of an Englishman in regard to the moist climate of the north; as if we accounted that a *mist* only, which beyond the Tweed would be deemed sufficient to give a thorough drenching.

SCOTS AND ENGLISH. A common game of children, S.; in Perthshire formerly, if not still, called *King's Covenanter*.

"Then was the play of the *Scots and English* begun, a favourite one on the school green to this day." Perils of Man, i. 3.

[SCOTS-ROOM. Room to throw the arms; a term used in fighting, Banffs.]

[SCOTS-WILLIE, s. A "peerie" codlin, Shetl.]

[SCOTTE-WATRE, s. V. SCOTTIS-SE.]

SCOTTIS BED. *Ane Scottis bed*, a phrase which occurs in Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16, to which it is not easy to affix any determinate meaning.

Some may be apt to inquire, if, in so early a period, this could mean any thing but a bed of heather?

SCOTTISWATH. The frith of Solway.

"These watry sands of Solway were termed *Scottiswath*, or the Scottish ford, after Cumberland had been yielded to Scotland; and were also very properly termed *Myreford*, or miry ford." Pink. Enq., i. 207.

There can be no reasonable doubt that *wath* is the same with Su.-G. *wad*, Isl. *vud*, Lat. *rud-um*, Ital. *guad-o*, (whence Fr. *gué*), all signifying a ford; from Su.-G. *wad-a*, Isl. *rad-a*, Dan. *wad-er*, A.-S. *wad-an*, Lat. *vad-ere*, transire vadum. Snorro uses *vud* in this sense, *Deir foero yfir á nockra, thar sem heitir Skiotans-vad eðr Vapna-vad*. Heimskringla, Englinga-Sag., c. 21. Macpherson seems justly to suppose that this must refer to a different place from Solway. Geogr. Illustr. V. SCOTTE-WATTRE.

SCOTTIS-WATTRE, SCOTTIS-SE, SCOTTE-WATRE. Names for the Frith of Forth.

"Illa aqua optima—Scottice vocata est *Forth*, Britannice *Werrid*, Romane (lingua vulgari) vero *Scotte-watre*, i.e., aqua Scotorum, quae regna Scotorum et Anglorum dividit, et currit juxta oppidum de Strivelin." De Situ Albaniae, ap. Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Norman, p. 136.

"Goodall—[Introd. ad Fordun]—has shewn that Usher, Carte, Innes, and others, have fallen into gross errors, by mistaking *Scottineath* for *Scottiswatre*. The former, as Fordun undesignedly tells us in two places, is Solway frith; the latter is perfectly known to be the frith of Forth. Indeed, *wathe*, or *wade*, implies a ford; while *watre* means a small sea, or limb of the sea." Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 207.

Towart Angus syne gan he far,
And thought sone to mak all fre
That wes on the north half the *Scottis Se*.
Barbour, ix. 309, MS.

Than all thame galdryd he,
That on south half the *Scottis Se*
He mycht purches of armyd men.
Wyntown, viii. 31. 6.

"The hail thre Estatis hes ordanit, that the Justis on the south syde of the *Scottis see* set thair Justice airis, and hald thame twyis in the yeir, and alsua on the north syde of the *Scottis see*, as auld vse and custume is." Acts Ja. II., 1440, c. 5. Ed. 1566.

This phrase, I suppose, must have been used by A.-S. writers. For what is rendered in the A.-S. translation of Orosius, *Scottis see*, is expl. by Lye, *Scotticum mare aive fretum*. Lye, most probably finding the Frith of Forth thus designed by A.-S. writers, understood this as meant; or perhaps Alfred, the A.-S. translator, had the same idea, from the use of the expression in his time. It does not appear, however, that this was the meaning of Orosius; for, in the original, he calls it, *Mare Scythicum*, probably referring to what is now called the German Ocean, and describes it as, a septentrione, so that it would seem that it is the same sea which he mentions frequently after, under the name of *Oceanus septentrionalis*.

The Frith of Forth is called the *Scottish Sea*, Acts Malc. II. c. 8. The country "on the north side of the *Scottes sea*," is distinguished from that "beyond the *Scottes sea*, as in Lowthian, and these partes betwix the water of Forth and Tine." As Mr. Pink-

erton observes, that part of Scotland south of Clyde and Forth was not accounted to be in Scotland proper, till a late period, but only belonging to it.

The reason of Forth having been called the Scottish sea, seems to be, that the Angli of Northumberland held all the south east part of Scotland, from the Forth to the Tweed, for about a century before the year 685. From this date it belonged to the Picts; and even after the union of the Scottish and Pictish kingdoms, the old distinction remained. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 205, &c.

Bocce gives a later origin to this designation; for, according to him, it had its rise from the conquest of the southern parts of Scotland, by the Saxons, about the year 859, after the death of Kenneth MacAlpine. He gives the following as one of the articles of the humiliating peace granted to the Scots. "The watter of Forth sall be marche betwix Scottis & Inglis men in the east partis, & it sall be namyt ay fra thyne furth, the *Scottis see*." Bellend. Cron., B. x., c. 13.

This designation is used by John Hardyng.

On the morowe, Sir Robert Erie Umfreuile
Of Angou then the regent was by north
The *Scottis see*; and Aymer Walence the while
Erie of Pembroke, by south the water of Forth
Wardeyn was of Scotland forsoth,
That day faught with Kyng Robert Bruys,
Besyde Jhonstounne, where he fled without rescowes.

Chron., Fol. 168, b.

Angou is here, by mistake of the transcriber or printer, put for *Angos*, of which Umfreuile is called *erie*, Fol. 167, a. This is the same Umfreuile to whom Hardyng ascribes the defeat and capture of William Wallace. V. GOSSE.

SCOUDRUM, *s.* Chastisement, Aberd.

Probably from *Scud*, to chastise. In Mearns, however, *Cowdrum* is used in the same sense.

SCOUFF, *s.* A male jilt. *A Scouff amang the lasses*, a giddy young fellow who runs from one sweetheart to another, Border. V. SCOWP.

This seems a corr. from the *v. Scoup*, to run, q. v.

To SCOUG, SCOUK, SCOWK, *v. n.* 1. To flee for shelter, [to run into a place for safety or hiding; also, to dash or flow under, as a stream under a bank, Clydes.; Synon., *cook, jouk*, q. v.]

2. "To go about in a *hiddlins* way, as intending a bad act," Mearns.

[3. To look sour, angry, or like one bent on some mischief or revenge, Clydes.]

They girn, they glour, they *scouk*, and gape,
As they wad ganch to eat the starns.

Jacobite Relics, i. 119.

SCOUK, *s.* 1. A look indicating some clandestine act of an immoral kind.

There's something for my graceless son,
That awkward ass, wi' filthy *scouk*.

Ibid.

[2. A skulking, cowardly fellow, also, one with a down or dogged look is called a *scouk*, Clydes.]

SCOUKIN, SCUKIN, *part. adj.* Ill-looking, ashamed to look up; as, "Ye're a *scoukin*

ill-far'd-like carle;" Mearns; synon. *Thief-like*.

Apparently the same with *Scouging*. V. SKVO, *s.* and *r.*

[**SCOWKING, SCOWKYNQ**, *s.* Skulking, cowardice, Barbour, viii. 140.

Dan. *skulke*, to slink, Sw. *skyla*, to hide, Du. *schuilen*, to lurk.]

SCOULIE-HORN'D, *adj.* Having the horns pointing downwards, Clydes.

A.-S. *scoul*, *scul*, obliquus; whence *scul-eaged*, squint-eyed, and the E. *v. to Scowl*.

To SCOUNGE, *v. n.* 1. To go about from place to place like a dog; generally applied to one who caters for a meal, who throws himself in the way of an invitation, S.

2. To pilfer, Strathmore.

Prob., this term has been formed from Fr. *esconser*, to hide, to conceal; especially as it implies the idea of something clandestine. Su.-G. *skynd-a*, however, signifies to procure.

SCOUNRYT, Barbour, xvii. 651. V. SCUNNER.

To SCoup, or SKoup AFF, *v. a.* To quaff, to drink off, S.B.

O. Tent. *schorp-en*, Germ. *schopf-en*, to drink. Wachter thinks that the origin may be Franc. *schaff*, a hollow vessel; Su.-G. *scopa*, a vessel for drawing water, a bucket, or scoop, and Belg. *schorp*, id. are evidently allied. V. SCOPIN.

SCoup, *s.* A draught of any liquor, S.B. *wacht*, synon.

SCoup, SCowP, *s.* 1. Abundance of room, a wide range, S.

2. Liberty of conduct, S.

For many a menyie o' destructive ills
The country now maun brook frae mortmain bills,
That void our test'ments, and can freely gie
Sic will and *scoup* to the ordain'd trustee.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 86.

Sibb. views this as the same with E. *scope*. But perhaps it is rather from the same fountain with the *v. scoup*, q. room to run about.

Scoup, however, is used by Doug. in a sense not easily intelligible.

Decrepitus (his baner schane noch clair)
Was at the hand, with many chiftanis sture.—
Bot smirk or smyle, bot rather for to smure,
Bot *scoup*, or skist, his craft is all to scayth.

King Hart, ii. 54.

The uncertainty of the meaning of *skist* leaves the other term in a similar state. O. Fland. *schoppe* signifies sport. This would correspond with *smirk* or *smyle*, and form a contrast with *scayth*. But there is reason to suspect that *skist* has been originally *skift*, a word still commonly used, S. B. Thus the phrase might signify, that without any particular *scope* or aim, and also without facility of operation, his whole craft lies in doing harm.

To SCoup, SCowP, *v. n.* To run with violence, to spring, to skip; "to leap or

move hastily from one place to another ;”
Shirr. Gl. S. B.

This term is also used in Dumfr.

Wae's me, that disappointed houp—
Shoud' drive fowk frae this warld to scoup
To endless night !

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 60.

“*Scoup*, to run precipitately ;” Gl. *ibid.*

It was used in O.E. as signifying to spring, to bound. “I *scoupe* as a lyon or a tygre dothe whan he doth folowe his pray. Je vas par saultées. I have sene a leopard *scoupe* after a bucke, and at ones rent out his paunche.” *Falsgr. B. iii. F. 347, b.*

The lyon, and the leopard,
From louping, and *scouping*, war skard,
And faine for to fall down.

Burd's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 17.

Thair wes na bus could hald thame bak,
So trimly thay could *scoup* ;
Nor yet no tike culd thame oretak,
So lightly thay did loup.

Ibid., p. 20.

V. DANDER, v.

Teut. *schop-en*, incedere cum impetu, Isl. *skop-a*, discurrere. Perhaps Moea-G. *skov-jan*, ire, is radically connected. Here undoubtedly we have the origin of E. *skip*, and not in Ital. *squitt-ire*, as Johnson strangely imaginea.

SCOU-HOLE, *s.* A subterfuge.

Neither's the *scoup-hole* with [worth] a flee,
Or sixteenth part of a Kildee.

Cleland's Poems, p. 86.

SCOUPPAR, SKOUPER, *s.* 1. A dancer, q. a skipper.

“Vertew—in that court was hated, and filthines not onlie menteined, bot also rewarded ; witnes the Lordship of Abircorne, the barony of Achermoutie, [q. Auchtermoutie?] and dyvers uthers perteyning to the patrimony of the Croun, gevin in inheritance to *Scoupperia*, Daunsera, and Dallians with Dames.” *Knox's Hist.*, p. 345. *Skippers*, Lond Edit., p. 374.

2. A light unsettled person. This, at least, seems the signification in the following passage—

Land-louper, light *skouper*, ragged rouper, like a raven.
Poetw. and Montgom., Watson's Coll., iii. 30.

*SCOUR, *s.* 1. The act of scouring, S. The *s.* is not used in E.

2. A hearty draught or pull of any liquid, S.

—Gif, when thirsty,
Frae the strait-trailing udder o' some ewe,
I suck a *scour* o' milk, you'll no be angry.

Donald and Flora, p. 74.

3. A large dose of intoxicating liquor, S. A.

At the Bour we'll have a *scour*,
Syne down the links of Gala water.

Old Song.

Probably from the idea of drink making its way rapidly through the passages of the body.

4. A thorough purgation of the bowels, applied to a man, S.

5. A name given to the diarrhoea in cattle, S. V. LASK.

To SCOUR OUT, *v. a.* To drink off, S.

An' ilka blade had fill'd his wame,
Wi' monie *scour'd-out* glasses.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 158.

Isl. *skyr*, sorbillum.

*To SCOUR, *v. a.* 1. To whip, to flog, to beat, Aberd.

2. It is most commonly applied to the whipping of a top, *ibid.*

SCOUR, SCOURIN, *s.* Severe reprehension, S. O.; *Scourie*, Dumfr., (pron q. *scoo*); *synon. Flyte.*

Su.-G. *skur-a*, fricando purgare, also signifies, increpare, objurgare; whence *skur*, reprehensio. *Taga a en i skur*, objurgare; Mod. Sax. *schür-en*, acriter reprehendere; *lhre.*

SCOURING, *s.* A drubbing.

“So many of them as got off joined themselves to George Monro, who having always kept behind, escaped this *scouring*.” *Guthry's Mem.*, p. 284.

[*To SCOURGE, *v. a.* 1. To exercise great severity, to act as a hard taskmaster, Banffs.]

2. To *scourge* the land, to exhaust the strength of the soil, S.

“The principal crops consist of oats, barley, and rye. The last has, of late years, been in no high estimation, from the effect it has in *scouring* the ground.” *P. Cromdale, Moray, Statist. Acc.*, viii. 255.

[SCOURGER, *s.* One employed to keep sturdy beggars out of a parish, *Sess. Rec. of Inveravon*; called *Buff-the-beggars* in Ayr.]

SCOURIE, *adj.* Shabby. V. SCOWRY.

SCOURINS, *s. pl.* A kind of coarse flannel, Caithn.

“Of their wool the tenants' wives made clothing for the family, and any surplus was sold at the country fairs, either in yarn, blankets, *scourins*, (a kind of flannel), or black greys, a kind of cloth made for the men's coats and great-coats.” *Agr. Surv. Caithn.*, p. 207.

To SCOUT, SCOOT, *v. a.* To pour forth any liquid substance forcibly, S.

An' gut an' ga' he *scoutit*.—

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 155.

It is also used in a *n. sense*; to fly off quickly, most commonly applied to liquids.

But as he down upon her louted,
Wi' arm raxt out, awa' she *scouted*.

Ibid., ii. 103.

Su.-G. *skint-a*, jaculare.

The term is used to denote one under the influence of a diarrhoea; Isl. *skvett-a*, liquidum excrementum jaculari; Verel. V. SCOOT.

SCOUT, *s.* A syringe, S. V. SCOOT-GUN.

SCOUTH, SCOWTH, *s.* 1. Room, liberty to range, S. *scoup*, *synon.*

“The Doctor, contrair to the opinion of Bede—will have the wall to be built by Severus in stone, and that the last reparation in stone by the Romans, was upon

Severus his wall in Northumberland, that the Scots and Picts might have the greater *scouth*, and so not molest the Brittons, when the Romans had deserted them." Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, p. 19.

2. Freedom to converse without interruption, opportunity for unrestrained communication, S.

For when love dwells between twa lovers leel,
Nor good nor ill from ither they conceal:
Whate'er betides them, it relieves their heart,
When they get *scouth* their dolor to impart.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 18.

3. "Room;" Gl.

An' as we're cousins, there's nae *scouth*
To be in ony swidders;
I only seek fat is my due,
I mean fat was my brither's.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

4. Abundance; as, *scouth of siluer*, abundance of money, *scouth of meat*, &c.

As Su.-G. *skott* not only signifies cess, public money, but sometimes food; it may have been transferred to denote abundance.

SCOUTH and ROUTH. A proverbial phrase. "That's a gude gang for your horae; he'll have baith *scouth and routh*," S. i.e., room to range, and abundance to eat.

[**SCOUTHIE**, *adj.* Capacious, of large size, Banffs.]

SCOUTHER, *s.* A hasty toasting. V. SCOWDER.

SCOUTHER, *s.* Sea blubber, Clydes.; so named on account of its power of scorching the skin. V. SCOWDER.

SCOUTHER, *s.* A flying shower, Loth., Clydes.; [a sprinkling of snow, Banffs.]; synon. *skrow*, S. B.

[To SCOUTHER, *v. n.* To rain or snow slightly, Banffs., Clydes.]

SCOUTHERIE, *adj.* Abounding with flying showers; *Scouthry-like*, threatening such showers, S. B.

Mair *scouthry* like it still does look,
At length comes on in mochy rook;
The Embrugh wives rin to a stook.

The Har'st Rig, st. 81.

SCOUTI-AULIN, *s.* The Arctic Gull, Orkn.

"There is a fowl there called the *Scuti Allan*, of a black colour, and as big as a wild duck, which doth live upon the vomit and excrements of other fowls, whom they pursue, and having apprehended them, they cause them vomit up what meat they have lately taken, not yet digested." Brand's *Zetl.*, p. 109, 110.

"Arctic Gull, *Larus parasiticus*. This bird is sometimes simply called the *Allan*; sometimes the *Dirt Allan*;—and it is also named the *Badoch*.—They pursue and harass all the small gulls till these disgorge or vomit; they then dexterously catch what is dropped, ere it reach the water. The common names are derived from the vulgar opinion that the small gulls are *muting*, when they are only disgorging fish newly caught." Neill's *Tour*, p. 201. V. SKAITBIRD.

To SCOVE, *v. n.* To fly equably and smoothly. A hawk is said to *score*, when it flies without stirring its wings; a stone *scoves*, when it moves forward without wavering; Lanarks.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *skýfe*, scindo, seco, q. cutting the air; or rather to Su.-G. *swæfu-a*, librari. *Hoeken swæfvar i lufst*; the hawk is hovering in the air; Wideg. Germ. *schweib-en*, id. This is probably the sense of *Score* in the following passage:

— In place of the goose pen
Used by my forebears, I hae taen
A pouk o' Pegasus's wing,
On whilk hee'd up I *score* and sing.

Poems, Engl. Scotch and Lat., p. 109.

SCOVIE, *s.* A fop, Lanarks. Hence,

SCOVIE, *adj.* Foppish, *ibid.*

SCOVIE-LIKE, *adj.* Having a foppish appearance, *ibid.*

Teut. *schowigh*, vitabundus; pavidus; q. having a startled or unsettled look. Or V. SCOWR.

SCOVINS, *s.* The crust which adheres to a vessel in which food is cooked, Shetl.

Su.-G. *skoefre*, tegmen, from *ske*, id. Isl. Dan. *skore*, crusta, Isl. *skof*, id., *skof-ir*, crusta lactea in fundo ollae adusta; Halderson. This definition exactly corresponds with the signification of *Scorins*.

SCOW, *s.* [1. A stick, a small branch or twig; pl. *scows*, sticks, brushwood, firewood.

2. A barrel-stave, Shetl.; a piece or bit], Aysr.; as, *To ding in scow*, to drive or break in pieces, Moray.

[3. Metaph. applied to anything long and thin; as, "A great *scow* of a woman," Shetl.

Dan. *skor*, wood, forest, *skore*, to cut down trees.] Perhaps radically connected with the primitive Isl. participle *skaa*, denoting separation or disjunction.

To SCOWDER, SCOUTHER, SKOLDIR, *v. a.* To scorch, to burn slightly, S. pron. *scowther*. A *scowther bannock*, a scorched cake.

Fy, *skowdert* skin, thou art but skyre and skrumple.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54.

Thy *skoldirt* skin, hewd lyke a saffron bag,
Gars men dispyt thair flesch, thou spreit of Gy.

Ibid., p. 56.

V. EWDER, *s. 2.*

He's in a Satan's frything pans,
Scouth'ring the blude frae aff his han's, &c.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 165.

Prob., Lancash. and Yorks. "*scither*, *scithur*, to blaze, to burn very fiercely," (Gl. Bobb.) is the same term, retaining more of its original Goth. form; especially as Thorseby renders it "to singe:" Ray's *Lett.*, p. 338.

A. Bor. *swilden*, "to singe or burn off, as heath," (Grose) seems to claim the same origin.

Sibb., with considerable appearance of probability, derives it from Teut. *schoude*, a chimney, *schoud-en*, to warm. But the Teut. *v.* properly signifies, to warm liquids. It is given by Kilian, as a cognate of Fr. *eschaud-er*, Ital. *scald-are*, whence E. *scald*, S. *scald*. All these terms are also restricted to liquids in a heated state, in which sense *scowder* is never used.

Its origin undoubtedly is *Ial. swid-a*, *Dan. swid-er*, *Su.-G. need-a*, *need-ia*, id. *adurere*, *leni igne perstringere*. *Ital. scott-are*, to burn, to scald, is most probably from the same source. *Ihre views swi*, as denoting heat in the ancient Goth.; whence, he says, *Ial. swi*, *aeris mitigatio*, *swiar til*, *aura incalescit*. *A. Bor. scowder'd*, overheated with working, (*Gl. Grose*) has evidently a common origin.

The custom of singing the head and feet of an animal for food has prevailed with the Goths, as well as in *S. G. Andr.* gives this account of the use of the term *swid*. "*Adusta vel ambusta frusta, veluti culinarii rustici solent caput et pedes pecorum depilare adustione signis, caput pedesque swid vocare solent.*" *Lex.*, p. 231, i.e., *scowder*, *S.* It seems questionable, if this custom was known in England, as the sage monarch, *James VI.*, after his accession, found, to his great mortification, that none of his cooks could grace his table with a *black sheep's head*, till one of his majesty's countrymen taught them the method of singing it.

SCOWDER, s. 1. A hasty toasting, so as slightly to burn what is thus prepared, *S.*

"I'll just tell ye ae thing, neighbour, that, if things be otherwise than weel wi' Grace Armstrong, I've gie you a *scowther*, if there be a tar-barrel in the five parishes." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 137.

Ial. swide, adustio; *swida*, ambustio, inflammatio.

[2. A slight burn; also, the mark made by it, *S.*]

SCOWDERDOUP, s. A ludicrous designation for a smith, *Roxb. V. Forest Minst.*, p. 137.

SCOWF, s. 1. Empty, blustering, *Teviotd.*

2. A blusterer; as, "He's naithing but a *scowf*," *ib.*

3. Also expl. a low scoundrel, *ibid.*

Dan. skuffer, to gull, to babble, to shuffle; *skuffer*, a cheat, a false pretender.

[**SCOWKING, s.** Skulking, cowardice, *Barbour*, viii. 140. *V. SCOUg*, v.]

SCOWMAR, s. A *scowmar* of the *se*, a pirate, a corsair.

Thai had bene in gret perell ther;
Ne war [a] *scowmar* of the *se*,
Thomas of Downe hattyn wes he,
Hard that the ost as straitly than
Wes stad; and salyt wp the Ban,
Quhill he come wele ner quhar thai lay.

Barbour, xiv. 375, MS.

Belg. see-schuymer, a sea-rover; *Fr. escumeur de mer*, id. from *escumer*, to skim, whence the phrase, *escumer des mers*, to scour or infest the seas.

In the laws of the Lombards, and writings of the middle age, robbers are often denominated *Scamari*, *scamares*, *Scamatores*; whence *Fr. escamott-er*, to steal. *Ipse quantocius Istri fluentia prætermans latrones properanter insequitur, quos vulgus Scamares appellabat* *Ægippius*, in *Vita S. Severini*, cap. 10. Et plerisque ab actoribus, *Scamarisque* et latronibus undique collectis, &c. *Jornandes* de *Reb. Getic.*, c. 58. *V. Du Cange*. These terms *Ihre* views as from the same origin with *Su.-G. skam*, diabolus, cacodaemon, *Ial. skiacman*, malefactor. I suspect, however, that *scowmar*, although nearly allied in sense, has no etymological affinity.

SCOWR, s. A slight shower, a passing summer shower, *Upp. Clydes., Ettr. For. V. SKOUR*.

This retains the form of *A.-S. scur*, *Ial.* and *Su.-G. skur*, imber, nimbus. Hence,

SCOWRY, adj. Showery; denoting weather in which intermitting showers are accompanied by blasts of wind, *S.* A *scowry day*, one of this description.

May Scotia's simmers ay look gay and green,
Her yellow har'at frae *scowry* blasts decreed!
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 59.

A *scowrie shower*, a flying shower, *Perths.*

Moes.-G. skura windis, a great storm of wind; *Mar. iv. 37*. Hence *A.-S. scur*, imber.

SCOWRY, SCOURIE, adj. 1. Shabby in external appearance; thread-bare, as applied to clothes; a *scoury hat*, *S.*

The tod was nowthir lean nor *scowry*,
He was a lusty red-haired Lowry,
Ane lang tail'd beist and grit withall.
Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 201.

I wha stand here, in this bare *scowry* coat,
Was ance a Packman, worly mony a groat.
The Loss of the Pack, a Tale.

2. Mean in conduct; used especially in the sense of niggardly, *S. O.*

3. "Having an appearance as if dried or parched; also wasted;" *Gl. Sibb.* In this sense it is sometimes applied to ground.

Sibb. derives it from *scowder*. But it is undoubtedly nothing but a corruption of *E. scurvy*, which is commonly used in sense 2.

SCOWRINESS, SCOURINESS, s. Shabbiness in dress, *S.*

"O Jean, Jean, do I grudge meat or clait on ye? an' that little whippy maun be casting up our poor-tith, and your *scouriness*." *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 58.

SCOWRY, s. A scurvy fellow, *S. O.*

Young Willie Pitt, o' ready wit,
Did lay this plot for Lowrie;
For a' his grace, and honest face,
Fox thought him but a *scowrie*.
R. Gallowsay's Poems, p. 208.

SCOWRY, s. The Brown and White Gull, *Orkn., Shetl.*

"For your harvest on the crag, I suppose you mean these *scowries*." *The Pirate*, i. 111. *V. SCAURIE*.

[**SCOWT, SKOWT, s.** A barge, a scow, *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, i. 382, 391, *Dickson*. Dutch, *schuyt*, id.]

To **SCOWTHER, v. a.** To scorch. *V. SCOWDER*.

SCOWTHER, s. A slight flying shower, *Aberd. Mearns. V. SCOUTHER*.

SCOY, s. "Any thing badly made;" *Gall. Encycl.*

SCOYLOCH, s. "An animal which plaits its legs—in walking;" *ibid.*

C.B. *yego* signifies "a going or starting aside," *yegoi*, "to turn or start aside, to go aslant;" Owen. *Scoy* has undoubtedly a common origin with E. *askew*. V. SKAIVIE. *Scoyloch*, however, more closely resembles Su.-G. *scarlg*, obliquus, transversus. *Munde skaelg*, a distorted mouth, S., one that is *shoul'd*. *Ihre* derives this word from *ska*, an ancient Goth. particle denoting separation, and *lig*, like.

SCOYLL, SCUYLL, s. A school, *Aberd. Reg.*

[SCRA, SCRAW, s.] A divot or thin turf, *Dumfr.*

SCRA-BUILT, adj. Built with *divots* or turfs, *ibid.*

Down frae the *scra-built* shed the swallows pop,
Wi' lary slaughter, on the gutter dub.
Ane picks up straes; anither, wi' his neb
Works up the mortar.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 42.

It has been supposed that this denotes a flimsy building, q. the skeleton of a house. V. SKRAE. But it is undoubtedly from Gael. *scrath*, Ir. *syraith*, a turf, a sod. V. SCRAW.

This being pared from the surface of the ground, these terms might seem allied to C. B. *ysgraw*, "that forms a crust," Owen.

SCRAB, s. 1. A crab, *Pomum sylvestre*; pl. *scrabbis*.

Syne brade trunscheouris did thay fill and charge
With wilde *scrabbis* and vthir frutis large
Betid.

Doug. Virgil, 208, 44.

Skinner derives E. *crab* from Belg. *scrabb-en*, mordicare, because of its acid and harsh taste.

2. In pl. "stumps of heath or roots," S.B. GL. ROSS.

A hail hauf mile she had at least to gang,
Thro' birns and pikes and *scrabs*, and heather lang.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

Scrubbe occurs in the same sense; although metaph. used.

"What was hee but a knottie, barren, rotten
scrubbe, marring the ground?" Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 1200.

[3. Anything stunted, knarled, or shrivelled; as, a *scrab* o' a tree, (i.e., a stunted tree), a *scrab* o' a beast, *scrabs* o' fingers, *Clydes.*, *Banffs.*]

[**SCRABBIE, adj.** Stunted, knarled, shrivelled, *ibid.*]

[**SCRABBLE, SCRABBLICH, s.** Dimin. of *scrab*, in s. 3, *Banffs.*]

A.-S. *scrob*, *scrobb*, Belg. *skrobbe*, frutex.

SCRABER, s. The Greenland dove, *Columbus Grille*, Linn., in Orkn. called *Tyste*.

"The *Scraber*, so called in St. Kilda, in the Farn Islands, *Puffinet*, in Holland, the *Greenland Dove*, has a small bill sharp pointed, a little crooked at the end, and prominent." *Martin's St. Kilda*, p. 32.

VOL. IV.

[To **SCRACHLE, SCRAUCHLE, v. n.** To creep, to crawl, to move along with the utmost difficulty, *Clydes.*; part. pr. *scrachlin*, used also as a s. V. SCRAUCHLE.]

SCRADYIN, SKRAWDYIN, s. A puny sickly child, *Perths.* Gael. *scraidain*, "a diminutive little fellow;" analogous to Isl. *skraeda*, homo nauci, expl. by Dan. *drog*, our *Droch* or *Droich*.

SCRAE, SCREA, s. 1. A shrivelled old shoe, *Dumfr.*

"Mickle sorrow comes to the *scrae*, ere the heat comes to the tea [for *tac*, *toe*]," S. Prov.; "spoken when one holds his shoe to the fire to warm his foot." Kelly, p. 251.

"Was be t' *scrae*, ere heat win to *tac*," Prov. South of S.

A certain shoemaker, from his making shoes of bad leather, which were apt to shrivel and become hard, got the nickname of *Scrimple-hard-scrae*, *ibid.*

[2. Applied to any thing puny, scraggy, or shrivelled, *Banffs.*

3. An ill-natured, fault-finding, cross-grained person, *Ayrs.*]

Norv. *skraa*, also *skrae*, expl. in Dan. "a shoe, an old shoe;" Hallager. Prob., allied to Dan. *skraa*, *skraey*, "wry or awry, crooked;" as the term *Bauchle* originates from the same idea. Or it may be allied to S. *Skrae*, often used to denote a shrivelled person.

To **SCRAFFLE, v. n.** To scramble, *Gall.*

"When any one—flings loose coin among the mob," they are "said to *scraffle*—for it." *Gall. Enc.*

SCRAFFLE, s. The act of scrambling, *ibid.*

This might seem allied to Teut. *schraffel-en*, corradere. But perhaps it appears in a more primitive form in Belg. *grabbel-en*, to scramble.

SCRAIGH, SCRAICH, s. A shriek, *Gall.* V. SKRAIK.

[To **SCRAIGH, v. n.** To shriek; also, to cry, to scream, to complain; as, "That bairn's aye *scraighin*," *Clydes.*]

[**SCRAIGHIN, s.** Crying, screaming, shrieking, *ibid.*]

SCRAIGHTON, s. "Any person fond of screaming;" *Gall. Encycl.*

But the ither may go,
The auld *scraighion* sae din [dun],
To the regions below,
And display her tan'd skin.

Ibid., p. 343.

SCRAIGH O' DAY. The first appearance of dawn, *Roxb. Clydes.*

"We started at the *scraigh o' day*, and drove on." *Perils of Man*, ii. 264.

It is *Skreek*, S.B. q.v. The orthography *scraigh* suggests a false idea as to the meaning and origin of the term, as if it signified the cry of day. The radical word is *Creek*, from Teut. *kriecke*, aurora rutilans.

V

To SCRALL, *v. n.* To crawl.

This Moses made the frogs in millions creep,
From floods and ponds, and *scrall* from ditches deep.
Hudson's Judith, p. 19.

Formed from *E. crawl*, or, *Su.-G. kraell-a*, by prefixing *s*. *V.* the letter *S*.

SCRAN, *s.* [Food, provisions, supply, Clydes.]; also, ability, or means of effecting any purpose, Roxb. *V.* SKRAN.

[SCRANEL, *s.* A morsel, Shetl.]

To SCRANCH, *v. a.* To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth, Aberd. *V.* CRANCH.

Sewel writes it *schrans-en*, "to eat greedily." Tent. *schrans-en*, dentibus frangere; et comminuere, dentibus conficere cibum; Kilian.

SCRANNIE, *s.* "An old ill-natured, wrinkled beldame;" Gall. Enc.

Isl. *skran* signifies *scruta*, old tattered garments. But the resemblance seems merely accidental. *Skræla*, is to dry, arefacere; *Su.-G. skrin*, excissus. These terms agree with the outward appearance of the subject. *Skræla-a*, vociferari; *skraen*, clamor stridulus, correspond with the character given of her temper. The word may, however, be a dimin. from *S. Skrae*, *q. v.*

To SCRAPE, *v. n.* To express scorn or disdain, Fife. *V.* SCORP.

[SCRAPIT, *part. pa.* *Ill-scrapit*, evil-speaking; also applied to a foul-mouthed person; as, "Ye've an *ill-scrapit* tongue, Ayrs.]

SCRAPIE, SCRAPE-HARD, *s.* A mean, nig-gardly person, a miser; from the idea of his *scraping* money together, S. [In Banffs., *scrap-hard*.]

[SCRAPIT-FACE, *s.* A person with a thin, haggard face, Shetl.]

SCRAPLE, *s.* 1. An instrument used for cleaning the *Bake-board*, Roxb.

2. One for cleaning a cow-house, Ettr. For.; synon. *Scattle*.

Su.-G. skrap-a, radere, to scrape; whence *skrapa*, a curry-comb, that which is used in scraping. Dan. *scrabe*, a scraper. The *S.* word, in its form, nearly resembles *C. B. crafell*, *yegravell*, a curry-comb.

SCRAT, *s.* 1. A scratch, a slight wound, rut; evidently a transposition of *Scart*, a scratch, Galloway, Banffs.

[2. The noise made by scratching, Banffs.]

[To SCRAT, SCRAWT, *v. a.* and *n.* To scratch; also, to make a scratching sound, Banffs.; *scrawt*, *part. pr. scrawtin*, used also as a *s.* Clydes.]

SCRATTED, *part. pa.* Scratched. "To be *scratted*, to be torn by females;" Gall. Encycl.

This seems to have been the more ancient disposition of the letters, as in the more primitive *Su.-G. v. kraell-a*, radere. *V.* SCART, *v.*

SCRAT, SKRATT, *s.* A meagre, mean-looking person, Loth. Hence,

SCRATTY, SKRATTY, *adj.* Thin, lean, having a puny appearance, *ibid.*

I am at a loss whether we ought to view this as originally the same with *Scart*, *s.*, used precisely in the same sense; or as the relique of another term, anciently used to denote a hermaphrodite, *Scarcht*, *S.* but in *O. E.* written *Scrat*. *V.* Phillips and Skinner.

SCRATCH, *s.* An hermaphrodite, Pit-scottie's Cron., p. 162.

This is the form of the word given from the MS. from which the Ed. 1814 has been printed. In that of 1728 it is *Scarcht*, *q. v.* This change has probably been caused by transposition of the letters. *Scratch* bears less resemblance to any of the terms mentioned under that article. Phillips calls *scrat* "an old word." Huloet writes it *Scrayle*.

[SCRATH, *s.* The Cormorant, (*Pelecanus carbo*, Pennant), a bird, Banffs.]

To SCRAUCH, SCRAUGH, *v. n.* 1. To utter a loud and discordant sound, to scream, Roxb.

They hadna gane a mile, a mile,

A mile but barely three,

Whan they hae met the wily parrot,

Come *scraughin* out that way.

Old Ballad, Earl Richard.

Thus gaed they on wi' deavin din,

A' *scraughin*, yelpin thro' ither.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 15.

This is merely a provincial variety for SCREIGH and SKRAIK, *q. v.* Ir. Gael. *spreach-am*, to whoop, to shriek. *C. B. yegrech-ian*, *id.*

2. To shriek; the pronunciation of the South of S. It has been supposed that *Screigh* perhaps implies greater shrillness in the sound than *Scraugh*.

To nae thrown boy, or *scraughin* wife,
Shall thy auld banes become a drudge;
At cats an' callans, a' thy life,
Thou ever bore a mortal grudge.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 184.

The term is here used as equivalent to *scolding*.

SCRAUGH, *s.* A loud and discordant sound, *ibid.*

"To be sure, I blew sic points of war, that the *scraugh* of a clockin-hen was music to them." *Bride of Lammerinoor*, ii. 247. *V.* SKRAIK, SKRAIGH.

To SCRAUCHLE, *v. n.* To use as it were both hands and feet in getting forward, to scramble, Lanarks.

Prob. allied to Isl. *skra*, Germ. *schrag*, oblique; and *Su.-G. skrill-a*, per lubricum ferri.

SCRAW, *s.* A thin turf, Gall., Dumfr.

"*Scraws*, thin turfs, pared with slaughter spades to cover houses;" Gall. Encycl.

SOOB AND SCRAW, "a *snug* phrase;" *ibid.*
The writer must mean, that this phrase conveys the idea of snugness; or intimate that every thing is in a compact state, like the roof of a house, when the turfs are well secured.

Gael. *scrath*, *sgraith*, a turf, sod, green-sward. C. B. *ysgraw*, what forms a crust.

SCREA, *s.* A shoe, Dumfr. V. **SCRAE**.

[To **SCREE**, **SCREE** *on*, *v. n.* To manage to get on in some way, Shetl.]

[**SCREEBIT**, *adj.* Poor, lean, fleshless, Shetl.]

[**SCREEBY**, *s.* Scurvy-grass, (Cochlearia officinalis) a plant, Banffs.]

To **SCREED**, **SKREED**, *v. a.* 1. To rend or tear quickly, S.

—A ruther raise, tweesh riving hair,
Screeing of kurches, crying dool and cara.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

2. To do any thing smartly, quickly, or continuously.

—On the fourth of June,

Our bells *screeed* off a loyal tune.

Ferguson's Poems, li. 14.

On this Sir W. Scott observes, justly I believe, "It is rather to dash it off, to do it with spirit."

3. To talk fluently or continuously, S. To *skreed* off, or *awa'*.

Auld farant tales he *screeeds* awa'.

Farmer's Ha'.

4. To lie; especially as denoting that sort of falsehood which consists in fabrication or magnifying in narration.

The word, as used in this sense, seems to have no connexion with *Skreed* as signifying to rend, or tear; but rather with A.-S. *scrith-an*, *vagari*, "to wander, to go hither and thither," Somner; or rather with Isl. *skreidi*, *inanis excusatio*, *vana verba*; Su.-G. *skryt-a*, *jactare*, &c. V. **SKREED**, *v.*

Halderson renders Isl. *skreyt-a*, *ultra modum laudare*. As it primarily signifies *ornare*, he deduces it from *skraut*, *ornatus*.

[5. To injure, to defame, to spoil, S.]

—Some their neighbours names are *screeeding*.

Morison's Poems, p. 81.

According to Sihb., from Teut. *schrooden*, *mutillare*, *decurtare*, *praesecare*; *schroode*, *segmen*. As the term seems necessarily to imply the idea of the sound made in the act of tearing anything, I suspect that it should be traced to Isl. *skrida*, *rupium fissuram lapsus et ruina*. Thus *sknaeskrída* denotes the fall of snow in a conglomerated state from the mountains; *Conglobatae nivis ex montibus lapsus*; Verel. He mentions, as a cognate, Moes-G. *disksreit-an*, *scindere*, *dissecundare*. It is used in the very same sense with our *skreil*. The high priest, *disksreitlands vasjos seinos*; rending his clothes; Mark xiv. 63. *Faurhah als disksreitnoda in twa, gah stainos disksreitnodedun*; The veil of the temple was rent in twain, and the rocks rent; Matt. xxvii. 51.

Teut. *schrood-en* may be traced to the same fountain; as well as Germ. *schrot-en*, to divide, says

Wachter, in whatever way this is done, by breaking, cutting, mutilating, &c. Also A.-S. *scread-an*, *be*, *scread-an*, *dissecundare*, *screading*, *resectio*, *screadingungas-frusta*, also *screade*, whence E. *shred*; corresponding to Isl. *skurd-ur*, *sectio*, our *skreid* of cloth. Su.-G. *skraed-a*, *secare*. This term has probably given origin to Gael. *scread*, a cry, shout; *screadan*, the noise of any thing rending. V. the *s*.

SCREED, **SKREED**, *s.* 1. The act of rending or tearing; a rent, S.

"Challenge of Tailieouris. In the first, thay mak refuse and *skreidis* in men's claiith, sumtimes for haist, and sumtimes for ignorance." Balfour's Pract. Chalmerl. Air, p. 582.

2. The sound made in rending, S.

3. Any loud shrill sound, S.

Their cudgels brandish'd 'boon their heads,—
Their horns emittin martial *screeids*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, li. 12.

The ice gae a great *scree*; a phrase used to denote the noise made by the cracking of ice, exactly analogous to Isl. *snæskrida*, mentioned above.

4. The thing that is rent or torn off; as, a *screeed* of cloth, S. Ihe mentions this as A. Bor. vo. *skraeda*. V. the *v*.

"Item, that thay [Tailieouris] tak pieces and *skreidis* to sleives, and uther small thingis." Balfour, at sup.

5. A dissertation, a harangue; sometimes conjoined with an *adj.* expressive of length, as, a *lang screeed*.

"If I warnae sae sick, I wad gae her a *screeed* o' doctrine." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 231.

The Minister gae us an *unco screeed* the day; We had a long and earnest sermon to-day.

6. A poetical effusion in writing, S.

Sae, tho' on Rhime's twa-forkit hill
My tatter'd tent I'm strikin',
I'll hae this partin' *skreed* to tell

How weel ye're worth the likin'.

Picken's Poems, i. 146.

7. A long list or catalogue, S.

8. Metaph., with respect to immorality in general.

Ye, for my sake, hae gi'en the feck
Of a' the ten commands

A *screeed* some day.

Burns, lii. 30.

9. A *screeed* of one's mind, a phrase always used to denote a discourse that is not pleasing to the hearer; as being expressive of disapprobation or reprehension.

"'Weel done!' cried Mrs. Smith. 'I trow ye gae her a *screeed* o' your mind.'" *Ibid.*, p. 262.

10. A *screeed* o' drink, a long revel, a hearty drinking-bout.

It is used in the following manner: "He's no a tippler, nor a habitual drunkard; but he takes a *screeed* sometimes. When he takes a *screeed*, his wife 'ill no see him maybe for three or four days."

The phrase occurs in a celebrated novel; but it seems doubtful whether it is not used in too limited

a sense, as if it denoted a shorter debauch than that which it generally signifies.

"Naething confuses me unless it be a *screed* o' drink at anorra time." Guy Mannering, ii. 52.

"*Screed*,—a rash frolic;" Gl. Antiq.

"Had he not deet [died] amang hands in one of his *screids* wi' the lairds o' Kilpatrick, I'm sure I canna think what would hae come o' me and my first wife." The Entail, i. 284.

Named perhaps from its length, or continuation.

To **SCREED**, **SKREED**, *v. n.* 1. To cry, to scream.

It made me yelp, and yeul and yell

An' skirl an' *skreed*.

Watson's Coll., i. 38.

2. To produce a sharp sound, *S.* It seems rather to convey the idea of what is grating to the ear.

"A better vialer [violer] never *screeded* on a silken cord, or kitted a cat's trypes wi' his finger ends." J. Falkirk's Jokes, p. 8.

From its connection with *skirl*, it seems formerly to have denoted a shrill or piercing sound, perhaps allied to Franc. *scriot*, clamor, which must certainly be viewed as of the same stock with *Scry*, *q. v.* Verel. mentions Sw. *skrijt*, clamor, *vo. Skraekr.*

To **SCREEDGE**, *v. a.* To tear, Ettr. For.; the same with *Screed*.

SCREEL, *s.* "A large rocky hill nigh the sea; a haunt for the fox;" Gall. Encyc.

This is merely a local name.

[To **SCRENGE**, *v. n.* **V. SCRINGE**.]

[**SCREEVELIN**, *s.* A small coil of hay or corn, Shetl. *V. under SCRIEVE*.]

SCREG, *s.* A cant term for a shoe, *S.*

It has been deduced from Gael. *scraw*, covering, crust.

To **SCREIGH**, **SKREIGH**, *v. n.* To shriek, *S.*

"It is time enough to *skreigh*, when ye're stricken;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 47.

Lancash. "*skrikeing*, to squall, or cry out;" T. Bobbins.

Su.-G. *skrik-a*, vociferari, Isl. *skrack-a*, Dan. *skryg-cr.* Ithre gives the Su.-G. *v.* as a frequentative from *skri-a*, id. *V. SKRY.*

SCREIK, **SCRYKE**, *s.* Shriek, howling, *S. B. skreik.*

The young children and frait matronis eik
Stude all in raw, with many pietuous *screik*,
About the tressour quhymerand woundis sare.

Doug. Virgil, 64, 20.

And oft with wyld *scryke* the nycht oule
His on the rufe allane was hard youle.

Ibid., 116. 9. *V. the v.*

SCRENOCH, *s.* A noise made about any trifling matter, Banffs. *V. SCROINOC.*

SCREYB, *s.* The common designation of the wild apple, Clydes.

Evidently from *Crab*, with *s* prefixed, as in many words of Gothic formation.

***SCREW**, *s.* 1. A small stack of hay, *S. B.*

"The hay thus collected is put into small coles, and shaken once or twice a-day (if the weather be fair) for a week, when it is ready to be packed into small shocks (provincially called *screws*), secured with ropes made of heather." Agr. Surv. Sutherl., p. 78.

[2. A small packet or parcel of anything; as, a *screw* o' tobacco, a small quantity of tobacco wrapped in paper, a supply for a pipe, Clydes.]

Corr. probably from Gael. *crnach*, "a rick, or heap of any thing;" Shaw. Isl. *skrufa*, however, denotes a small heap of fishes laid out to be dried; as expl. by Haldorson; "a stack of fishes."

SCREW-DRIVER, *s.* The tool used by carpenters which in *E.* is called a *turn-screw*, *S.*

SCRIBAT, *pret. v.* Jeered, taunted, made game.

Methocht his wit wes quyt went away with the laif;
And so I did him dispys, I *scribat* quhen I saw him,
That superexpendit ewil of speche, spulyeit of all vertew.
Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 59.

This is evidently the same *v.* with *Scorp*, *q. v.*

In Edit. 1508, however, *spittit* is used instead of *scribat*.

To **SCRIBBLE**, **SCRABBLE**, *v. a.* To tease wool, *S.*

"They have erected a teasing or *scribbling*, and a carding machine, which are driven by a small stream of water." P. Twyneholm, Kirkcudbr. Statist. Acc., xv. 80.

Belg. *schraffel-en*, to scrape; Tent. *schraffel-en*, corradere, verrere, apparently from Teut. *schraff-en*, to scrub.

SCRIBE, *s.* A crab (apple), Clydes. *V. SCRAB.*

This is also communicated in the form of *SCREYB*, *q. v.*

SCRIDDAN, *s.* A mountain torrent, Ross.

"The farms which are bases to high mountains, as in Kintail, suffer great losses from what is called *scrid-dan*, or 'mountain torrent.' The farm of Auchuirm, in Glenelchaig, once a populous town, was, in 1745, rendered uninhabitable, and is since converted to a grazing, by an awful *Scriddan*." P. Kintail, Statist. Acc., vi. 249.

"When the rain falling on the side of a hill, tears the surface, and precipitates a large quantity of stones and gravel into the plain below, we call it a *scridan*." Glenfergus, i. 203.

Perhaps from Gael. *screadan*, the noise of any thing rending; Shaw. *V.*, however, *SCREED*, *v.* and *s.*

To **SCRIEVE**, *v. a.* To scratch; to scrape, to peel; Ang. Flandr. *schraeff-en*, radere.

SCRIEVE, *s.* A large scratch, Ang.

[**SCREEVELIN**, *s.* A small coil of hay or corn, Shetl.]

To **SCRIEVE**, **SKRIEVE**, *v. n.* 1. To move or glide swiftly along, Ayrs., Roxb.

Scho thro' the whins, an' by the cairn,
An' owre the hill gaed *scrievin*.

Burns, iii. 136.

But, o'd'd by thee,
The wheels o' life gae down-hill *scrievin*,
Wi' rattlin glee.

Ibid., p. 13.

It is used metaph. in the same sense, S.

Expl. "gleesomely, swiftly," Gl.

"Redhough an' his lads hae been as weel *scrievin* o'er law and dale as lying getting hard pelts round the stane wa's o' Roxburgh." *Perils of Man*, i. 54.

Dan. *skraev*, a stride, a step, a pace; *skraever*, to stride, to stride over; Wolff.

Sibb. refers to Su.-G. *skrid-a*, leni motu provehi; but more prob. from Isl. *skref-a*, gradi, whence *skref*, gressus, passus; or *skrepp-a*, lubricè dilabor, G. Andr., p. 215.

[2. To read or write quickly and continuously, Ayrs.]

3. To talk familiarly, implying the idea of continuation, S.

Allied to Su.-G. *skraefw-a*, to rant, to rattle, to rave; whence *skraefla*, a rattling, or ranting fellow or woman.

SCRIEVE, SKRIEVE, *s.* [1. A piece of writing; also, the statement or story written.] *A lang scribe*, a long letter or writing, S.

[2. A lengthy familiar conversation or learned discourse; as, "We sat down and had a *scribe* about the craps," S.]

Teut. *schrijv-en*, Germ. *schreyb-en*, Lat. *scrib-ere*, to write.

SKRIEVER, *s.* 1. A clever fellow, one who goes through his work expeditiously, Border.

2. An inferior sort of writer, a mean scribe, Loth.

To SCRIPT, SKRIFT AFF, *v. a. and n.* 1. To rehearse from memory; including the idea of ease and fluency in repetition, S.

"Whan ye was our dominie, a' the children ga'd to the kirk wi' yow,—an' wad ha'e *scrift* aff a psalm or a paraphrase ilka Sunday night, an' had some kind o' havins thro' the owk." Campbell, i. 327.

2. To magnify in narration, to fabricate, to fib.

Isl. *skraf-a*, fabulari, nugari, *skraef*, nugae, Su.-G. *skraefwa*, locutulus, *skarfw-a*, to patch is metaph. used in the same sense with our *skrift*; because he who mixes falsehood with truth, as it were, adulterates the truth of the addition of rags. Serenius expl. the E. v. to *Fib*, of Sw. *skarfw-a*. In the same figurative sense, one is said to *cobble*, S. when he patches up a story; and a person of this description is sometimes called a *cobbler*.

[SCRIPT, *s.* 1. A recitation, a long-winded story, Clydes.

2. A fabrication, a fib, a falsehood, *ibid.*]

SCRIM, *s.* A very thin coarse cloth, used for making blinds for windows, buckram, &c., S. B.

"There was no cloth made at Forfar, but a few yard-wides called *Scrims*." P. Forfar, *Statist. Acc.*, vi. 512.

Scrim is evidently the same with Su.-G. *skerm*, tegmen, umbraculum cujusunque generis in bello contra ictus, domi contra vim solis, foci, luminis, &c. Alem. *skerm*, Germ. *schirm*, Ital. *schermo*, defensio; Ibre. The origin of these terms is uncertain.

To SCRIM, *v. a.* 1. To rub, scrub, rinse; as, "to *scrim* the cogs," to rinse the milk-vessels, *ibid.*, Upp. Clydes. V. SCRYM, *v.*

2. To strike smartly with the open hand on the breech, Mearns.

[To SCRIMGE, SCRYMGE, *v. a. and n.* 1. To rub or scrub briskly, Banffs.

2. To beat severely, *ibid.*

Part. pr. *scrimgean* is used as a *s.* in both senses.]

[SCRIMGE, SCRYMGE, *s.* 1. A hard rub, *ibid.*

2. A severe beating, *ibid.*]

SCRINGER, *s.* 1. One who is avaricious, but not from necessity, who from mere covetousness wishes for what he stands in no need of, Teviotd.

[2. A person of disagreeable disposition and manners, Banffs.]

[To SCRIMGE, *v. n.* Banffs. form of *Scringe*, q. v.]

To SCRIMP, SKRIMP, *v. a.* 1. To straiten, to deal sparingly with one; used both as to food and money. *He scrimps him in his meat*, he does not give him enough of food, S.

For some had *scrimpt* themsel's o' food
To wait that night.

Shirref's Poems, p. 212

—Ye'ee nae be *scrimp'd* of meal;

And ye hae south of milk, I see, yoursel.

Ross's Helenore, p. 95.

Hence *scrimpit*, parsimonious, niggardly.

—What signifies your gear?

A mind that's *scrimpit* never wants some care.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 66.

2. To limit, to straiten; in a general sense, S.

Was she found out for mending o' their meal?

Or was she *scrimped* of content or heal?

Ross's Helenore, p. 50.

He gangs about sornan frae place to place,

As *scrimpt* of manners as of sense and grace.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 136.

Sibb. properly derives it from Teut. *krimp-en*, contrahere, diminuire, coarctare, extenuare. In some other dialects *s* is prefixed; hence Germ. *schrimp-en*, corrugari, Su.-G. *skrump-en*, corrugatus.

SCRIMP, SCRIMPIT, *adj.* 1. Scanty, narrow, deficient; applied to food or money, S.

Each in their hand a *scrimp* hauf bannock got,
That scarce for aens wad fill their mouth and throat.

Ross's Helenore, p. 49.

2. Contracted, not correspondent to the size; applied to clothes, S.

Plain was her gown, the hue was o' the ewe,
And growing *scrimp*, as she was i' the grow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

—Sic is the way
Of them wha fa' upon the prey;
They'll scarce row up the wretch's feet,
See *scrimp* they make his winding sheet.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 467.

3. Limited, not ample.

"It may be, this *scrimp* and scanty proclamation of pardon was not so pleasing to them as the former, and their friends spare them." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 74.

It is also used in relation to company or retinue.
"Mr. Buchanan likewise narrates how the Queen, in order to have more leisure to follow her private intrigues, sent away the King [Darnly] forcibly to Peebles, with a very *scrimp* attendance, in the rigour of winter." Keith's Hist., p. 328.

SCRIMP, *adj.* Not liberal, sparing, niggardly, Aberd., Angus.

4. Deficient; in relation to mind.

How mony do we daily see,
Right *scrimp* of wit and sense.
Who gain their aims aft easily
By well-bred confidence?

Ramsay's Works, i. 114.

Sw. *krimpe*, little; Belg. *bekrompen*, narrow, scant.
V. the v.

SCRIMP, *adv.* Sparingly, S.

"When Dr. Lighton [Leighton] was Commendator of Glasgow, and he himself Professor of Divinity there, —he allowed and invited all people to accuse their Pastors, and give in what indictment they pleased against them,—this was not done *scrimply* neither, nor out of mere form; but if there was any partiality, it was against the Minister." Account of the present Persecution of the [Episcopalian] Church in Scotland, A. 1690, p. 48.

"But the cases are very different, where the mosses are *scrimply* sufficient, for a length of time to supply the inhabitants." Dr. Walker, Prize Essays Highl. Soc., S. ii. 117.

SCRINE, *s.* Prob., a casket for holding jewels.

"The air sall haue—an e wair almerie, ane *scrine*, ane letteron, ane press," &c. Balf. Pract., p. 235.

This, from the connexion, seems to have the same meaning with Fr. *escrain*, a casket, a small cabinet, Cotgr.; Mod. Fr. *ecrin*, id. properly, a casket for holding jewels; Lat. *scrin-ium*, whence A.-S. *scrin*, arca, capsa sacra, capsula, cistula; Su.-G. *skrin*, Alem. *scrine*, Belg. *scryn*, Isl. *skrija*, C. B. *ygrin*, Ital. *skrigno*, Hisp. *excrinuo*, E. *shrine*.

[To SCRINGE, SCRENGE, *v. n.* To move about prying into secret places, turning over and examining every thing, Clydes.]

[SCRINGE, SCRENGE, *s.* A prying, eager search, rummage; also, one who so searches, *ibid.*]

[SCRINGER, SCRENGER, *s.* A person given to *scringing*, *ibid.*]

[Gael. *rannsaich*, Manx. *ronnsee*, search, rummage; perhaps from Dan. *skriian*, A.-S. *scrin*, a shrine, from the eager manner in which pilgrims seek after and examine the relics belonging to the shrine they visit.]

SCRIP, *s.* A mock; most probably one expressed by a distortion of the face.

Wallace as than was laith to mak a ster,
Ane maid a *scrip*, and tyt at his lang suorde:
Hald still thi hand, quoth he, and speik thi word.
Wallace, vi. 141, MS.

V. SCORP.

SCRIPTURE, *s.* A pence.

I hint ane *scripture*, and my pen furth tuke;
Syne thus began of Virgil the twelt buke.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 404, 35.

Fr. *scriptoire*, id.

SCRIVER, *s.* Prob., paymaster.

"Another that was *scriver* to a troop, who was sitting in a chamber himself, the house fell and smooed him." Wodrow MSS. Law's Memorials, p. 199, N.

Belg. *schryver*, a scribe; *schryver*, (*op een schip*), a purser. Dan. *skryver*, a secretary.

SCROBIE, *s.* The scurvy.

"1655—This year, Mr. Jhone Duncan, minister of Curia, departed out of this life; he died of the *scrobie*." Lamont's Diary, p. 109. V. SCRUBIE.

SCROG, *s.* 1. A stunted bush or shrub, S.; [a crooked, scraggy limb, Banffs.]

—Every thyng that doith repare
In firth or feild, flude, forest, erth or are,
Or in the *scroggis*, or the buskis ronk,
Lakis, maressis, or thare poulis donk,
Astablit lyggis styl to sleep and restis.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 450, 2.

"Al the grond of the palecis of that tryumph and toune [Troye] and castel, is ouergane with gyrs and vild *scroggis*." Compl. S., p. 31.

In pl. it is commonly used to denote thorns, briars, &c., and frequently small branches of trees broken off, S.

The term *scraw*, used in Ireland, is similar both in signification and in origin.

"And to see her standing in the midst of them Boddei Sassoni, just like a young acion of an old oak on the Boggras, flourishing lonely and green among the *scraws* and briars that have sprung up in a night season, like mushrooms." Florence MacCarthy, iii. 78, 79.

[2. A stretch of stunted shrubs, brushwood.]

Fyue foullis I chaist out throw ane *scrog*,
Qubairfoir thair motheris did me warie;
For thar war drownit all in a bog.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 300.

This word, by Rudd., Sibb., and in Gl. Compl., is viewed from A.-S. *scrobb*, frutex, whence E. shrub. But perhaps it is rather allied to Teut. *schrag*, *schraeg*, pl. *schraeghen*, spars or slips of wood for supporting vines; ligna transversa, capreoli; canterii. V. Wachter, Kilian. The origin is Germ. *schrag*, obliquus.

SCROGGY, SKROGGY, *adj.* 1. Stunted, S.

The company al samyn held away
Throw *scroggy* bussis furth the nerrest way.
Doug. Virgil, 264, 19.

In sere plecis the herde at his desyre
Among the *scroggy* rammell settis the fyre.
Ibid., 330, 47.

"The name of the town [Dumfries] is, by some, supposed a compound of Gothic or Celtic, with a Roman word, *Drumfriars*; by others, it is considered as more entirely Celtic, *Drumfresh*, a hill or rising ground clad with furze or *scroggy* bushes." P. Dumfries, Statist. Acc., v. 140.

"John of Wallinford mentions the *Castrum Puel-larum* as at the Northern extremity of Northumbria. This name our writers apply to Elinburgh. It is a mere translation of the name of *Dumfries*: *Dun-Fres*; *Dun*, castellum, urbe; *Fru*, *Fre*, virgo nobilis, *Ice*—

landic. This was the name given by the Piks, while the Cumri of Cumbria called the same place *Abernith*, as it stands at the mouth of the Nith. Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 208.

2. Abounding with stunted bushes or brushwood, S.

—Quhare now standis the golden Capitoile,
Vmquhille of wyldie buskis rouch *skroggy* knoll.
Doug. Virgil, 254, 12.
On *skroggy* braes shall akes and ashes grow.
Ramsay's Poems, l. 60.

- SCROINOCH, SCRONNOCH, SCRYNOCH, s.
Noise, tumult, Aberd.

Nae doubt, sma' *scroinoch* they wad mak,
If she in lofty style could crack.
Shirref's Poems, p. 320.

- [To SCRONNOCH, v. n. To shout, screech, yell, *ibid.*]

Sibb. naturally enough refers to Sw. *skraen*, clamor stridulus; Gl.

- SCROOFE, SCRUF, s. 1. A thin crust or covering of any kind, S.

"The outwarde *scroof*, suppose it appeareth to be whole, where the inward is feasted, anaieth nothing, bot maketh it to vndercoate again." Bruce's Eleven Serm., T. ii. a, b.

"Strive therefore euer to keep the soule in a sense and feeling, and let not that miserable *scroofe* to goe ouer thy soule." Rollock on the Passion, p. 12.

—His nose will lose the *scruf*,
Gif he fa' down.
R. Galloway's Poems, p. 18.

Lancash. "*scroof*, a dry sort of scales;" T. Bobbins.

2. Applied also to money that is both thin and base.

"Now they spair not planelie to brek down and convert gud and stark mony, cunyit in our cunye-house, in our Soveranes les aige, into this thair corrupted *scruf* and baggages of Hard heidis and Nonsounts." Knox's Hist., p. 164.

Radically the same with E. *scurf*, Su.-G. *skor*, the *scurf* of a wound, according to Seren. from *skorpa*, crusta.

- [To SCROOFE, v. a. To take off the surface; to touch slightly; to do any thing slightly or superficially, S. V. SCRUF.]

- SCROOFIN, SCRUFAN, s. A thin *scurf* or covering; as, a *scrufan* of ice, S. B.

Su.-G. *skrof* is used in the latter sense, *glacies rara*. V. preceding word.

- SCROPPIT, *adj.* [Mean, scraping, niggardly.]

Ane *scroppit* cofe quhen he begynnys
Sornand all and sindry airtis,
For to by hennis reid-wod he rynnys.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 170.

This is the description of what is now called a cadger. Lord Hailes renders *scroppit*, contemptible, illustrating this sense by the passage in Knox's Hist., quoted under SCORP.

Scroppit, as here used, seems synon. with E. *scrubbed*, *scrubby*, mean, sordid; from Belg. *schrobb-en*, to scrub, whence *schrobber*, a mean fellow, a scoundrel; Germ. *schrabb-en*, to scrape money together, *schrobber*, avaricious.

- SCROW, SKROW, s. 1. A scroll, a writing, S.

Thy *scrows* obscure are borrowed fra some bulk.
Polw. and Montgom., Watson's Coll., iii. 6.
Dirten Dunbar, on quhome blaws thou thy boist?
Pretendand thee to wryte sic scaldit *skrows*!

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 48.

It is rather singular that this orthography should have been used by Sir Ralph Sadler, not after he had been long resident at the Scottish court, and might have adopted the pronunciation of the country in some instances, but so early as the year 1537, while as yet he was only on his way to fulfil his first embassy.

"Not passing ii or iii dayes before my cumyng, musters made in Cliveland upon the hilles, which was by means of dyvers billes and *scrowes* sett upon posts and church-dores thoroughly out the bishopricke, and tost and scatered abroad in the contrey by some sedyteous persons, which do nothing else but go up and downe to devise mischief and devisioun." Sadler's Papers, ii. 596, 597.

2. Damaged skins, which are fit only for making glue, are called *Scrows*; also, the scraps taken from skins, and used for the same purpose.

"*Scrows* of ox and cow, or other hides per ton,
0 4 0"
Dues on Goods, Thom's Hist. Aberd., ii. 52.

3. The name given most commonly to the minute cancri observed in pools and springs, Cancer stagnalis and C. pulex, S. It is, however, also occasionally applied to some of the aquatic larvae of flies and beetles, especially to the larva of the *Dytiscus marginalis*.

Squilla, nostratibus the *Scrow*. Sibb. Scot., p. 34.
Su.-G. *skrof*, skeleton, from its appearance?

- [To SCROW, v. a. To cut off the scraps or torn pieces from skins, West of S.; synon. *snod*.]

- SCROW, s. 1. A number, a crowd, a swarm; apparently implying the idea of bustle and confusion, Ettr. For., Dumfr., Gall.

To bell the cat wi' sic a *scrow*,
Some swankies etiled;
But oh! they got a fearfu' cow,
Ere a' was settled.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 73.

"*Scrow*, a large quantity of people;" Gall. Enc.

2. "Riot, hurley-burley;" Dumfr., Gl. Mayne.

Dan. *skrog* is rendered moles, as denoting a large mass of any kind. But it may be from S. *scrow*, a scroll, as including a number of names.

- [* To SCRUB, v. a. and n. To act in a niggardly, parsimonious, or oppressive manner in bargain making, to be saving or exacting in the smallest matters, S.]

- * SCRUB, s. A niggardly oppressive person, S.; q. one who is still rubbing very hard for gain, or to avoid expenditure.

- [SCRUBBIE, *adj.* Of a niggardly, exacting nature or disposition, S.]

[SCRUBBIENESS, *s.* Sordid parsimony, S.]

SCRUB, *s.* The plane that is first used in smoothing wood, the fore-plane, or jack-plane, Aberd.

Isl. skrubbsfell signifies runcina, a plane; *Sw. skrub* and *skrubbyvel*, "jack-plane, rough-plane," *Wideg.*; from *Su.-G. skrubba*, *Dan. skrubber*, to rub.

SCRUBBE, *s.* V. SCRAB.

SCRUBBER, *s.* A handful of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils, Teviotd.; from *E. to Scrub*, or *Belg. schrobber*, a scrub.

SCRUBBLE, *s.* 1. The act of struggling, Loth.

2. A squabble, an uproar, *ibid.*

3. The difficulty to be overcome in accomplishing any work, as *E. struggle* is often used, *ib.*

To SCRUBBLE, *v. n.* 1. To struggle, Loth.

2. To raise an uproar, *ibid.*

Dan. skrub, signifies a beating, a cudgelling.

SCRUBIE, *s.* The vulgar name of the scurvy, S.

Isl. skyrbing-ur. This term occurs A. 1239; although some understand it of the elephantiasis. V. Von Troil, p. 324, *Su.-G. skoerbing*. Hence,

SORUBIE-GRASS, *s.* Scurvy-grass, S. *scroobie-grass*, A. Bor.

SCRUFE, *s.* A scurf, S. V. SCROOFE.

To SCRUFE, *v. a.* 1. To take off the surface, S.

2. To touch slightly; as, "It *scruf* the ground," it glided along the surface. Applied also to slight and careless ploughing, when merely the surface of the ground is grazed, S.

3. To do anything superficially; as, "He only *scruf* his subject," S.

[SCRUFAN, SCRUFIN, *s.* A thin scurf or covering, S.]

To SCRUG one's Bonnet, *v. a.* A person is said to *scrug* his bonnet, when he snatches it by the pique, and lifts it up, or cocks it, on his brow, that he may look smart, bold, or fierce, Fife, Perth.

He *scruggil's* bonnet, aff he startit,
Gudenight, coth he, an' sae they partit.
Duff's Poems, p. 107.

Allied perhaps to the *E. v. to shrug*, and *Sw. skruk-a*, *humeros attollere*.

[SCRUINNICH, *s.* 1. A shrill cry, a yell, Banffs.

2. The act of screaming or yelling about anything sudden or unexpected, *ibid.*

3. A person given to screaming or yelling, *ibid.*]

[To SCRUINNICH, *v. n.* 1. To shout, screech, or yell, *ibid.*

2. To talk in a highly excited, screaming, manner, *ibid.*]

[SCRUINNICHIN, SCRUINNICHAN, *part. pr.* Used as a *s.* and as an *adj.* in both senses of the *v.*, *ibid.*]

To SCRUMPILL, *v. a.* 1. To crease, to wrinkle; *synon. Runkle*.

"Ane chartour,—being be chance brint, singit be the fire, *scrumpillit*, or the seil thair of meltit and brokin, in sic sort as it cannot perfectlie be red or kept in time cuming, as ane sufficient evident to mak faith to posterité, the tenour thair of, and the chance foirsaid beand provin be sufficient witnessis,—auch and could be renewit and redintegrat be him, or his airis," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 188.

To *scrumple*, to ruffle, Lancash.

2. Applied to animal food that is much roasted; a *scrumplit bit*, i.e., crisp, as contracted by the force of the fire, Fife. V. SCRUMPLE, *s.*

[SCRUNKIT, *adj.* V. SKRUNKIT.]

To SCRUNT, *v. n.* V. SKRUNT.

SCRUNT, SKRUNT, *s.* 1. A stubby branch, or a worn-out besom, Lanarks., Fife.

2. A person of a slender make, a sort of walking skeleton, *ibid.*

3. A scrub, a niggard, *ibid.*

SCRUNTIT, *adj.* Stunted in growth, meagre, Lanarks.; evidently the same with *Scruntty*, q. v. Also *Scruntet-like*.

"She went on, her eye having caught the figure of Caley Mulloy, 'Haud abye! ye *scruntet-like* wurlyon o' the pit: haud abye!'" Saint Patrick, ii. 313.

SORUNTY, SKRUNTIE, *adj.* 1. Stubby, short and thick, Lanarks.

2. Stunted in growth, Roxb.

Next, by the banks o' bony Tweed,
Was hatch'd a cock o' shilla's breed,
Wha, on his native *scruntty* thorn,
'Mang birds o' song bude hail the morn.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 59.

3. Meagre; applied to a raw-boned person, Fife, Loth.

4. Scrubbish, mean, niggardly, Fife; q. shrivelled in heart as well as in external appearance.

SCRUNTINESS, *s.* The state of being stubby, Lanarks.

"If any one is brought before a Presbytery, &c. to be questioned for *Sculdudry*, i.e., fornication, or adultery, and shows a neglect of their authority, the offender is not only brought to punishment by their means, but will be avoided by his friends, acquaintance, and all that know him and his circumstance in that respect." *Burt's Letters*, i. 231, Let. 9.

2. Grossness, obscenity, whether as regarding facts of narration, S.

"I was of a firm persuasion, that all the *sculdudry* of the business might have been well spared from the eye of the public, which is of itself sufficiently prone to keek and kook, in every possible way, for a glimpse of a black story." *Blackw. Mag.*, June, 1821, p. 371.

3. Rubbish; tatters; Mearns, Upp. Clydes.

The first part of the word is most probably formed from Germ. *schuld*, A.-S. *scylt*, Alem. *sculdi*, Su.-G. *skyld*, Isl. *skuldi*, a fault, an offence; whence L. B. *sculted-um*, a great offence, and *scultet-us*, a bailiff, A.-S. *sculdeta*, an exactor, one who exacted satisfaction from delinquents. V. Spelman. Thus the word might originally be q. *sculdet-ry*, or an offence of that kind that subjected to a fine.

Callander, in his MS. notes on *Ihre*, has given the former etymon. He mentions the S. term under Su.-G. *skoela*, debtor, Moes.-G. *dulgi-kula*, id. Ir. *sgaldruth*, however, denotes a fornicator, *Lhuyd*. The origin is Alem. *sculen*, &c., *debere*, because satisfaction is *due* to the law, on account of the offence. The *s*. indeed primarily signifies debt, obligation.

SCULDUDRY, *adj.* 1. Connected with *crim. con.*, S.

But a' sic clish-clash cracks I lea'

To yon *sculdudry* committee.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 105.

2. Loose, obscene, S.

"The rental-book—was lying beside him; and a book of *sculdudry* sangs was put betwixt the leaves, to keep it open at the place where it bore evidence against the Goodman of Primrose-Knowe," &c. *Red-gauntlet*, i. 232.

SCULE, SKULE, SKULL, *s.* A great collection of individuals, S., generally applied to fishes, and equivalent to E. *shoal*, as a *scule o' fish*, a shoal of fishes.

Its banks along, quhilk hazels thrang
Quhare sweet-saired hawthorns blow,
I lufe to stray, and view the play
Of fleckit scules below.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 356.

By mistake printed *scales*.

Ane felloun tryne come at his taill,
Fast flichtren through the skise,
Bot suddenly that *skull* did skaill.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 24.

The word is common in O. E. A *scill* of fish; *Yul. Barnes*. "*Scull* of *fyssh*. Examen." *Prompt. Parv.*

An there they flye a dye like scaled *sculs*
Before the belching whale.

Chauc. Troil. & Creseide.

The immediate origin is A.-S. *scoule*, "coetus magnus, multitudo; a great company, a multitude, a *shole*;" *Somner*. But this is undoubtedly from *scylan*, Su.-G. *skil-ia*, to separate. A *skule* seems properly to denote one company *disjoined* from another.

SCULL, *s.* A shallow basket; sometimes used as a cradle, S.

"Her father had often told her that he built the first house in Portnockie the same year in which the house of Farskane was built, and that she was brought from Cullen to it, and rocked in a fisher's *scull* instead of a cradle." P. Ruthven, *Banffs. Statist. Acc.*, xiii. 401. V. LENNO, and SKUL.

*SCULLION, *s.* Same sense as in E.; also, a knave, or low worthless fellow, S.

To SCULT, SKULT, *v. a.* 1. To beat with the palm of the hand, S. *synon. skelp, scud, scon.*

2. To chastise by striking the palm, Ettr. For.

Isl. *skell*, *skellde*, id. *diverbero palmis*; *skell-r*, a stroke, G. Andr. It might, however, be deduced from A.-S. *sculd*, Germ. *schuld*, debt, what is due to one; in the same sense as we say S. to *pay*, or to give one his payment, when he is beaten for a fault. V. AICHINS.

SCULT, *s.* 1. A stroke, properly with the open hand, S.

"*Scuda*, lashes; the same with *scults*;" Gall. Enc.

2. A stroke on the hand; *Pandy*, *synon. Ettr. For.*

SCUM, *s.* 1. A greedy fellow, a mere hunks, Fife.

2. A contemptuous name, corresponding with Lat. *nequam*, Fife; *synon. Scamp, Skellum.*

"The men were drawn up among the trees tae defend them, a gay while afore the vile *scums* wan for'et." *Saint Patrick*, i. 169.

A taylor, just frae Lon'on come,
—A menseless, gabbin', pridefu' *scum*,
Wi' ruffles at his sark.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 120.

Oh! did I think the day wad come,
That I should been a cadger *scum*, &c.

The Cadger's Mares, *Turris's Poems*, p. 52.

The only difference between this and the secondary sense of the term as used in E. is, that it is here applied to an individual.

To SCUM, *v. a.* To *scum up* one's *mou'*, to strike a person on the mouth, and so prevent him from speaking, *Aberd.*

"I'll *scum* your *chasts* for ye," I'll strike you on the chops, *Loth.*

The latter seems, q. *skim*, brush along; or, to take the *scum* from them, q. wipe them. The other is less intelligible.

[To SCUM, *v. a.* 1. To skim, Clydes.

2. To catch the herrings that drop from the nets as they are hauled, *Banffs.*]

[SCUM, *adj.* Skimmed; as, *scum milk*, Clydes.]

[SCUM, SCUMMINS, *s.* That which is, or has been, skimmed, *ibid.*

Scum is the term generally used for skimmed milk; *scummins*, i.e., skimmings, for what has been skimmed off.]

[SCUMMER, *s.* The boy who catches the herrings that drop from the nets; see *v. s.*

2, Banffs. In Wick he is called the *aave*.
He *scums* with a small round net attached to a long pole.]

[SCUMFIS, *s.* and *v.* V. SCOMFIS.]

SCUMFIT, *part. pa.* Discomfited.

Quhat mysteryt ma in a power to pass,
All off a will, as I trow set ar we,
In playne battaill can nocht weill *scumfit* be.
Wallace, viii. 466, MS.

Altered to *discomfist*, Edit. 1648.

Ital. *sconfiggere*, id.

SCUN, *s.* "Plan, craft," Galloway.

I has nae *scun* ava,
And's ay for counting my purse, O!

Gall. *Encycl.*, p. 361.

Mactaggart views this as allied to "*scunge*, a sly fellow." But there is no connection; the latter being most probably from the *v.* to *Scounge*, to go about from place to place like a dog; whereas *Scun* is a word of great antiquity, allied to Su.-G. *skoen*, judicium, Isl. *skyn*, id., used to denote "the knowledge of good and evil," in the Isl. version, Gen. iii. *Skyn godz oc illae*. The Dan. synon. is *skioen*, judgment, understanding, skill. Su.-G. *skoer-ja*, primarily signifies to see; in a secondary sense, to understand, to discern with the eye of the mind. Isl. *skyn-ia*, censere, agnoscere; sapere, intelligere; Dan. *skioenn-e*, id. The root is retained in many derivatives; as, Sw. *skoensam*, discerning, *skoensamhet*, discernment, Wideg; Isl. *skynsam-r*, prudens, sapiens; rationalis; *skynsemi*, *skynsemd*, ratio, intellectus; *skynlaus*, irrationalis, brutus; Dan. *skioensom*, *skioensomhed*, &c.

SCUNCHEON, *s.* A stone in the inner side of a door or window, forming the projecting angle, S.

Perhaps allied to Germ. *schantze*, E. *sconce*, as forming the *bulwark* or strength of the wall.

Immediately from Fr. *escousson*, "the back part of the jamb of a window," Cotgr. Teut. *schants-en*, Su.-G. *skans-a*, munire.

SCUNCHEON, *s.* A square dole or piece of bread, cheese, &c., Teviotd.

It is frequently thus designed among the peasantry, perhaps from its resemblance to the corner-stone of a building, which has this name.

TO SCUNNER, SCOUNER, *v. n.* 1. To loathe, to nauseate, S.

Yea, some will spue, and bock, and spit
At moats like to a midge's foot.
We *scunner* at most part of meat,
Which we're not used for to eat.

Cleland's *Poems*, p. 104.

2. To surfeit, S. B.

3. To shudder at any thing, because of its repugnance to the dictates of the mind.

"This James—procured the Pope's dispensation to marry his eldest son upon his brother's daughter, sister to the said William. By this cause, without doubt, the whole lands should be united in one; yet, notwithstanding, the rest of the Douglasses *scunnered*, thinking the marriage to be unlawful." Pitscottie, p. 18.

4. To hesitate, to startle at any thing from doubtfulness of mind.

"He explains his not seeing through the King's

authority, and says he *scunnered* to own it, and that such things had been done, as in a well guided commonwealth would annul his right." Wodrow, ii. 301.

5. To shrink back through fear.

Bot that that held on feyt in hy
Drew thaim away deliuerly;
And *scounryt* nocht for that thing,
Bot went stoutly till assailling.

Barbour, xvii. 651, MS.

According to Sibb., this word is "merely a variety of *shudder*." But the idea is contrary to evidence. A.-S. *scunung* signifies abomination; *onscun-ian*, to loathe; *scun-ian*, in its simple state, not only vitare, aufugere, but timere, reveriri; whence we discover the reason why its derivative *scunner* is applied, not only to loathing, but to fear. It appears, indeed, that fear is the primary idea. Thus, in like manner, Germ. *schuen-en*, signifies vitare, fugere, *verab-scheu-en*, abominare. The radical word may be Isl. *sky*, abhorre, evitare.

TO SCUNNER, *v. a.* To disgust, to cause loathing, Aberd., S.A.

"The first and fairest, as well as the maist fragrant, is the scented southron wood," muttered the hag, 'for when it's fairly on lowe, its thick and steaming scent wad smother the *scunnering* smell o' an acre o' corses.'" Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, p. 513.

SCUNNER, SKUNNER, SKONNER, *s.* 1. Loathing, abhorrence, S.

We might have miss'd a beastly blunner,
Had we not spew'd out our *skunner*
Against this *Tes*, in every where,
As Antichristian hellish ware.

Cleland's *Poems*, p. 106.

Sae comes of ignorance, I trow;
'Tis this that crooks their ill-far'd mou'
With jokes sae crouse, they gar fouk spew
For downright *skunner*.

Ross's *Helenore*, Beattie's *Address*, st. 12.

"The head o't was as yellow as biest milk; it was enough to gi' a warsh-stamach'd body a *scunner*." Journal from London, p. 3.

2. A surfeit, S. B.

3. The object of loathing; any person or thing, which, from whatever cause, excites disgust, Aberd.

SCUR, *s.* 1. The name given to the minute cancri in pools or springs, Lanarks.; synon. with *Scrow*, *s.* 2.

2. The Cadew, or May-fly, immediately after it has left its covering, Clydes.

Allied perhaps to *Scrow*, a generic name for aqueous cancri. Or to Isl. *skurd*, caesura; q. deprived of its coat?

[SCUR, *s.* The hard covering that grows over a wound or sore, Banffs.; like E. *scurf*.]

[To SCUR, *v. n.* To become covered with a *scur*, *ibid.*]

SCURDY, *s.* 1. A kind of moorstone, S.

"The greatest part of the parish stands on rock of moorstone, commonly called *scurdy*: it is of a dark

blue colour, and of so close a texture that water cannot penetrate it." P. Lunan, *Forfars. Statist. Acc.*, i. 442.

2. A resting-place in general, a favourite seat, Ayr.

Isl. *skord-a*, firmo, colloco firmiter; *skorda*, fulcrum?

SCURF AND KELL. V. KELL.

[To SCURFUDDLE, *v. a.* To tarnish, Banffs.; synon., to *scuff*.

Scurfuffle is lit. to *scuff* the *scur*, i.e., to break or crumple the surface.]

[SCURFUDDLE, SCURFUDDLIN, *s.* 1. Tarnishing; also, the act of tarnishing, *ibid*.

2. A tarnished piece of dress, *ibid*.]

SCURL, SKURL, *s.* A dry scab after a sore, S. as Sibb. observes, a dimin. from *scurf*. V. SCUR.

SCURR, *s.* 1. "A low blackguard;" Gall. *Encycl.*; from Lat. *scurra*, a scoundrel.

2. "Any thing low;" *ibid*.

SCURLY, *adj.* Opprobrious. *Scurly words*, Loth.; corr. from Fr. *scurile*, *id*.

SCURRIE, *adj.* Low, dwarfish; *Scurrie-thorns*, low dwarfish thorns, in *muirland glens*;" *ibid*.

"They [gleds or kites] build there on what the shepherds call *scurrie* thorns, low dwarfish thorns." *Ibid.*, p. 231.

See the etymon given of SKUR, as applied to small horns. Isl. *skor-a*, incidere; Teut. *scheure*, *schoore*, *scissura*, *ruptura*.

[SCURR, *s.* A spot of fishing ground, Shetl.]

[SCURREOUR, *s.* V. SCURROUR.]

SCURRIE, *s.* The Shag, *Pelecanus Graculus*, Linn., Mearns.

Norw. *Top-Scurv*, *id*. This name would seem to be borrowed from that of the young Herring Gull. V. SCAUREY, SCOREY.

SCURRIEVAIG, *s.* V. SKURRYVAGE.

SCURRIE-WHURRIE, *s.* A hurly-burly, Clydes. This is merely an inversion of *Hurry-Scurry*, *q. v.*

SCURROUR, SCURREOUR, SKOURIOUR, SKURRIOUR, *s.* 1. A scout.

The spy he send, the entré for to se,
Apon the moss a *scurrou* sone fanil he,
To *scour* the land Makfadyane had him send.
Wallace, vii. 796, MS.

In a dern woode thai stellit thaim full law;
Set *skourioris* furth the contré to aspye.
Ibid., iv. 431, MS.

Although Fr. *coureur* signifies a scout, the term may be from Fr. *escur-er*, literally to *scour*, as the *v.* is metaph. used in military language, to *scour the fields*,

or as above, to *scour the land*. Ital. *scorridor* signifies a scout. Its form would indicate some affinity to Su.-G. *skyr-a*, *circumcursitare*.

2. An idle vagrant fellow, Rudd.

SCUSHIE, *s.* A cant term for money, Aberd. perhaps formed by corr. from *cash*.

Or if, as we have sometimes seen,
Mischance should wear their *scushy* done,
May some guid friend the want supply.
Shirref's Poems, p. 245.

V. LANG-CRAIG, 2.

To SCUSHIE, *v. n.* [To scuffle, to shuffle]; to make a noise by walking with shoes either too large or having the heels down, *ibid*. V. SCASHIE, *v.*

- [2. To work in a slovenly, lazy, unmethodical manner, to be slatternly, Clydes.]

SCUSHIE, *s.* 1. A scuffle; also, the noise of a scuffle, Aberd.

2. An old, thin, worn out shoe, Aberd.

[2. A shuffling, grating noise, made by walking with old or badly fitting shoes, Clydes.

3. The act of working in a slovenly, unmethodical manner; also, work done in such a manner, *ibid*.]

[SCUSHILIN, *s.* Same with SCUSHIE, *s.*, in s. 2 and 3, *ibid*.]

SCUSIS, *pl.* Excuses.

Thy *scusis* and *rusis*
Sall serve for na effect;
Bot rather, sall farther
Thy knaifré to detect.

Burel's Pilg., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 45.

Ital. *scusa*, an excuse. *Rusis*, self-commendations.

SCUTARDE, *s.* "Skulker," Pink.

I have ane wallidrag, ane worm, ane auld wolat carle,—
Ane scabbit skarth, ane scorpion, ane *scutarde* behind.
Mailland Poems, p. 48.

It seems rather to convey the idea of one in whom nature is so decayed, that he has lost the power of retention; from the *v. Scout*, *q. v.*

To SCUTCH, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to drubb.

"He made a long and pitiful narration of Strafford's oppression: That being at table with Lord Mure and Lord Loftes, discourse falling in concerning the Deputy's *scutching* of a gentleman with a rode, of his name, and of the gentleman's treading, by accident, on the Deputy's gonty toes, it was alledged he had said, that man had a brother in England who would not be content with such a revenge for such an affront," &c. *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 269.

2. To *scutch lint*, to dress flax after it has been beaten with a mallet, by striking it with an instrument like a wooden sword, S. This operation is accurately described in the following extract:

"After it [that is, the flax] has been duly watered and dried, the sheaves are formed of the thickness of a

man's leg, and beat with mallets on a smooth stone, to separate the seed from the rind. Then it is separated into handfuls such as a person can easily grasp; and with a wooden instrument, made in the form of a hedge-bill or large knife, in the right hand, and holding the lint in the left, over the end of a small perpendicular board set firmly in a sole, which is held turning one end of the lint after another to the stroke, is *scutched* or whipped, with the wooden instrument, down by the foot, and about three feet high, the lint and turning the inside out, as appears necessary, until the rind be completely separated." Agr. Surv. Invern., p. 161.

It is the same with *E. scotch*, although applied in a peculiar sense. The flax is whipt or beat with a switch. Ital. *scutic-are*, has been given as synonym with *E. scotch*. *Scusso* signifies stripped. Perhaps it is radically the same with the *E. v.* to *switch*.

[3. To cut the tops of twigs in a hedge, or of thistles in a field, by striking them with a sharp hook or scutching knife, Clydes.

4. To push or drag one body over another in a jerking or grating manner; also, applied to walking in a shuffling manner, Banffs.

5. To do garden or field work in a slight or careless manner, *ibid.*]

Ir. and Gael. *sguils-cam*, to beat, to dress flax.

SCUTCH, SKUTCH, s. 1. A wooden instrument, shaped like a coultter, used in dressing flax, hemp, &c., S.

2. One of the pieces of wood which in a lint-mill beats the core from the flax, or in a thrashing mill beats out the grain, S.

"It appeared to Mr. Mickle that the purpose of separating the grain from the straw might be accomplished—by *skutches*—beating out the grain, in place of pressing, or rubbing it out." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 77.

[3. A cut at the top of a twig or a thistle; also, the act of trimming a hedge, or cutting down thistles, Clydes.

4. The act of pushing or dragging one body over another in a jerking or shuffling manner, Banffs.

5. The sound made by one working as stated in s. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of *v.*]

SCUTCHER, s. [1. One who scutches; see *v.*]

2. The same with **SCUTCH**, sense 1. Ang., Mearns.

[3. One who works in a dirty, slovenly, or awkward manner, Banffs.]

[**SCUTCHIN, s.** 1. The act or process of dressing flax, of trimming a hedge, or of cutting down thistles, Clydes.

2. The act of working or walking as in s. 4 of *v.*; also the sound caused by doing so, Banffs.]

SCUTIFER, s. [Lit., a shield bearer]; a term equivalent to *squire*, L.B.

—*Skutiferais* and *squieris* full courtlye

Ar assemblit and sett in a ryell sé.

Colkellis Sow, Prohem.

To **SCUTLE**, (pron. as Gr. *v.*) *v. a.* To pour from one vessel to another backwards and forwards, in a childish way; so as frequently to imply the idea of spilling part of the liquid, S., synonym. *jirgle*.

This appears properly a *v. n.* As necessarily including the idea of spilling part of the liquid which is poured from one vessel to another, it seems very nearly allied to Isl. *squett-a*, irrigare solutius, projicere liquorem. It has been supposed that this *v.* may be allied to *Skutlaveinar*, translated cup-bearers. "There were in the fore-castle, Eirek Skifa, Thorfin Sigvald, &c., ok enn fleiri skutlaveinar, and many of the cup-bearers." Haco's Expedition against Scotl. Transl. by Johnstone, pp. 36, 37.

Isl. *skutill-veinn* is indeed rendered by Halderson, *Pincerna regius, pocillator*; and in pl. by Verelius, *Pincernae, mensae servientes*, as synonym. with Sw. *skiaenkesvenner*, q. *skink-svains*. It must be observed, however, that *skutill*, also *skutul*, does not by itself denote drink or any kind of liquor. Both in Isl. and Su.-G. it signifies primarily a small table, *mensa parva*. Hence it has been transferred to a dish used at table; so that *skutill-vein* strictly signifies one who serves at a table. Ithre has remarked that the dishes of the ancients were so formed, that in each dish provisions were brought for two guests, who were thence denominated *dikumaetar*, q. *dish-mates* or dish-companions. It was, indeed, one of the laws of Gothland, that "all dishes should be sufficient to contain the food of two who should eat together." He adds that the same custom prevailed among the Greeks; referring to Lucian. in *Lapith*.

This may seem akin to Isl. *skutl-a*, to toss backwards and forwards, (*ultra citroque jactare*), Germ. *schuttel-n*, *motitare*, from Su.-G. *skudd-a*, Germ. *schutten*, to pour out, which have been traced to Chald. *skada*, *fudit*. Our term, however, has great resemblance to Isl. *gull-a*, *liquida moveo*, et *agito cum sonitu*; G. Andr., p. 100.

SCUTLES, s. pl. Any liquid that has been tossed backwards and forwards from one drinking vessel to another, S. synonym. *jirgle*. *V.* the *v.*

SCUTTAL, s. A pool of filthy water, Buchan, synonym. *Jaw-hole*.

She bom't him wi' the same lang spar,

He plumpit i' the *scuttal*,

Owre's lugs that night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

Su.-G. *skudd-a*, *effundere*. *V.* **SCUTLE, v.**

To **SCUTTER, v. a. and n.** To bungle, to botch, to work in an ignorant, awkward, or dirty manner, Aberd., Banffs.

Su.-G. *squaettr-a*, *spargere, dissipare*; from *squett-a*, *liquida effundere*.

[**SCUTTER, s.** 1. The act of doing work as above, Banffs.; dirty, troublesome work, Mearns.

2. One who works in such a manner, *ibid.*]

[SCUTTERIN, SCUTTERAN. 1. As a *s.*, the same with SCUTTER, *s.* 1, *ibid.*

2. As an *adj.*, weak, awkward, and dirty at work, *ibid.*]

SCUTTLINS, *s. pl.* The light or refuse wheat, which is ground by itself, that it may be made into an inferior kind of flour; Fife.

SOUTTLIN-FLOUR, *s.* The flour made of the refuse of wheat, *ibid.*

From *E. scuttle*, "the wooden conduit or trough in a mill, thro' which the flower falls into the meal-tub;" Phillips. This seems most nearly allied to *Su.-G. skudd-a*, *excutere*, *effundere*; or *Isl. skul-a*, *jaculari*.

[To SE, *v. a.* To see, Barbour, *v.* 503; to watch over, to preserve, *iii.* 172, *v.* 653.]

SE, *s.* Seat, residence; as the *see of Rome*.

Hir native land for it postponis sche,
Callit Samo, in Cartage set hir se.
Doug. Virgil, 13, 32.

SE, *s.* The sea.

Than wes he wondir will off wane,
And sodanly in hart has tane,
That he wald trewalle our the se,
And a quible in Paryss be.
Barbour, i. 325, MS.

V. SCOTTIS SE.

[SEA-BIDDIES, *s. pl.* Large bannocks which fishermen take with them to the haaf, Shetl.]

SEA-CAT, *s.* The Wolf-fish, Loth.

"*A. Lupus*. Sea-wolf, or Wolf-fish; *Sea-cat* of Scotland." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 2.
"Anarichas lupus, the sea-wolf; in Scotland called the *Sea-cat*." Agr. Surv. Forfars., App. p. 47.

SEA-COCK, *s.* Supposed to be the Foolish Guillemot, occasionally called the *Sea-Hen*, S.

Avis marina. *Sea-Cock*, dicta. Sibb. Prodr. P. II., p. 22.

SEA-COULTER, *s.* The Puffin, *Alca arctica*, or Coulter-neb. *Avis marina*, *Sea-Coulter*, dicta. Sibb. Scot., p. 22.

[SEA-CROW, *s.* The Razor-bill, a bird, Shetl.]

SEA-FIKE, *s.* The name given to a marine plant, which, when rubbed on the skin, causes great itchiness, Loth.

It seems to have received this name, because it *fikes*, or causes disquietude to the skin. *Isl. fuk*, *Sw. fyk*, *alga marina*; Verel.

SEA-GROWTH, SUMMER-GROWTH, *s.* The names given by fishermen to various species of *Sertularia*, *Flustra*, &c., which are attached to small stones, shells, &c., S.

SEA-HEN, *s.* A name given, according to Sir R. Sibb., to the Lyra, a fish. V. CROONER.

SEA-MAW, *s.* [The common gull (*canus*), Orkn., Shetl.; but generally applied throughout S. to any member of the tribe.]

"*Semove* byrd. *Aspergo*. *Alcio*. *Alcedo*." P. Parv.

SEA-MOUSE, *s.* The *Aphrodita acu* Linn., Lanarks.

This is exactly correspondent to one of its names, *Mus marinus*.

SEA-PIET, *s.* Pied oyster-catcher. *Ha topus ostralegus*, Linn. S. V. Statist. P. Luss, Dumbartons. xvii. 251.

This term corresponds to Fr. *Pie de mer*, B. *Pica marina*, Caii, and nearly to Dan. *strand*, i.e., the magpie of the shore or strand. V. Zool., p. 482.

SEA-POACHER, *s.* The Pogge, a fish, 1 of Forth.

"*Cottus Cataphractus*. Pogge or Armed Bull.—*Sea-Poacher*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 9.

SEA-SWINE, *s.* V. BRESSIE.

SEA-TOD, *s.* A species of Wrasse. KINGERVIE.

SEA-TROWE, *s.* A marine goblin, S V. TROW, *s.*

To SEA-CARR, *v. a.* To embank, Lan

This seems to be a vestige of the Strathclyd session of the country, C. B. *caer*, signifying a mound, and *caer-u*, to encompass with a wall. *caer* enters into the formation of many local names, as *Carlisle*, *Carstairs*, *Carphim*, &c., marking the site of a fortification. It seems doubtful, if the first syllable has any connexion with *E. sea*, *mare*; the word being confined, as far as we learn, to an inland part of the country. *Sea-caer* be a corr. of C. B. *yegor*, a rampart, or bulwark

SEA-CARR, *s.* An embankment, *ibid.*

SEAL. *Cloath of seal*, prob., seal-skin

We had no garments in our land,
But what were spun by th' Goodwife's hand;
No Drap-de-Berry, cloaths of seal, &c.
Watson's Coll.,

V. DRAP-DE-BERRY.

SEALGH, *s.* "A seal; sea-calf;" Antiq. V. SELCHT.

SEAM, *s.* 1. The work at which a sews, S. Fr. *seme*.

[2. Metaph. applied to any piece of thus, a weaver will say on finishing "My seam's oot," Clydes.]

Isl. saum-r, *sartura*; *saum-a*, *sarcire*; item *gere*. G. Andr., p. 204. Hence *E. Sempster*.

SEAND, *adj.* Fitting, seemly, becom

—"They presentlie find, censour, and j samyn to be, and to haue bene, greate, see

reasonable causis for the weil of his maiestie and of his said realme of Scotland. As also decernis—for the saidis causis, quhilis they haue knawin and tryit to be for the *seand* weil of his maiestie and realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 340.

This term occurs frequently in the Acts of Ja. VI., and is merely a variation of Fr. *seant*, fitting, seemly, becoming, from *seoir*, to sit. "The *seant* weil of his maiestie," is therefore equivalent to the Fr. phrase, used negatively, *Il n'est pas seant à un homme de sa dignité*. Dict. Trev.

The phrase "great, reasonable, profitable, and *sene* causis," as *ibid.*, p. 335, occurs however: but I can scarcely think that *sene* and *seand* are used as synonymous.

SEANNACHIE, SENNACHIE, s. "Highland bard;" Gl. Antiquary. More properly a genealogist.

"On the application which they gave to study, and the proficiency which they made in science, it entirely depended, when, or whether, they should be raised to the station of *Sennachai*. These, according to tradition, and the etymology of the word, were the chronologers, and genealogists, and historians of the Celtic nation.—These were probably the *Σενοδοχοι* of Lærtius, and the *Sennones* and *Sennani* that we read of in some other authors who treat of the religious order of the Celts." Smith's Hist. of the Druids, p. 6, 7. V. SHANNACH.

Gael. *seanachidh*, *id.*, from *sean*, old, ancient; whence *seanachas*, antiquities, history, narration. Shaw renders *seanachdh*, "an antiquary."

SEANTACK, s. A fishing-line to which baited hooks are suspended by short lines; the one end of the great line being fastened to the bank of the river, and the other kept across the stream by a weight, Moray.

SEARCHERS, s. pl. The name given to certain civil officers formerly employed, in Glasgow, for apprehending idlers on the streets during the time of public worship on Sabbath.

"If we bide here, the *searchers* will be on us, and carry us to the guard-house for being idlers in kirk-time." Rob Roy, ii. 132.

SEATER, SETER, s. [1. A common termination of local names, Shetl. V. the term **STER**.

2. The pasturage attached to a cottage, *ibid.*]

3. A meadow, Orkney.

"As to our meadows, they are always called *Seaters*. Though I am little acquainted with the Norwegian language, I understand a *Seater* to be a place for maintaining milch cows; and these *Seaters* are to this moment properly adapted for it. We have many in this parish, namely, *Kirk-seater*," &c. P. Birsay, Statist. Acc. xiv. 320, N.

[Sw. *sätta*, to set, place, locate; *säter* a seat, abode; *säteri*, freehold, frankfree. Hence the different meaning of *seater*: it is the place, the seat or abode, the pasture, or the meadow. An American would call it his *location*.]

SEATH, SEETH, SETH, SAITH, SEY, s. The coal-fish, *Gadus Carbonarius*, Linn. S.

"*Seath*, *Gadus Carbonarius*." P. Glasgow, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., v. 536.

"The fish, which frequent Lochlong, are cod, haddocks, *seuth*, lythe," &c. P. Arroquhar, Dumbartons. *Ibid.* iii. 433.

"The fish commonly taken on this coast are cod, skate, hollibut, haddocks, whittings, *saiths* or cuddies." P. Drains, Elgin, *Ibid.* iv. 79.

"The tenants have from their landlords three-pence allowed for a ling, a penny for a cod or tusk, and a halfpenny for a *seth* (cole fish)." P. Dunrossness, Shetl., *Ibid.* vii. 397.

"*Asellus Niger*, the Colefish of the north of England, our fishers call it a *Coleman's Seeth*." Sibb., Fife, p. 123.

These fish are called not only *seuths*, but "*pollers* and *baddocks*," on the East coast. V. BADNOCK.

"In Orkney and Shetland the fry are called *sillocks* or *sellocks*; at Edinburgh, *pollleys*; and at Scarborough, *para*. The year-old coal-fish is the *cooth* of Orkney; the *pillcock* of Shetland; the *pollock* of the Hebrides; the *glasscock* of Sutherland; the *cuddie* of the Moray Frith; the *grey polley* of Edinburgh; and the *billet* of Scarborough. The appearance of the coal-fish varies much with its age: hence a new series of provincial names. In Orkney it is, 1. a *sillock*; 2. a *cooth*; 3. a *harbin*; 4. a *cudden*; and, 5. a *sethe*. The full grown fish is also, in different places, termed a *sey*, a *grey ling*, a *grey lord*, &c." Neill's Tour, p. 209.

Dr. Barry mentions only three stages.

"The Coalfish (*Gadus carbonarius*, Linn. Syst.), which is so well known here by the name of the *sellock*, *cuth*, or *seth*, according as the age of it is either one or two or more years, is much more abundant than any other, and, indeed, exceeds in number almost all the rest of our fish taken together." Hist. Orkney, p. 293.

They are also, in an early stage, called *Tibrics*. V. TIBRIC.

Isl. *seid* is thus indefinitely expl., *Pisciculi nomen*, G. Andr., p. 204. Shall we suppose that *sey*, the name of the pollack in Norway, has been transferred to this fish? V. SEY, s. 2.

There can be no doubt that this is originally an Isl. word. For Halderson defines *seid*, *fætura asellorum minuta*; *seydi*, *asellus tenerrimus*, sive *fætura asellorum*.

SEAT-HOUSE, s. The manor on an estate, Loth.; synon. *The Place*.

[**SEAT-TREE, s.** The wooden seat at a loom, Tannahill.]

SEAWA, s. A discourse, a narrative, Aberd.

This ought to be written *Say-awa'*, from *Say*, v., and *away*.

'Twould be owre lang a *seawa*,
To tell a' saild and done.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 85.

SECOND-SIGHT, s. A power, believed to be possessed by not a few in the Highlands and Islands of S., of foreseeing future events, especially of a disastrous kind. The persons whom these events respect, accompanied with such emblems as denote their fate, are said to be presented in spectral vision to those who are gifted with this power.

"I cannot speak of the *second night* till fuller information be given. I am undoubtedly informed, that men and women in the Highlands can discern fatality approaching others by seeing them in waters, or with winding-sheets about them; and that others can lecture, in a sheep's shoulder bone, a death within the parish, seven or eight days before it come." Sinclair's *Invisible World*, p. 114.

—The man's a warlock, or posset
With some nae gool or *second-sight* at least.

Gentle Shepherd, Act iii. Sc. 3.

Whether this power was communicated to the inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands of S. by the northern nations, who so long had possession of the latter, cannot now be determined. But traces of the same wonderful faculty may be found among the Scandinavians. Isl. *ramskeygn* denotes one who is endowed with the power of seeing spirits: Qui tali visu præter naturam præditus est, ut spiritus et daemones videat, opaca etiam visu penetret; Verel. Ind. The term is formed from *ramm-ur*, viribus pollens, and *skygn*, videns; q. powerful in vision.

[SECREIS, *s. pl.* Secrets, Barbour, iv. 577.]

SECRET, *s.* A coat of mail concealed under one's usual dress.

"How soon the Earl [Gowrie] saw him in his chamber, he called upon this deponent [Henderson], and had him put on his *Secret* and Plate Sleeves," Cromarty's Acc. of Gowrie's Conspiracy, p. 47.

This is evidently distinguished from the armour used for the head. For Henderson afterwards sent to his own house for his "*steel-bonnet* and gantlet." *Ibid.*, p. 48.

"Let thy secret lous bee vnto his soule like a *Secret* or *jack* in this bloodie battell." Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 1172.

This term has been borrowed from the Fr., but changed as to its application. For Fr. *secrete* is a thin steel-cap, or a close scull worn under a hat; Cotgr.

SECT, *s.* 1. The attendance given by vassals when summoned by their superiors.

—"Committand to him his hienes full power—Lieutenant and iustice courtis, &c. to sett, begin, affix, hald and continew, *Sectis* to mak be callit. absentis to amerciat, trespassouris to punische," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 171.

This is the same with *Sovr*, sense 2, q. v. L. B. *Secta Curiae*, seu *Secta ad Curiam*, est servitium, quo feudatarius ad frequentandam curiam domini sui teneatur; Du Cange.

2. Pursuit; *Sect of court*, legal prosecution; synon. *Soyt*.

"The kingis hienes—remittis—all *sect* of court for the accioun & causis of thar being in the field of Steruillin, Blakness, or vtheris placis agane his hienes." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 207.

L. B. *sect-a*, jus persequendi aliquem in iudicio, de re aliqua, maxime de criminali; Du Cange.

To SECT, *v. n.* [Prob. an errat. for *Set*.]

Say weill himself will sometime anace,
But Do weill does nouthier *sect* nor prance.

Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 195.

Perhaps an *errat.* of some transcriber.

SECT, *s.* V. WYNE SECT.

SECTOURIS, *s. pl.* Prob. *executors*.

Quhen he persauis na remeid,
Than greuously he gais to deid,

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And grugeand gouis vp the guist.
Sair I suspect God will accuse
His *sectouris*, and him self refuse
Than sa vnthankfullie deceit.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 29.

Either a vulgar corruption of the legal term *executors*; or used as equivalent to it. For L. B. *Sectores* is thus defined: Apud Papiam, ex Glossis antiquis MSS. proprie dicuntur, qui bona proscriptorum et secant et dividunt. Idem: *Sector*, divisor, abscissor, cultor, usurpator; Du Cange.

In the passage quoted, the relations of the patient are represented as so eager to secure his property, that they neglect all concern about his soul.

[SECULER, *s.* Secular men, laymen, Barbour, iv. 12.]

[SEDA-SOOP, *s.* Thin, unsettled sowens, Shetl.

This term, lit., *seedy-soup*, in the West of S. sometimes called *seedy-broo*, (pron. *seedy-brac*), is exactly descriptive of sowens when in the first stage of steeping, and before the seeds, &c., have fallen to the bottom of the dish.]

SEDEYN, *adj.* Sudden; *sedeynly*, suddenly.

This is the orthography of the Perth. Edt. of Wallace. Both *sodeyn* and *sodeynly* are used in the MS.; the *o* occurs almost invariably where it has been read as *e*.

SEDULI, *s.* A schedule; used in reference to the Legend of a Popish Saint.

Compleyn, Sanctis, thus, as your *scull* tellis,
Compleyn to hewyn with wordis that nocht sell is.

Wallace, ii. 215, MS.

[To SEE, *v. a.* 1. To consider, think over; as, "I'll *see* what can be done for you," Clydes.

2. To plan, devise, arrange; as, "I'll *see* that he meets you the morn," *ibid*.

These applications of the *v.* are peculiar, but quite common. The nearest approach to them in E. is in the phrase, "*let me see*."

To SEE *about*, *v. a.* [1. To attend to, look after, look into; as, "I'll *see about* that at ance," Clydes.]

2. To acquire an accurate knowledge of, or become acquainted with, surrounding circumstances, S.

"Monro—takes—his own men out of Drum, (whilk Marischal had caused man with his men, with whom the lady was not so well acquainted as before, whereupon she left Drum, and dwelt in Cromar, while she *saw about* her)." Spalding, i. 259. i.e., "till she was fully informed as to the state of matters."

[To SEE *after*, *v. a.* 1. To *see after* a person, to make inquiries regarding, to search for, to find out or try to find out; as, "I'm gaun to *see after* a servant;" also, to tend, to attend to, to serve, to assist; as, "He's auld noo, an' needs somebody to *see after* him," *ibid*.

X

2. To see after a thing, to look out or search for, to try to get; as, "I mun see after the key o' my kist;" also, to begin to prepare, to get ready;" as, "I mun see after the dinner," *ibid.*]

To SEE till or to, *v. a.* 1. To care for, to attend to; often used to denote a proper provision of food, conjoined with *weel*, S.

"We havena far gait to gang at ony rate, and then she will be weel seen till, for the Lady o' Loretto is unco kind and civil till her guests." St. Johnston, i. 13.

"The beasts, Sir Gabriel, shall be weel seen to, till the rights o' the matter ha'e been sifted in due course of law." Rotherlan, i. 238.

2. To observe, to survey, S.

That I hae at banes-brakin been,
My skin can sha' the marks;
I dinna tell you idle tales,
See to my bloody sarks.

Ulysses' Answer to Ajax, p. 26.

- [3. To arrange for, make ready, prepare; as, "I'll see till a' that," I'll make all necessary arrangements, Clydes.]

A. S. *to-se-on*, *aspicere*, *intueri*. It appears that this phrase was used by O. E. writers, although overlooked in dictionaries. For Somner expl. the *v.* in the form of *to-geese-on*, "to have regard to or of, to see to." Tent. *toe-sien*, *providere*, *consulere sibi*, *suis rebus*, &c.

To SEED, *v. n.* A mare or cow is said to seed, or to be seedin', when the udder begins to swell and give indication of pregnancy; as, "She'll no be lang o' caavin now, for I see she's seedin'"; Teviotd.

This might be traced to Ir. and Gael. *siat-am*, to swell, *siat*, a tumour. *Sed*, however, signifies "a cow with calf;" and *seidd*, "a full belly, a tympany."

[SEED, *s.* A term of reproach, applied to a person of hot temper, Banffs. Prob. allied to last word.]

SEED, SEEDS, *s.* The remains of the husk of oats after grinding. V. SEIDIS.

SEED-BIRD, *s.* A name given to a sea-fowl, S. A.

"Sea-fowls appear here in great numbers in the spring, about seed-time; they follow the plough, and are thence called seed-birds." P. Sprouston, Tiviotdale, Statist. Acc., i. 67.

SEED-FOULLIE, *s.* The Wagtail, S. *Motacilla alba*, Linn.

Perhaps *q.* *seed-fowl*, from Su.-G. *saed*, and *fugl*. Or the latter part may be formed from *folja*, *sequi*; *q.* the companion of the seed-time. For its Sw. name, *saedsaerla*, has this signification; as it announces to the husbandman the proper time for sowing. *Saedsaerla*, *motacilla*, *ab ara*, *nuntiare*, *quippe quae suo adventu culonis nuntiat, tempus adesse, quo hordeum sulcis mandandum est; Ihre. vo. Saed.*

SEED-FUR, *s.* The furrow into which the seed is to be cast, S.

"In the spring give a steering-fur, as it is called; then the seed-fur; then sow barley or bear, with grass-seeds." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 83.

SEED-LAUEROCK, *s.* The wagtail, Upp. Clydes.

This seems to be the white water-wagtail; as it has a similar name in Sweden; *sacdes-aerlu*, or the seed-wagtail. In Denmark it is called *Havre-Saeer*, apparently the *Oats-sower*. It must have been thus denominated, because "in spring and autumn," according to Pennant, "it is a constant attendant on the plough, for the sake of the worms thrown up by that instrument." Zool., ii. 275.

[SEED-LIKE, *adj.* Apparently ready for the seed; as, "The laan's real seed-like," Banffs.]

[SEEDGE, *s.* Rate, speed, *ibid.*]

SEEING-GLASSE, *s.* A looking-glass, a mirror.

This word had been anciently used in S. For the title of a work by one of our reformers is, "William Keth his seeing glasse, sent to the nobles and gentlemen in England, &c., 32." Ames's Antiq., iii. 1793.

This word in its composition resembles Isl. *siöna*, *gler*, *speculum*, from *sion*, vision, sight, and *gler*, glass; Haldorson. G. Andr. gives the same term in the form of *sionargler*, p. 207, under *si-a*, *videre*. *Skugsio* and *skugsion* are used in the same sense; *q.* that in which one sees one's shadow. Hence the name of that very singular work, written in the twelfth century by one of the Norwegian kings, *Kongs-Skugj-Sio*, i.e., *Speculum Regale*.

* To SEEK, *v. a.* 1. To court, to be a suitor, to ask in marriage, S.

Syne in a little I maun gang again,
And whilk was worst of a', maun gang my lane,
Am bidden court and daut, and seek the lass;
O aunt! but I was at an unco pass!

Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

This, in sense, most nearly approaches to Su.-G. *seekt a*, *ambire*, to court.

[2. To beg; as, "Ye're aye seek, seekin'," West of S.] To seek one's meat, to beg from door to door, S.; synon. to *gae fra door to door*.

3. To soak; as, "The water's seekin to my verra skin," Clydes.; synon., perhaps a corr. of, *seep*.]

4. To attack in a hostile manner. V. SOUCHT.

[5. To overtask, to exhaust, Banffs. V. SUCK.]

SEEK and HOD. The game of *Hide and Seek*, Angus. It is merely an inversion of the E. name; *hod* being used for *hide*, also as the preterite and part. pa.

SEELFU', *adj.* Pleasant. V. SEILFU'.

[SEELFUNESS, *s.* Complacency, sweetness of disposition, Angus.]

SEENIL, *adj.* Rare, singular, Fife. V. SEYNDILL.

SEENILLIE, *adj.* Singularly; as, *seenillie gash*, remarkably loquacious, *ibid.*

This signification would almost suggest that it had been originally the same with E. *signal*, *signally*, or Fr. *signallé*, notable.

To SEEP, *v. n.* 1. To ooze, Gall. V. **SIPE**, *v.*

[2. To soak through, Clydes. V. **SEEK**, *s. 3.*]

SEER, *s.* The designation given to one who is supposed to have what is called the *second-sight*, S.

"'Ise tell you, lady,' answered Cecil, lowering her voice, 'we have a *seer* in Glen Eradine; and he was greatly troubled with me standing at Jemmy's left hand.'"—"One who has the second sight," N. Discipline, iii. 20.

SEERIE, *adj.* Weak, feeble, Fife.

This seems radically the same with *Sary*, *Sairy*, *q. v.*

To SEETHE, *v. n.* To be nearly boiling, S. B.

The sense is thus varied from that of the E. *v.* of A.-S. *seoth-an*, Isl. *siot-a*, Su.-G. *siud-a*, Germ. *sied-en*, *aestuarie*.

To SEFOR, *v. a.* To save, to preserve, to provide a remedy.

With God's grace, wee tak it upon hand,
To *sefor* this as resoun can remeid,
In tyme to cum thair of thair be na pleid.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. p. 14.

It is printed *sef* or, as if two words. But this I apprehend, is by mistake. The *sefrie* (pron. *safrie*) of any thing is the preservation of it in safety. It sometimes denotes the reward supposed to be due for the care exercised in preserving and returning any thing that has been lost; from Fr. *sauv-er*, to save, to preserve. V. **SAFER**.

To SEG, SEYG, v. a. and n. 1. To fall down.

This term is especially used concerning liquids, when, in consequence of absorption, they sink down in the wooden casks that contain them, S. *swag*, E. The roof of a house is also said to be *seggit*, S. B. when it has sunk a little inwards.

E. *swag*, "to sink down by its weight," (Johns.) seems to have a common origin; although perhaps more immediately allied to Sw. *swig-a*, loco cedere, Isl. *swieg-in*, inclinare.

[2. To cause to fall down or become solid, Ayrs.

When filling a sack with grain or meal the men will say, "Let's *seg* it noo," and stop filling in order to shake the sack that the grain may settle down more compactly.]

3. Metaph., applied to the influence of intoxicating liquor, S. B.

When drink on them begins to *seg*,
They'll tak't to see the showman.

Morison's Poems, p. 16.

Su.-G. Isl. *sig-a*, subsidere, delabi; *ek segg*, lenté defuó; A.-S. *asig-an*, dilabi; Belg. *zyg-en*, to fall down.

This word is evidently of great antiquity. For Ulphilas uses *sig-an* and *ga-sig-an*, as signifying, delabi, deorsum ferri, subsidere. Junius views *sig-an* as the origin of E. *sink*, Alem. *sink-en*, &c. mergi.

SEOGING, *s.* 1. The act of falling down, or state of being sunk, S.

[2. The act of shaking a bag or box, during the process of filling it, in order to make it hold as much as possible, Clydes.]

O. E. *Saggyn* or *Satelyn*. Basso. "*Saggynge* or *sat-lynge*. Bassatura. Bassatio." Prompt. Parv.

[SEG-BACKIT, adj.] Hollow-backed; applied to a horse whose back is sunk or hollow, Mearns.]

To SEG, v. a. To set the teeth on edge by eating any thing acid, Loth., S. A. Lanarks.; [part. pa. *seggit*, used as an *adj.*]

As the use of the term in this sense seems to convey the idea that the teeth, when set on edge, seem as if sunk down in their sockets, it is probable that this is originally the same *SEG, v. n.* to fall down.

SEG, SEGG, s. The yellow flower-de-luce; applied to all broad-leaved rushes, S.

"*Iris pseudocorus*. *Segs*, i. e., *Sedge*. Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 1078.

Seg, Gloucester. id. V. Marshall's Econ. Gl.

My mother sent me to the *segs*,
There to gather teachit eggs. *Old Song.*

The word *Seg* is used as the general name for all broad-leaved rushes, not being confined to the *Iris*.

It is also O. E. "*Segge* or *star*. *Carix*." Prompt. Parv. V. **BULLSBAGS, BULL-SEG.**

"I saw many grene *seggis*, that ar gude to prouoke the flouris of vemen." Compl. S., p. 104.

[In Ayrs. it is called *Seggan*, whether blue or yellow.

The mountain daisie, an' the *seggan* blue,
The hawthorn flower, an' pinkies no a few;—
Sic youthfu' shepherds aft bestow'd on me.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 148.

A.-S. *secg*, Fland. *sejge*, id.

SEGGY, adj. Abounding with sedges, S.

For mark nor meith ye wadua ken;
The greensward how, an' *seggie* den,
Are straited even-o'er.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 36.

By Egypt's *seggie* Nile, they say
The crocodile greets o'er his prey;
As he the heifer faith'd to kill,
An' scrupl'd guiltless bluid to spill.

Picken's Poems, i. 7.

SEGE, s. 1. A soldier.

This gud squier with Wallace bound to ryd,
And Robert Boid, quhilk wald no langar bide
Vudir thrillage of *segis* of Ingland,
To that fals King he had neur maid band.

Wallace, iii. 53, MS.

The A.-S. word *secg* signifies "a soldier, a warrior;" Somner. Miles; vir strenuus, illustris; Lye. Isl. *segg-ur*, vir, miles; Verel. Ind. *Seigr*, homo propositi tenax. It is probably from the same source with Su.-G. *seger*, *siger*, A.-S. *sige*, Germ. *sieg*, victory; especially as Isl. *sig* signifies battle, fight.

It seems pretty evident that Blind Harry uses *sege* in its primary sense, as it refers to the military government of our injured country under Edw. I.

2. Used for *man*, in a general sense.

I slak on ane suevnyng, slomerand ane lite,
And sone ane selkouth *sege* I saw to my sycht.—
There is na *sege* for na schame that schrynkis at schorte,
May he cum to hys cast be cloyking but coist.
Doug. Virgil, *Prolog.* 238, a. 9. 25.

Hickes, among different examples of the word being used in this secondary sense in O.E., refers to the following from P. Ploughman—

I have seen *segges*, quoth he, in the city of London
Bere byghes full bryght about their neckes.—
I must sit, sayd the *Segge*, or els I must needs lay,
I am a Surgeon, sayd the *Segge*, and salves can make.

SEGE, *s.* 1. A seat; properly, a seat of dignity.

For feyndys ar off sic natur,
That thai to mankind has inwy;
For thai wate weill, and witterly,
That thai that weill ar lifland her,
Sall wyn the *sege*, quharoff thai wer
Tumblyt throuch thair mekill prid.

Barbour, iv. 228, MS.

Doun sat the goddis in thare *segeis* dyuynne.
Doug. Virgil, 313, 26.

Prince Eneas from the hie bed with that
Into his *sege* riall quhare he sat,
Begouth and sayd.

Ibid. 38, 34.

2. A see; [pl. *segis*, mansions (in astrology), *Barbour*, iv. 697.]

"Item, Anentis the article maid to prouyde, how the auld actis and statutis, maid againis thame that dois contrare the kingis priuilege, grantit to his predecessors and successors, be the *sege* of Rome," &c. Acts Ja. V. c. 100, Edit. 1568. V. AW, v.

3. The berth in which a ship lies.

"And gif the ship be on ane hard *saige*, the master sould gar the shipman amend it incontinent, that the ship tak na skaith." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 622.

It was used in O.E. "*Sege* or sete. Sedes. Sedile." Prompt. Parv.

[4. A siege; pl. *segis*, *Barbour*, iv. 45, xx. 64.]

Fr. *siege*, a seat; corr. from Lat. *sedes*.

To SEGE, *v. a.* To besiege; [part. pr. *segande*, besieging, *Barbour*, xvii. 511.]

—"Nocht expremand—gif thai war *segit* be him or his army, & resistit be the saidis personis," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 417.

Spencer uses *siege* in the same sense. But this use is now obsolete. Fr. *sieg-er* is sometimes used for *assig-er*, but the language is viewed as corrupt. V. Dict. Trev.

SEGIT, SEGYT, *part. pa.* 1. Seated, placed, set.

Quhare-eyvr that stane yhe *segyt* se,
Thare sall the Scottis be regnand.

Wynetown, iii. 9, 48.

[2. Besieged, *Barbour*, xi. 114.]

SEGG, *s.* *Bull-seg*, an ox that has been gelded at his full age, S. This name is used both in the North and South of S.

"An what made you, ye misleard loons,—come you gate into the ha', roaring like *bull segs*, to frighten the laddy, and her far frae strong." *Monastery*, i. 140.

"If it is several months before being gelded, it

retains, ever after, the appearance of a bull, and is in that part of Scotland, termed a *bull-seg*." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 419.

This term is said to be from Lat. "that has been cut;" Gl. Surv. Moray. *Sec* are must be the *v.* meant, and indeed *bos secatus* is used in this sense in the laws of the Visigoths. V. Du Cange in vo.

"*Buli-segg*, a gelded bull. North." Gl. Grose.

Sibb. adds, "A foul thick-necked ox, having the appearance of a bull;" Gl. Shall we therefore suppose that the designation is formed from A.-S. *secg*, callus; "the thick skinnies in a man's hands, or other parts grown with labour?" V. Somner. Isl. *sigg*, callus.

SEGGAN, *s.* [The iris; applied to all broad-leaved rushes, Ayr. V. under SEG.]

SEGSTER, *s.* A term which frequently occurs in the Records of the city of Aberdeen as signifying a sexton.

As E. Sexton is corr. from Fr. *Sacristain*, *Segster* is a similar corr. from L.B. *Segrestar-ius*, id., one of the various forms which this ecclesiastical term assumes, q. *Segrester*.

SEIBOW, SEBOW, *s.* A young onion, S.

"That his Grace would discharge tith *sebowes*, leekes, kail, onions, by an act of secret council, till a Parliament be conveyed." Act Gen. Assembly, A. 1574. Calderwood, p. 822.

Germ. *zwiebel*, an onion, *zwiebelein*, a young onion; perhaps from Lat. *cepe*. The Germ. also use the phrase *zwiebel-bett*, for a bed of onions.

Falsgrau defines O. E. "*chebole*, a young onion; *ciuol*," Fr.; *scipouille*, a sea onion.

[SEID, *s.* Seed, kindred, *Barbour*, i. 63.]

SEIDIS, SEEDS, *s. pl.* 1. That part of the husk of oats which remains in meal; as, "That meal's fow o' *seeds*," it is not properly cleaned, S.

"The hail subiectis susteinis greit lose [loss] and skayth in paying als deir for dust and *seidis* as gif the samyn wes gnid meill." Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Edit. 1814, p. 179. V. Dustr.

2. *Sowen-seeds*, the dust of oat-meal mixed with the remains of the husks, used for making flummery, after being so long steeped as to become somewhat sour, S.

SEIGNOREIS, *pl.* Supreme Courts; applied, apparently in derision, to the meetings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

—"His hienes hath restored in integrum the estate of bishops, and hath contramandit the *seignoreis* presbiteries,—in respect his hienes had livele experience, that they wer gret instrumentis of unquietnes and rebelloun be there populare disordor."

—"Wishing heartlie your g. welfare, and to assist us with your l. prayer, help and gudwill at her hienes hand in maynteninge of this goode work against the pretendit *seignoris*, the end whereof tendis to evert monarcheis and destroy the scepter of princes, and to confound the whole estate and iurisdiction of the kirk," &c. Abp. Adamson's Lett. to Abp. Whitgift, Life of Melville, ii. 521.

Fr. *seigneurie*, "an assembly of great lords;" Cotgr.

[SEIK, *adj.* Sick, Barbour, ix. 112.]

[SEIKNESS, *s.* Sickness, Ibid. iv. 191, ix. 35.]

[To SEIK, *v. a.* To seek, to search for, Ibid., v. 557.]

To SEIL, *v. a.* To strain; A. Bor. *sile*.

"Our sowins are ill sowr'd, ill *seil'd*, ill salted, ill sodin, thin, and few o' them." Kelly's S. Prov., p. 274.

Su.-G. *sil-a*, to strain; *sil*, a straining dish. Ihre refers to Syr. *salal*, percolare.

SEILDYN, SELDYN, *adv.* Seldom.

The mynister said, It has bene *seildyn* seyn,
Quhar Scottis and Ingliss semblit bene on raw,
Was neuir yit, als fer as we could knaw,
Bot othir a Scott wald do a Sothroun teyn,
Or he till him, for awentur mycht faw.

Wallace, ii. 300, MS.

"Gud fortoun & gud maneris ar *seildin* grantit at anis to leuand creatouris." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 11, a.

Bot *seldyn* thare our appetite is found;
It is so fast into the body bound.

Henryson's Orpheus, Moralitas.

Chancer, *selden*; A.-S. *seldan*, *seldon*, Belg.; *selden*; Isl. *saldan*; Dan. *seilden*; Su.-G. *sellan*, id. either from A.-S. *seld*, rare, uncommon, or, as some have supposed, from this conjoined with *hwaenne*, quando. According to Lye, it appears that this term was used in Moes-G. from *sild-aleik-jan*, admirari, Add. Jun. Etym.

[SEILE, SEYLE, *s.* A seal, Barbour, i. 611, 613.]

SEILE, SEYLE, SELE, *s.* Happiness, prosperity, S.B.

He thoctt weill he wes worth na *seyle*,
That mycht of nane anoyis feyle.

Barbour, i. 303, MS.

Happy, allace, ouer happy and full of *sele*,
Had i bene, only gif that neuir nane
At our coist had arriuit schip Troiane.

Doug. Virgil, 123, 13.

"Thus Scot. Bor. they say, *sele faw*, [i.e., fall or befall] me; *sele and weal*, health and happiness." Rudd.

"*Seil* never comes till sorrow be away;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 61.

Seil o' your face, is a phrase still used in Aberd., expressive of a wish for happiness to, or blessing on, the person to whom it is addressed.

Ye—think my muse nae that ill-fawrd,
Seil o' your face!

Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 109.

Su.-G. *saell*, happy, Isl. *saela*, happiness. This seems only a secondary meaning. A.-S. *sel* signifies good, in a moral sense. The transition is very natural; for moral goodness can alone produce true happiness. As A.-S. *sael* is used in the sense of *bene*, well; it also signifies, tempus opportunum, thence transferred to what happens prosperously, res prosperae, integrae; Lye.

SEILFU', SEELFU', *adj.* 1. Pleasant, S. B.

Gin ye o'er fortherome turn tapseie turvy,
Blame your ain haste, and say not that I spur ye.
But sound and *seelfu'*, as I bid you, write.

Ross's Helenore, Introd.

—But yesterday I saw,
Nae farrer gane, gang by here lasses twa,

They had gane will, and been the forth all night;
But O! ane of them was a *seelfu'* sight.

Ibid., p. 94.

V. SEILE.

2. Happy, foreboding good, Ang.

Neist the first hippen to the green was flung,
And thereat *seelfu'* words bath saild and sung.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

SEELFUNESS, *s.* Complacency, sweetness of disposition, happiness of temper, Ang.

An' tho' I say't, she's just as guded an aught,
As wyssie an' fu' of *seelfuncas* an' saught,
As ousie she, that ever yeed on bean,
Gentle or semple, except I now will nane.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 106.

—She's just as guded a child,
Wise and kind hearted, cheerful, meek and mild, &c.
Edit. Third.

Bean, hero, *bane*, Third Edit. would at first view seem meant for bone. S. *bane*, S.B. *bein*. But perhaps it refers to *bend* or *benn leather*.

SEILY, SEELY, *adj.* Happy. *Seely Wights*, and *Seely Court*, a name given to the Fairies.

"*Corri Sühcha'*, the round hollow valley of the Fairies, or Peaceable People, whom the Lowlanders call *Seely Wights*." Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 236, N.

But as it fell out on last Hallowe'en,
When the *Seely Court* was ridin' by,
The queen lighted down on a gowan bank,
Nae far frae the tree where I want to lye.

"*Seely Court*, i.e., pleasant or happy court, or court of the pleasant and happy people. This agrees with the ancient and more legitimate idea of Fairies." Ibid., ii. 189.

"Chaucer has *sely*, exp. happy, *seliness*, felicity; a Teut. *selig*, *selig*, Belg. *saligh*, beatus, felix." Rudd. vo. *Seile*. V. How.

This shews the sense in which we are to understand the phrase *silly*.

For oght the kirk culd him forbid,
He sped him sone, and gat the thrid;
Ane Carling of the Quene of Phareis,
That ewill win gair to elphyne careis;
Through all Braid Albane scho hes bene,
On horsbak on Hallow ewin;
And ay in seiking certayne nyghtis,
As scho sayis, with sur [our] *sillie woyhtis*.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 320, 321.

Braid-Albane is for *Braidalbin*. *Sillie* does not here signify, as might seem at first view, weak, puny, from their small size; but is the same as *Seely*.

Sely is the form of the word in O. E. "*Sely* or happy. Felix. Fortunatus." Prompt. Parv.

SEILIS, *interj.* Expressive of admiration.

—All the suynis awnaris
Saild, *Seilis* how the fulis fairis!

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 202.

A.-S. *sillice*, mirabiliter, from *sillic*, mirabilis.

In a MS. copy it is, "*Saild ferlis*." If this be the true reading, it must signify, "*saild forthwith*," or "*suddenly*," from A.-S. *ferlice*, subito.

SEIM, *s.* "Resemblance, likeness, appearance;" Gl. Sibb.

Germ. *ziem-en*; Isl. *saem-a*, decere, convenire.

[SEINLY, *adj.* Fair, comely, well-favoured, S.]

SEINDLE, SINDLE, adj. Rare, not frequent, *S. synle, seenil*, *S. B. A seenil ein*, one occurring by itself and seldom, *Aug.*

*Beysda that, sindle tymes thou reis
That evir Courage keeps the keis
Of Knowlege at his belt.*

Cherrie and Slae, st. 30.

*But sindle times they e'er come back,
Wha anes are heftit there.*

Ramsay's Poems, i. 44.

SEINYE, SENYE, SENYHE', SEINGNY, s. A synod, a consistory.

"Efter the Pasche he came to Edinburghe, to hald the *seinye*, as the Papistes tearme their unhappie assemblie of *Baalis schaven sort*." *Knox, p. 63.*

It seems probable, however, that here it signifies such a procession in honour of the Saints, as is common in Popish countries, when their images are carried through the streets. For in *MS. II.* it is:

"Efter Easter he come to Edinburghe to hald their *processions*."

*This Pape of Rome the thryd Gregore,
Gert a *senyde* solempne be sene,
Four hundyr Bychapys and awchtene,
And sere ma Prelatis regulare.*

Wyntown, vi. 1. 53.

*Per. Remember for to reforme the Consistory.—
Per. Quhat caus hes thow, pylour, for to plenyie?
Quhair wes thow evir summond to thair *senyie*!*

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 169.

*Of Sathanis *seinye*, sure sic an unsaul menyie
Within this land wes never hard nor sene.*

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 45.

Lord Hailes improperly renders *seinye* filth, *Lat. sanies*. *V. Note, p. 257, 258.*

Mr. Macpherson views it as corr., like *O. Fr. senne*, from *Gr. σενος*. In *Dict. Trev.*, however, *senne*, which is rendered, *assemblee à son de cloche*, is derived from *Lat. signum*; *Fr. sign*, a signal, the sound of a bell, whence *locsin*. *Bullet* derives *senne* from *Celt. sen*. *O. Fr. senes* was used to signify parliaments or general assemblies. *A.-S. seonath*, a synod; *Teut. seyne, scene, senne*, id.

It may, however, signify badge. *V. SENEHE.*

This in *O. E.* is written *Seene*, also *Ceene*. "*Seene* of clerkes. *Synodus*." *Prompt. Parv.*

To SEIP, v. n. To ooze, to leak. *V. SIPE.*

[*SEIPAGE, s.* Leakage, Clydes., *S. B.*]

[*SEIPIN, adj.* Very wet, soaking, dripping, *ibid.*]

[*SEIPINS, s. pl.* Drippings; refuse to be soaked or strained, also, the liquor soaked or strained from any substance, *ibid.*]

SEIR, SERE, adj. Several, various, separate. *Seer*, id, *A. Bor.*

*Before Persye than seir men brocht war thai;
Thai folowit him of felouny that was wrocht.*
Wallace, iv. 122, MS.

In seir partis, in several divisions; *Ibid.*

*On maruellus wyse thare fient schaddois sere,
And figuris nyce dlyd he se and espy.*

Doug. Virgil, 207, 51.

According to *Rudd*, contr. from *sever*, or *serre*, or *several*, *Fr. server*, *Ital. severare*; all from *Lat. separare*. But the word is purely *Goth.* *Su.-G. saer* is an adv. denoting separation, as defined by *Ihre*. *Taga i saer*, to divide into parts.

*Tha jak biwler them allow saer;
Quam impero omnibus et singulis.*

Hist. Alex. May.

i.e., when I rule over all and each of them. *Isl. [ser, for one's self; also, separately, one by one.] Hence, Su.-G. saerdeles, Isl. sierleilis, separately, i.e., in several deals, quantities, or divisions; Su.-G. saerabild, separate, &c. Ihre* remarks the affinity of *A. Bor. seer*. *They are gone seer ways*; they have taken different ways. He also observes that *Lat. se* has the same force in composition; as *se-orsum*, apart, *se-parare*, to separate, &c. I have observed no *A.-S.* term that has any affinity; although *ser, sere*, is used by *R. Brunne* and other *O. E.* writers.

SEIR, s.

*Ane helme of hard steill in hand has he hynt,
Ane scheld, wrought all of weir,
Semyt wele upon seir.*

Gowan and Gol., ii. 17.

If this be the true reading, the phrase may signify, curiously devised, from *A.-S. sear*, a device. It is *seir*, however, in *Edit. 1508*. Thus it would signify, in good order, well prepared, as *se of icere*. But it is doubtful, whether this be not an error in the old copy, as by this reading the usual alliteration is lost.

SEIRIE, adj. Of distant, reserved, or cynical manners; suggesting the idea of some degree of *hauteur*; *Moray*.

This might seem allied to *Teut. seer, seerigh, dolens, moestus; exulceratus; A.-S. saeri, tristis, dolens; as if the original idea had been that of pain caused by a sore or wound. But with more propriety it may be traced to some Goth. terms expressive of local distance; as Su.-G. saer, a particle denoting separation, asunder. Isl. sier, seorsim, (Verel.); At fara sier, seorsim profaisci. Verelius also gives this particle in the form of ser. Hence serley-r, singularis; item, morosus, Halderson. I am disposed to think that the radical word is sier, the dative of the pronoun sibi; as referring to what a man does by himself. Hence serleg-r is by Ranolph Jonas written sierleg ur, and rendered, sui sensus, singularis; and siergod-ur, philautos, q. "good with himself," or in his own eye. V. Dictionary. Isl., p. 122. The latter term is expl. by Verelius, sibi bonus, (and written by Halderson sergod-r) arrogans, fastuosus (Dan.) hormodig, i.e., high-minded. Ray conjectures that *A. Bor. seer*, several, divers, "is but a contraction of sever." But here we see its genuine origin. I may also refer to *Dan. saer*, singular, apical, odd, &c., whence saer-deles, id.*

SEIS, pl. 1. Seats, places.

*The fragrance flowris bloumand in their seis,
Oairspreid the lewis of natures tapestrieis.*

Palace of Honour, Prol. st. 3.

It is a metaph. use of the word *see*, from *Lat. sedes*.

2. Used to denote thrones, or royal seats.

*Se ye may knaw the courtes inconstance,
Quhen princes bene thair pullit from thair seis.*

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 203.

V. SE, s. 1.

[**SEIS, SEES, v.** Pres. Ind., sing. and pl. of *to see*, *Barbour, ix. 89; seestu, seest thou*.

For a long time past the town of Paisley, Renfrewshire, has been called *Serstu*, by people in the neighbouring towns: prob., because that word was used there long after it had been given up elsewhere.]

SEIS, s. pl. Times. *V. SYIS.*

To SEISSLE, *v. a.* (Gr. *σι*) 1. To confuse, to put in disorder, Berwicks., Roxb.

2. To trifle, to spend time unnecessarily. It is used as a part. to signify one who is inactive or unhandy; as, *a seisslin body*, *ibid.*

SEISSLER, *s.* A trifter, *ibid.*

Teut. *siess-en*, to cease; *sussel-en*, titubare, cespitare; or rather from C.B. *sissal-a*, to gossip, *sissialur*, a gossip. Dan. *syl-er*, and Isl. *syl-a*, convey an idea directly the reverse; for they signify, "to be busy."

SEISTAR, *-s.* The sistrum, an instrument of music.

Viols and Virginals were heir,
The Seistar, and the Sumpion,
With Clarche Pipe and Clarion.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 6.

Fr. *sistre*, a kind of brazen timbrell.

SEITIS, *s. pl.* "Seems to signify plants or herbs," Rudd. Sibb. adds flower-plots.

The plane ponderit with semelie seitis sound,
Bedyit full of dewy peirls round.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 28.

Rudd. refers to A.-S. *seten*, planta, *setine*, propagines, *setten*, plantaria. He might have added Su.-G. *saett-a*, Teut. *sett-en*, to plant. Moca.-G. *sat-jan*, occurs in the same sense; *saetidedun*, they planted, Luke xvii. 28. A.-S. *sett-an*, id. "pastinare, to digge and delve for planting;" Sommer. *Sets* is still used S. to denote slips of flowers or plants.

To SEJOYNE, *v. a.* To separate, to disjoin;
Lat. *sejung-o*.

"Sejoyne me his Spirit from the word,—the mirrour of the worde is bot a dimme mirrour, and a sealed letter to all men." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, P. 4. 1.

SEJOINED, *part. adj.* Disjoined, separate.

"The Lords found a sum lent out by a wife elad with a husband, (though the obligation ran to repay it herself,) belongs to the husband, to his heirs and executors, unless she could say that she had a provision separate and *sejoined* by paction from her husband, (like a *peculium*,) not belonging to him." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iii. 130. Lat. *sejung-ere*, id.

[SEK, *s.* 1. A sack; pl. *sekkis*, Barbour, viii. 444.

2. Metaph., dismissal; as, "He's gotten the *sek*," he has been dismissed; synonym. *the bag*.

This term has no doubt originated from the workman carrying his tools in a sack or bag when leaving his employment or when in search of it.]

SEKER, SEKIR, *adj.* Firm, sure, secure.
V. SICKER.

[SEKIRLY, *adv.* Certainly, surely, of a surety, Barbour, iv. 216, 662.]

[SEKIRNES, *s.* Security, *ibid.*, iv. 178; Confirmation, xx. 150.]

SEL, SELL, *pron.* Self, from which it is corrupted, S., A. Bor.; Ray.

SELABIL, *adj.* Delightful; [syn., *seelfu'*.]

I mean thy crafty werkis curious,
So quyt, lusty, and maist sententious,
Pleasant, perfyte, and selabil in all degre.

Doug. Virgil, 3, 16.

V. SEILE.

SELCH, SELCHT, SELCHIE, *s.* 1. A seal, or sea-calf, *Phoca vitulina*, Linn. S. *selch*.

"There is thre thyngis that ar neuyr in danger of thoundir nor fyir flucht, that is to saye, the laurye tree: the sycond is the *selcht*, quihik sum men callis the see volue: the thrid thyng is the eyru, that fleis as his." Compl. S., p. 93, 94.

"This is still the pronunciation of the fishermen on the coast of Fife;" Gl. Compl. Elsewhere it is *selch*, S.

"On the east shore of Watterness, lyes ane ile callit Eilan Askeria, abounding in greasing and pasture, maire wait for sheilling and pasture then for corne land; guid for fishing and slaughtur of *selchies*, pertaining to M'Cloyd of Lewis." Monroe's Isles, p. 29.

"The seal—is here generally known by the name of *selchy*." Barry's Orkney, p. 317.

A.-S. *selc*, *sealc*, *phoca*.

[2. A big, stout, flabby person, Banffs.]

3. Used to denote what is otherwise called a *shilf-corn*, Gall.

"*Sealeh*,—a *shilcorn* or small *bunyion*;" Gall. Encyc. *Selthorn*, Dunfir.

SELCOUTH, *adj.* Strange, uncommon.

A *selcouth* thing be thia was done:

At Sanct-Johnestone be-sid the Freris,

All thair entrit in Barreris,

Wyth bow and ax, knyf and swerd,

To deil amang thaim thare last werd.

Wyntown, ix. 17. 14.

Skinner mentions this word as occurring in P. Ploughman; but he has misquoted the place.

—Much people saved of *selcouth* sores.

It appears also in Prompt. Parv. "*Selcouth*, or *sel-dom seyn*. *Rarus*." Also, "*Selcouthness*, *Raritas*."

A.-S. *sel-cuth*, *rarus*, *insolitus*, from *seld*, *seldom*, and *cuth*, known. V. COUTH.

SELE, *s.* Happiness, prosperity. V. SEILE.

SELE, *s.* A yoke for binding cattle in the stall, S.

By means of this implement, the devil, and his myrmidons the witches, are believed to exercise a considerable portion of their power in doing injury to men by the destruction of their cattle. Although a *sele* is so formed as merely to inclose the neck of one ox or cow in the stall, it is asserted that two have often been found, of a morning, bound in one; which is reckoned more than any exertion of human strength could accomplish. But the spell is so lit ited, that the poor animals suffer no detriment before they are seen by human eyes. If the person who first sees them does not give or procure instant relief, they are inevitably suffocated. It is singular that this should be credited, not merely by the vulgar, but by persons of rank and education. A lady in Angus assured me, in the most solemn terms in which any assurance could be given, that she had herself seen it in her father's cow-house.

O. E. *sole*, I suspect, has been used in the same sense. "*Sole*, a bowe about a beastes necke;" Palsgr. B. iii., F. 65, a. He gives no correspondent term in Fr.

Su.-G. *sele*, a collar, a yoke; which Ihre derives from A.-S. *secl*, a rope; Germ. *seil*, Belg. *seel*, Isl. *sile*, id. Moca.-G. *sail*, a thong. V. Jun. Gl. vo. *Insa-*

lidelun. It appears that Ihre had not observed, that A.-S. *sal* denotes "a collar or bond;" Somner. *Isle* seems to bear the very same sense with our *sele*, being expl. a ligament of leather, by which cattle and other things are bound; Ol. Lex. Run.

SELF, SELFF, *adj.* Same, very.

—In that *self* tyme fell, throw caiss,
That the King of England, quhen he
Was cummyng with his grēt menyne
Ner to the place, as I said ar,
Quhar Scottis men arayit war,
He gert arest all his bataill.

Barbour, xii. 2, MS.

The Son the *self* thing with the Failer is,
The *self* substance the Holy Gaist, I wya.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 308, 42.

This corresponds to A.-S. *self*, *syf*, *ipse*. On *thære sylfan nihle*; On that very night. Moes.-G. *aliba*, Alem. *selbo*, Su.-G. *sialf*, Isl. *sialfr*, Belg. *zelf*, id. *selfst*, the self-same. V. Tyrwhitt, Gl.

SELF, SELWYN. *The Self, the Selvin*, used as a demonstrative pronoun, like Lat. *ipse*.

"Distroy Fidena with the flammeis of the *self*, senye may na wayis neis the same be youre benevolence." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 356. *Suis*, flammis delete, Lat.

Not that our tounge is in the *seluin* skant,
Bot for that I the fouth of langage want.

Doug. Virg., Pref. 5.

Thai persawyt, be his spekyng,

That he was the *selwyn* Robert King.

Barbour, vii. 125, MS.

Ruddiman observes, vo. *Self*; "Tis remarkable, that our author [the Bishop of Dunkeld] and others of that time constantly write the *self*, or the *selvin*, for *itself*."

I have remarked this idiom with the demonstrative only in a few instances in the A.-S. language. Of the *selue* mynstre, Ex illo ipso monasterio, Chron. Sax. 33. 40. On the *selue* der-fald, In eo ipso ferarum saltu, ibid. 232. 32.

Selven is often used by Chancer, and is merely the accusative singular of A.-S. *self*, *seolf*, *syf*. On hire *selfne*; In se ipseam. In *thære seolfan nihle*; In illa ipsa nocte, Bed. 2. 6. The *syfne*; Te ipsum, Lev. 19. 18. Hyne *syfyn*, Se ipsum, Matt. 16. 24. On *tham sylfan lechte*, In illa ipsa luce, Bed. 596. 3.

The term appears in its more ancient form in Moes.-G. *Silba*, *ipse*; in dative and abl. sing. *silbin*, in accus. *silban*. Du mis *silbin*, Ad me ipsum, Joh. 14. 3. Bi mik *silban*, Circa me ipsum, Joh. 8. 14.

SELF-BLAK, *adj.* 1. Denoting *black* as the natural colour of the wool; i.e., the *same* which the animal wore.

"That the housband men and laboreris of the ground wear no clothing bot grayes, quhyt, blew, and *self-blak* claithe maid of Scotland,—vnder the payne of fourtie pundis toties quoties." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 626.

2. Mean, paltry.

"He is speaking of this rewarde that he was to receiue at Christ's comming, and he speakes not of these earthlie stipeunds, howbeit there be much adoe and stryfe for them in the land, if they were neuer so *selie*." Rollock on 2 Thes.

Chaucer uses *selly*, in the sense of simple. But our term is more allied to Su.-G. *salig*, poor, miserable. This Ihre views as a cognate of Gr. *Barb. salor*, foolish.

SELKHORN, s. V. SHILFCORN.

[**SELKIE, SELKY, s.** A seal, Shetl. V. SELCH.]

SELKIRK BANNOCK. A sweet cake of flour, baked with currants, &c., S.-A.

"Never had there been—such making of car-cakes and sweet scones, *Selkirk bannocks*, cookies, and petticoat-tails, &c." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 285.

SELTIT, SELKITH, *adv.* Seldom, Eskdale; evidently corr. from *Selkouth*, q. v.

SELL, s. A seat. "Repairing of the pair folk *sellis* in the kirk;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1538.

Fr. *seile*, stooles or seat; "any ill-favoured, ordinary or country stooles, of a cheaper sort then the joynd, or buffet-stooles;" Cotgr. For then they had no fixed seats in churches.

SELLABLE, *adj.* Vendible; *Sellabill*, Ab. Reg.

—"With power to the saids commissioners to sett downe the pryces of *sellable* teinds." Acts Cha. I., V. 37.

SELLAT, s. 1. A helmet or head-piece for foot-soldiers.

He pullis down his *sellat* quhare it hang,
Sum dele affrait of the noyis and thrang.

Doug. Virgil, 230, 33.

[2. A small pan or pot provided with a lid, a *sellat-pan*, Banffs. V. SKELLET.]

Fr. *salade*, Hisp. *celata*, Ital. *celato*. Some view Lat. *celo*, -are, as the origin; because it covers, and in some sense conceals the head.

SELLIE, *adj.* Attached to one's own interest, selfish, Clydes., Roxb.; either from *Sell*, self, or a corr. of A.-S. *selflic*, sui amans. V. the s.

SELLIE, s. A diminutive from *Sell*, self. "*Sellie's ay sellie*, self is still for self;" Gall. Enc.

SELLOCK, s. A fish. V. SILLUK.

SELLOUR, s. A cellar.

"He bocht ane *sellour* fra me for xvi sh." Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 20.

Fraunces writes it "*Seler*. Selarium." Hence, "*Selerer*. Selerarius. Promus." Prompt. Parv.

[**SELLY, s.** A marvel, wonder; pl. *sellyes*, Troy Book, l. 5153.]

[**SELLY, SELY, *adj.*** Marvellous, wonderful, Ibid., l. 13275.]

SELLY, SELY, *adv.* [Marvellously, wonderfully.]

I hard ane may sair murne, and meyne;
To the King of Love scho maid hir mone.
Scho sychit *selly* soir.

Mourning Maiden, Maitland Poems, p. 205.

"Wonderfully? *sellic*, Sax." Ellis, Spec. ii. 32. This conjecture is certainly well-founded. Is that *sellic* thing, Est ea miranda res; Boet., p. 193.

SELWYN, *pron.* *The selwyn*, the same, the selfsame. **V. SELF.**

SELY, *adj.* 1. Poor, wretched, *S. silly.*

Sely Scotland, that of helpe has gret neide,
Thi natione all standis in a felloun dreid.
Wallace, ii. 200, MS.

SEMBLANT, SEMBLAND, *s.* Appearance, show.

With glaid *semblant* and vnsage full beuyng
Thir woundis fyrst to thame carpis the Kyng.
Doug. Virgil, 212, 1.

Thus said sche, and with sic *senkhand* as micht be,
Him towart hir has brocht but only threite.
Ibid. 56, 36.

Fr. semblant, from *sembler*, to seem.

To SEMBLE, *v. a.* To assemble.

Set thou apoun the horssit Tuskane rout,
Wyth pynsellis *sembit* samyn, with ane schont.
Doug. Virgil, 382, 36.

SEMBLAY, SEMLAY, SEMBLE, SEMLE, *s.* 1. Meeting, interview.

A blyth *semblay* was at his lychtyn doun,
Quhen Wallace mett with Schyr Richard the knyght.
Wallace, ii. 414, MS.

2. Act of assembling.

Off the castell come cruelle men and keyne.
Quhen Wallace has thair sodand *semle* seyne,
Towart sum strenth he bownyt him to ryd.
Wallace, v. 772, MS.

V. BIGORR.

3. An assembly.

At Renfrew a mawngery
Costlyk he made ryaly.
Fewteys he tuk of mony thare,
That gaddryd to the *semle* ware,
And awcht fewte for thar tenawndry.
Wyntoun, viii. 28, 78.

Semly appears in this sense in O. E. *Semly* or congregation. Congregatio. *Semlyng*, or metyng togyder. Concursus. Congressio." Prompt. Parv.

4. Hostile encounter, the meeting of opposite parties in battle.

Cruell strakis forsuth thar mycht be seyne,
On ayther syde, quhill blude ran on the greyne;
Rycht peralous the *semblay* was to se.
Hardy and hat contenynt the fell mellé;
Skew and reskow off Scottis and Ingliss alss.
V. the v. Wallace, v. 833, MS.

Su.-G. *saml-a*, Dan. *saml-er*, Germ. *sammel-en*, Belg. *zamel-en*, Fr. *sembler*, to collect; to assemble; Su.-G. *samling*, a meeting; from the particle *sam*, which marks conjunction.

SEMBLAND, *s.* An assembly.

The statis gret of all Ingland
Thare gaddryd war to that *semblande*.
Wyntoun, vi. 20, 12.

SEMBLE, *s.* The parapet of a bridge, Ettr. For.; probably from A.-S. *sceammel*, scamnum, a bench; Isl. *skemmill*, Dan. *skammel*, &c. id.

SEMBLING, *s.* Appearance. **V. SEMBLANT.**

Behald now to tair men of might,
That mekill hes, and wald haue mair;

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And to thare *sembling* take gude sight,
How that they passe away so bair.
Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 213.

Like *Fr. semblance* id., from *sembler*, to seem, to make shew of.

To SEMBYL, *v. n.* To make a wry mouth, in derision or scorn, *S.*, to *schamble the chafts*; *showl*, synon.

Sum ledis langis on the land, for luf or for lak,
To *semyl* with thare chaftis, and sett apoun syse.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 14.

Fr. sembler, to seem; *Lat. simul-are*, to counterfeit; Germ. *schlimm*, however, signifies wry, Belg. *scheef muyl*, a wry mouth.

SEME, *s.* Vein, in relation to metal; a peculiar use of *E. seam*.

"Thairfor quhensoeur ony myne or *seme* of mettall wes found be ony of the leigis of this realme, the same wes ather neglectit or be all moyanis possible obscurit." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 556.

[**SEME, SEYME**, *s.* In ship-building, a nail driven through the overlapping portion of two planks, and clenched with a rivet, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 253, 254, Dickson.]

[**SEME-KLUV, SEMM-KLUV**, *s.* An iron tool for driving the rivet on the nail, Shetl.]

SEMEIBLE, SEMEABLE, *adj.* 1. Like, similar.

"And all vtheris the kingis liegis assistaris to sic opunyeonis be punist in *semeible* wise." Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 295.

This, according to the *fac simile*, might perhaps be read *semeable*.

2. It seems to signify becoming, proper; like *E. seemly*.

"With power to the said reuerend father—to enter the tenentis of the saidis landis, ressaue thair gersumis and vtheris dewteis in als frie and *semeable* maner as the said reuerend father was in vss of befor the said annexatioun." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 147.

That this is most probably the sense appears from the tenor of the act, which states that the possessors of bishoprics, &c., had been subjected to a considerable abridgement of their rights in consequence of the annexation made of ecclesiastical lands to the crown.

[**SEMM-KLUV**, *s.* **V. under SEME.**]

SEMPETERNUM, *s.* A species of woollen cloth.

"Cottons, *sempeternums*, castilians," &c. Act. Cha. II. **V. PERPETUANA.**

Lat. sempitern-us, everlasting. The clothiers even in that early period, had by way of *ruse*, invented names for their fabrics, which, if well-founded, must soon have ruined their trade.

SEMPLE, *adj.* Ordinary, vulgar, [of low estate: *gentle and simple*, rich and poor.] **V. SYMPILL.**

SEMPILNES, *s.* Meanness, low condition in regard to rank.

"Plesit your Grace to call to remembrance the faithful service, lawlie obedience, and grete offers proceed-

Y

ing of trow hart and mynd that my *sempilnes* hes maid unto your Hienes.—Maist humlie beseking your hienes till accept thir my lawlie offiris, and trow service, and revesse my *sempilnes* in favour." Declaration of Friar And. Cairns, about A. 1523. Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl., ii. 483. V. SYMPILL.

SEN. 1. As a conj., since, seeing, S. A. Bor.

Now lat vs change scheildis, *sen* we bene saucht
Grekis ensenyeis do we counterfete.

Doug. Virgil, 52. 6.

2. As a prep., since, S.

Annas, I grant to the, *sen* the diceis
Of my sory husband Sycheus, but leis,—
Onlie this man has moued mine entent.

Doug. Virgil, 100, 1.

Sen syne, since that time.

Thus Constantyne—gave all the land,
That Papy *sen-syne* had in thare hand.

Wyntown, v. 10. 346.

Than your fals King, wndyr colour bat mar,
Throuch band he maid till Bruce that is our ayr,
Throuch all Scotland with gret power thai raid,
Wndyr that King quhill he befor had maid;
To Bruce *sen syne* he kepit na command.

Wallace, viii. 1342, MS.

Syne kyngis come, amangis quhom for the nones
Sterne Tygris regnit, ane man big of bones,
Fra quham *sen syne* all the Italian blude,
Thare gret ryuer has clepit Tybris flude.

Doug. Virgil, 253, 26.

According to Mr. Macpherson, *sen* (conj.) "seems merely the part. passive of *se* [to see] as the Fr. use *vu*." This agrees with what has been advanced by Mr. Tooke, *Divers. Purl.*, i. 269; with this difference, that, while he derives the prep. from the part. past, he says that the conj. has sometimes the sense of the one part, and sometimes of the other. But *seen that*, or *seen as*, seems a harsh and unnatural resolution of *since*, now used for *sen*.

One great and obvious defect of Mr. Tooke's ingenious system, viewed in a general light, is that it proceeds on the supposition that the A.-S. is a language completely insulated; or at least, that whatever intimacy of connexion it has with the cognate tongues in other respects, it has none with regard to the formation of its particles. As it is universally admitted that the A.-S. and O.-Sw. were so similar, that a Saxon could easily converse with a Swede; it might naturally be supposed that A.-S. *seoththan*, *siththan*, *deinde*, *postea*, were radically the same with Su.-G. *sidan*, *sedan*, id. Now the Su.-G. conj. has no affinity to *se*, *videre*; but is evidently from *sid*, *sero*, *post*. There is no good reason to doubt, that A.-S. *siththan* has had a similar origin. For *sith* exactly corresponds in its signification to Su.-G. *sid*. Moes.-G. *seitho* signifies *late*, *sero*. *Ihre* (vo. *Seilan*.) accordingly views A.-S. *siththan* as comp. of *sith*, *post*, and *than*, *tunc*, as corresponding to *postea*, *posthinc*. He also observes, that the order observed in the A.-S. term is inverted in Moes.-G. *thanaseiths*, *posthac*. The world *sith ni thanaseiths saiquith*, *seeth* me not henceforth; John, xiv. 19. This is from *than*, *tunc*, and *seith*, *sero*. Alem. *sid* also signifies *post* *quam*. Isl. *síðan*, Teut. *seyd*, *sind*, *postea*. It must, therefore, be quite unreasonable to deduce *sen*, in its different forms, from the v. *see*; as this mode of derivation pours contempt on all the analogy of kindred tongues, and even destroys the unity of the same language. For it might have been added, that there seems to be no example of *a* or *nd* being changed into *th*, in the formation of A.-S. words.

Sen may be viewed as bearing the same relation to A.-S. *siththan*, as Su.-G. *sen* to *sidan*, *postea*, of which

it is a contraction. Su.-G. *sidan* was used as synon. with *sidan*. *Send*, thereafter, q. v., in its form corresponds to this. V. SYNG, *adv*.

SEN, s. Filth, nastiness.

Bot the vile bellyis of thay cursit schrewis
Haboundis of *sen* maist abhominabil.

Doug. Virgil, 74, 54.

Lat. *san-ies*, id., Fr. *saie*, matter, corrupt or filthy blood.

[SEN, s. A message, errand, mission, S. V. SEND, s.]

SEND, adv. Then, thereafter.

Thow leifs nocht sin quhill sin has left the;
And than quhan that thow seis that thow man de,
Than is over lait, allace! havand sic let,
Quhan deith's cart will stand befor the yet.
Allace, *send* ilkane man wald be sa kynde
To have this latter freind into his mynde.

Priests Peblis, S. P. R., i. 44, 45.

This is evidently the same with *Syne*, q. v.

* SEND, SEN, s. 1. Mission, the act of sending, S.

"Thair is na euil of payne or trubil in the pepil, bot it cummis be the *send* of God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 91, a.

2. A message, a despatch; also, in regard to the local situation of the sender, a Send-down, or Send-up, S. B.

3. A term used to denote the messengers sent for the bride at a wedding, S. B. V. SAYND.

"The harbingers of the bridegroom, (or, to use Cecil's phrase, the *send*) a party of gay young men and women arrived." Discipline, iii. 24.

"A couple of envoys (Scot. *sends*) arrive from the bridegroom, who lead the bride to the temple of Hymen; she having, on their arrival, presented each with a pair of gloves," &c. Edin. Mag., Nov. 1818, p. 412.

There is a striking resemblance between this custom and that of the ancient Romans. The bride, in her way to the house of the bridegroom, was attended by three boys, clothed in long white robes, guarded with purple, who were called *Praetextati*. It was requisite that their parents should be alive. They were therefore denominated *Pueri praetextati patrimi et matrimi*. One of these carried before the bride a torch of white thorn. The other two led her by the hands.

When the bride was put to bed, the friends of both parties used to snatch away the torch which had been borne by her *praetextatus*. If this torch happened to be inadvertently put under the bed, it was supposed to be a presage of the early death of one of the parties. Another reason for carrying off the torch is assigned by Servius. The torches used on this occasion being, as he says, of the corneil-tree, and burning long, they were accounted guardians of life to those who got hold of them. For they concluded that, by having these in their possession, they should live long. Rosin. Antiq., p. 429.

SENDYLL, adv. Seldom. V. SEINDLE.

SENON, SINON, SINNO, s. A sinew, S.

His houch *senons* thai cuttyt in that press.

Wallace, i. 322, MS.

His bow with hors *senonnis* bendit has he.

Doug. Virgil, 299, 55.

Belg. *senuceen*, Sicamb. *senen*, O. Fris. *sijnnen*, id.

SENS, s. Incense.

They "maid lawis efferyng to the ryte of thay dayis, and instrukkit the preistis to mak *sens* & sacrifice to the goddis on the same maner as the Egiptianis wait." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 3, a. *Thuaque* adolendum, Boeth. This is merely an abbrev. of Fr. *encense*, as the E. v. *cense* is used.

This is also O. E. "*Sence* or incence. Incensum. Thua." Prompt. Parv.

SEN'S, "Save us;" Gl. Shirr. V. SANE, v.**To SENSE, v. n.** To smell out, to scent.

"You wou'd be a good Borrowstown sow, you *sense* so well;" S. Prov., "spoken when people pretend to find the smell of something, that we would conceal;" Kelly, p. 376.

SENSYMENT, SENSEMENT, s. Sentiment, judgment.

And be the contrare, mony *sensymentis*
For Turnus schawis euident argumentis.

Doug. Virgil, 368, 52.

"He was acquite be oure lawis, and be the *sensyment* of Parliament." Instruction, Q. Mary; Keith's Hist., p. 394.

—"Thairfoir be *censement* of this present parliament, authoris and declairis the samin to have bene dewlie, weill, ordourlie, and justlie direct," &c. Ibid., App., p. 154.

"They answerit, that they were content to answer befor hir Maiestie in England in these materis; and for thair pairt, wald referr the *sensment* thairof unto hir." Historie James the Sext, p. 51.

SENSYNE, adv. Since that time. V. SEN.**[SENT, s.** Scent, Barbour, vi. 500. Fr. *sentir*.]**[SENTENS, s.** Meaning, Barbour, iv. 260.]**SENTHIS, adv.** Hence, Gl. Sibb.**SENTRICE, s.** Perhaps, what has been latterly called the sentry-box.

"To uphaue the *sentrice* of the brig." Aberd. Reg., A. 1521, V. 11.

Sherwood expl. O. E. *sentrie* as equivalent to watch-tower, rendering it by Fr. *guerite*.

[SENYE, SENZIE, SEIZNIE, s. The consistory, Lyndsay. V. SENYHE'.]**SENYEOURE, s.** Lord, prince; [pl. *senyeouris*, lords of session, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 5753.]

"He wes ressavit in lugeing with Accius Tullus, the grettest *senyeoure* that wes among the Volschis in thay dayis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 161. Princeps, Lat. Ital. *signore*, Fr. *seigneur*, id.

SENYEORABILL, adj. Lordly, signeurial.

Thair was seruit in that sailil seigis semellie,
Mony *senyeorabill* syre on ilk syde seir.

Rauf Coilyear, C. iiij. a.

O. Fr. *seigneuriable*, signeurial; Roquefort.

[SENYEORIE, SENYEOURIE, s. Dominion, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 249. Fr. *seigneurie*.]**SENYHE', SENZIE, s.** An assembly. V. SEINYE.

SENYHE-DAY, SENYE-DAY. The day appointed for the meeting of a synod or assembly, Aberd. Reg. V. SEINYE.

SENYIE-CHAMBER, s. The place in which the clergy assembled.

"Amongst the other buildings in the abbey and monasterie of St. Andrews, there was a chapter house where the convent met to consult about their affairs. —But where it stood none can tell. And after the reformation, I find they met in the *senyie-chamber*." Martin's Reliq. D. Andr., p. 40.

SENYHE', SENYE, s. Distinguishing dress worn in battle.

A Romane, that amang thaim was
Hamo callyd, gat on that *senyhe*,
That Bertowyns bare; syn can he fenyhe
Hym a Brettowne for to be.

Wyntown, v. 3, 13.

Quhar off suld thow thi *senye* schaw so he?
Thow thinkis nan her at suld thi falow be.

Wallace, x. 139, Ed. 1820.

Seny, O. E. "*Seny* or token. Signum." Prompt. Parv.

Lat. *sign-um*, Gl. Wyntown. Perhaps rather contr. from *insignia*.

[SENZORY, SENZHOWRY, s. Dominion, Barbour, V. 231, I. 151. V. under SENYEOURE.]**[*SEPULTURE, s.** A sepulchre, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 1653.]**SEQUELS, s. pl.** The designation of one species of duty exacted at a mill to which lands are astricted, S.

"The duties to which those lands are liable are, multures, *sequels*, and services.—The *sequels* are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the multurer; and they pass by the name of *knaveship*,—and of *ban-snoek* and *lock*, or *gowpen*." Ersk. Inst. B., ii. t. 9, § 19.

Du Cange gives L. B. *sequela*, as synon. with *Secta Moutue*, and *Secta ad Molendinum*. *Quieta clamavimus ecclesiae Rothomagi*,—omnia molendina—cum omni *sequela* et moltura sua, sine aliquo retinemento eorum quae ad molendinum pertinent vel ad molturam. Cart. Ricard. R. Angl., A. 1197. V. vo. *Secta*, 3.

SEQUESTRE, s.

"The Romans were not long before Christ, but drawne in as *sequestres* by the Jewes owne partialities;—and albeit the stronger, yet so farre suffered and maintained the liberty both of state and religion, as at Christ his birth Herod was a mighty king, and the state and religion for freedom from any forraigne oppressioun, flourishing." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 234.

Fr. *sequestre* signifies "he into whose hands a thing is sequestred;" Cotgr. But I suspect that the term is here used in the primary sense of Lat. *sequester*, a mediator, or umpire.

[SER, adj. Various, separate, several, Barbour, iii. 270. V. SEIR.]**SERD, pret. v.** Served, S.

Gud ordinance, that *serd* for his estate,
His cusyng maid at all tyme, ayr and late.

Wallace, ii. 73, MS.

V. SAIR, v.

SERE, SER, *adj.* Several. V. SEIR.

SERE, *adv.* Earnestly, eagerly, anxiously.

My fame is knawin aboue the element,
I seik Itale (as native cuntre) *ser*;
My linnage cummis fra hiest Jupyter.
Doug. Virgil, 24, 50.

Rydd. views it as here signifying *sure*, Fr. *sur*.
But it certainly means eagerly, anxiously; A.-S. *sare*,
Germ. *schr*.

SERE, *s.* Sir, Lord. V. SCHIR.

SEREACHAN-AITTIN, *s.* A bird.

"The *seriachan-aillin* is about the bigness of a large
mall, but having a longer body, and a bluish colour;
the bill is of a carnation colour. This bird *shrieks* most
hideously, and is observ'd to have a greater affection
for its mate, than any fowl whatsoever." Martin's
West. Isl., p. 73.

Perhaps the name should be read *screechan-aillin*,
because of its *shrieking*.

SEREVARIS, *s. pl.* Sea-robbers or pirates.

"Pilyeit in the streime be menn of wair or *serewaris*."
Aberd. Reg., V. 15.

This corresponds with the language of Gawin Doug-
las;

Yone fah se *seuer* wyl leif in sturt.

and with that of Blind Harry;

Apon the se yon *seuar* lang has beyn.

V. REWAR, and REYFFAR.

SERF, *s.* The state of *sowens* or flummery
before the fermentation commences, or when
it has only gone so far as to admit of their
being boiled into a thick consistency, and
altogether free of acidity, Moray.

Gael. *searbh*, (pron. *serv*) sour, may have been origi-
nally used to denote *sowens* in a more advanced state,
and afterwards been limited in its sense. *Searbhan* is
given by Shaw as signifying oats.

To SERF, *v. a.* To deserve. V. SERVE.

SERGE, SIERGE, *s.* A taper, a torch.

And in hys *graf* wes *sergis* twa
Brynnand clere, and one of tha
Wes brycht brynnand at hys hewyd,
The tothire at hys fete wes lewyd.

Wyntown, vi. 14, 62.

The blessand torchis schane and *sergis* bricht,
That fer on bred all lemes of thare licht.

Doug. Virgil, 475, 52.

"The Earl of Athol went next to the French
Ambassador, bearing the great *sierge* of wax." Spots-
wood, p. 197.

Mr. Macpherson renders the term, as used by
Wyntown, *lamps*. But in this case there must be a
deviation from the proper sense: Fr. *cierge*, the largest
kind of wax-candle; sometimes, a flambeau. Vene-
roni expl. Ital. *cerio* by *flambeau*, and *cierge* as synon.
Lat. *cer-cus*, id.; as properly being made of wax.

SERGEAND, SERGEAN, *s.* 1. "A degree in
military service seemingly not unknown;"
Gl. Wynt.

And wyth that folk he held his way
Til Roxburgh, quhare the Ballyol lay,
That had befor in Ingland bene:
Of *Sergeandys* thare and Knychtis kene
He gat a gret company.

Wyntown, viii, 26, 396.

Spelman views S. B. *serjantus*, as equivalent to
scutifer. It seems indeed to correspond to *squire*, or
the attendant of a knight. The term is evidently a
corr. of Lat. *serviens*. It however appears, from Du
Cange, that *serjantus* was also used to denote a soldier
on foot, one belonging to the infantry; and sometimes
an inferior kind of knight, *eques serviens*.

2. An inferior officer in a court of justice.

In this sense *serjeant* and *seriaund* are used by
Skene. But the E. word bears the same meaning.

SERK, *s.* A shirt, S. V. SARK.

SERKINET, *s.* A piece of dress. V. GIR-
KINET.

SERMONE, SERMOND, *s.* Talk, discourse.

"Thayr wes na *sermone* among thaym how thair
army schuld be arrayit." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 17.
Sermo, Boeth.

Wyth dyuers *sermond* carpend all the day,
Thay schort the houris, driuand the tyme away.

Doug. Virgil, 473, 50.

[SERMONYNG, *s.* Discourse, explanation,
Barbour, iv. 278.

Used by Chaucer in Kn. Tale, l. 2233; also in the
same sense in O. E.]

—Of that wille were other mo,
The stones to Bretayn forto bring,
That Merlyn mad of *sermonyng*.

R. Brunne, App. to Pref. cxcii.

SERPE, *s.* Apparently a sort of *fibula* made
in a hooked form.

"Others might wear *serpes*, belts, broaches, and
chains." Pink. Hist. Scotl., i. 124.

Fr. *serpe*, *sarpe*, a hook or small bill; Falz, Dict.
Trev.

[SERPENT TOUNG. A test for detecting
poison in food or drink; frequently men-
tioned as an appendage of saltcellars in in-
ventories of plate of the 14th and 15th
centuries.

Sometimes it was set with rock crystals and gems
in candlesticks, drinking cups, &c.; sometimes it was
mounted in silver or gold, like the so-called unicorn's
horn; but it was always used as a test of poison in
food or drink. Laborde, in his *Notice des Emaux*, ii.
303, 354, 497, treats of it as a real serpent's tongue,
which, in the middle ages, was reputed to be a test of
poison. In those times, pilgrims to the reputed scene
of St. Paul's shipwreck brought from Malta certain
fossils supposed to be the petrified tongues of vipers,
and possessed of great virtue as amulets. Olaus
Wormius, in the *Museum Wormianum*, describes them
as tongue-shaped, and of a grey or yellowish colour.
V. Gl. Acta. L. H. Treas., i. 437, Dickson.]

[SERPENTYN, *s.* A sort of gun, called
also a culverin, Ibid., i. 291, 295.]

SERPLATHE, *s.* Eighty stones of wool.

"That na merchand of the realm pas ouer the
see in merchandice, bot he haue of his awin proper
gude, or at the leist committit till his gouernance
thre *serplathis* of woll." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 41. Edit.
1566.

"*Serplath*—containes four-score stanes." Skene,
Verb. Sign. in vo.

This term elsewhere assumes nearly the same form with the word used in the E. law.

—"Robert Mar consentit—to comper before the prouost & bailieis of Edinburgh—for the pley of the *serplare* of woll." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 11.

"*Serplar* of woll, (*Serplera Lanac*, otherwise called a pocket) is half a sack. *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 12." Jacob's Dict.

Fr. *sarpiliere*, whence E. *sarpler*, a packing cloth. L.B. *sarplar-e*, *sarplar-ius*, *sar-plar-ium*. Seren. mentions E. *sarp-cloth* as synon., which our term most nearly resembles.

SERPLINS, s. pl. The soapy water in which clothes have been boiled, Lanarks. V. **SAPPLES.**

To SERS, SEIRS, v. a. To search.

Or els the air sould not have tholit
So heich for to be persit;
Nor yit the arde for to be holit,
And so deip down be *serst*.

Maitland Poems, p. 257.

—Now here, now there rensit in sindry partis,
And *seris* turnand to and fro al artis.

Doug. Virgil, 240, b. 18.

For this cause they both socht and *serst*,
How thay might hane thair blude.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 32.

To SERUE, SERVE, SERF, SERWE, v. a. [1.

To serve, to serve at meat, to perform,
Barbour, xvi. 451, 595, x. 342.]

2. To deserve, to be worthy of.

Set we haif nane affectionne
Of caus til Ynglis nationne;
Yelt it ware baith ayne and schame,
Mare than that *serve*, thaim to defame.

Wyntoun, ix. 20. 58.

Wallace answered, said, "Thow art in the wrang."

Quham dowis thow, Scot? In faith thow *serwis* a blaw.

Wallace, i. 398, MS.

Dowis should certainly be *thowis*.

Quhare I offend, the lesse represe *serf* I.

Doug. Virgil, 4, 23.

This term has been of general use. It is preserved in several S. Proverbs. "He that does bidding, *serves* no dinging.—An apology, when we are told that we are doing a thing wrong, intimating that we were bid to do so." Kelly, p. 149.

"They wite you, and they wite you no wrong, and they give you less wite than you *serve*," i.e., less blame than you merit." Ibid., p. 318, 319.

SERUIABLE, adj. Active, diligent.

The bisy knapis and verlotis of his stabill
About thaym stude, ful yape and *seruiabil*.

Doug. Virgil, 409, 20.

Prosperus, Virg.

* **SERVICE, s.** 1. At country funerals each act of going round the company with the offer of wine, or spirits, &c., S.

"All they want by repeating often, *Let us lift, boys*, is to have another *service* or round of bread, cheese, and whisky; so that when lifting time comes, some of those drunken and gormandizing mourners can scarcely *lift* themselves." Gall. Enc. vo. *Lift*.

This is probably a change of the meaning of the term formerly applied to the religious *service* performed on this occasion, or the *Office for the Dead*. As S. *Dregy* has been transferred from the funeral service to the computation after the interment, this term seems to

have undergone a similar change. For old Fraunces gives the one as synon. with the other. "*Seruyce* or *diryge*. Exequiae." Prompt. Parv.

2. Assistance given to masons and carpenters while building or repairing a house, S.A.

"*Service* is a provincial phrase for labourers, to dig away earth from the foundation of a house, prepare mortar, and assist in rearing scaffolds, carrying stones, joists, &c." Note, Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 28.

[**SERVIN-CHIEL, s.** Man-servant, S.]

[**SERVIN-LASS, s.** Maid-servant, Clydes.]

SERVITE, SERVYTE, SERVET, SERVIT, s.
A table napkin, S. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 161.

"The general himself, nobles, captains,—and soldiers, sat down in the Links, and of their own provision, with a *servit* on their knee, took breakfast." Spalding's Troubles, i. 123.

"The air sall haue—twelf *servettis* and ane buird-claith of dornique, or than the best linning buird-claith." Balfour's Pract., p. 235.

SERVETING, s. Cloth for making table napkins.

"Linnin cloth called towelling and *serveting* of Holland making, the eln xxvi s. viii d." Rates, A. 1611.

Fr. *serviette*, Teut. *servett*, mantle; from Fr. *servir*, because its use is to keep the clothes clean, during meals.

SERVITOUR, s. 1. In old writings it often signifies clerk, secretary, or man of business.

2. The name formerly given to a writer's apprentice.

"In a moment, the Bailie was in search of his apprentice (or *servitor*, as he was called sixty years since,) Jock Scriver; and, in not much greater space of time, Jock was on the back of the white poney." Waverley, iii. 272.

3. A servant or attendant, in a general sense; an expression of duty or respect.

SERVITRICE, SERVITRIX, s. A female servant, a lady's maid.

—"Takand the burdeine vpon thame for vmq^t Maistres Margaret Winchester, *servetrix* to his Majesties said vmq^t darrest mother," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 124. *Servitrix*, Aberd. Reg.

O. Fr. *serviteresse*, servante, Roquefort; L. B. *servitrix*, fatula.

[**SERWAND, s.** A servant, a slave, Barbour, iii. 220.]

SERYT, Wallace, vii. 54, Perth Edit. Leg. *cryt*, as in MS.; *cried*, Edit. 1648.

[**To SESE, SESS, v. a.** To seize, to possess, Barbour, x. 108, 774, 759.]

[**SEHING, s.** Possession; as in the phrase, to be *seized* of a thing, Ibid. vi. 496.]

SEHING OX, SEISIN OX, SAISING OX. A perquisite formerly due to the sheriff, or to the

baillie of a barony, when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown lands; now commuted into a payment of money, in proportion to the value of the property.

"That lettres be writtin to the schiref to mak the *oz* be restorit agane to Elizabeth Geddas, that was takin for the said pretendit *sesing*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 100.

Erskine speaks of this perquisite as due only to the sheriff. Inst., R. iii. t. 8, § 79. But it appears that it was also viewed as one of "the profitis & eschetis of a balyery."

"The lordis decretis—that Johnne Lindissay of Colvintoun sall—restore to James lord Hammiltoun the soumez & gudis vnderwritten of the profitis & eschetis of the balyery of Cranfurle takin vp be the said Johnne the tyme he visit the said office of balyery, & pertening to the said lord Hammiltoun; xiiij. *sesing* aria, iiij ky, xij wedderis of a bludewyte," &c. Ibid. A. 1479, p. 33.

Raising oz, Acts Ja. VI. 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 40.

SESSION, SESSIOUN. *s.* The name given to the Consistory, or parochial *eldership* in Scotland, *S.*

It consists of the Minister, who constantly presides; of the Ruling Elders; and of Deacons, who have a right of judgment only in causes which respect the support of the poor, or the management of ecclesiastical temporalities. All ordinary causes, in which the congregation are interested, are tried and determined by the Session. In some places there is one general session for the different parishes within the liberties.

"This ordour has been ever observed sen that tyme in the Kirk of Edinburgh,—that the suld *Session* befor thair departure nominat 24 in electioun for Elders, of quhom 12 are to be chosen, and 32 for Deacons, of quhome 16 ar to be elected." Knox's Hist., p. 267. *V. ELDER, ELDERSCH.*

SESSIONER, s. 1. A member of the Court of Session, a senator of the college of justice in *S.*

—"Most part of the whole consenting; and in lyke maner the *sessioners* with the advise and approbation of the most part of that hous." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 401.

2. A term used during the establishment of Episcopacy in the reign of Charles II., to denote a member of the Session or Consistory.

"That the Ministers give in upon oath a list of their *Sessioners*, their Clerks and Bellmen, of withdrawers from the church, and noncommunicants."

"One thing is observable, that their *Sessioners*, as they are called, members of their Sessions, are here just made use of as informers against honest people." Wodrow, ii. 319.

SESTUNA, interj. Expressive of admiration; equivalent to, "Would you have thought it?" It is often used also after refusing to grant a request, Orkn. *V. SEESTU.*

It is evidently, *Sest thou now* [or not.]

To SET, v. a. 1. To give in lease, to hire, *S.*

—He denyd hys tendis then
For til *set* til hys awyne men.

Wynloun, vii. 9. 256.

"He quha lattis or *sets* the thing for hyre, to the vse of ane other man, sould deliver to him the samine thing; and he quha receaves it, sould pay the hyre." Reg. Maj. B. iii. c. 14, s. 2.

"*To set*; to lett, as land, &c." Gloucester. Marshall's Econ. Gl.

"Wee are so farre from denyng to Antichrist a place, yea and an ordinarie calling in the church, that wee affirme constantlie, that so it must have bene.—But so wee grant him to be in it, as yet hee is none of it, more than a boile or apostume, in the body, is a member of the body, so wee grant him to have had rule, and ordinarie calling in the church, as had these husband-men, to whom indeid the vineyard was *set*, but they murdered the heire." Forbes's Defence, p. 12, 13.

This may be a peculiar use of A. S. *saet-an*, Su.-G. *saett-a*, collocare, q. to fix or place one in possession of a house or farm; whence A. S. *saeta*, an inhabitant, Su.-G. *saeteri*, a principal village. Teut. *sett-en* *te koope*, venalem exponere domum, agrum, &c.

The *v.* in *S.* is often used in a neut. sense, but improperly; as, *A house to set*, i. e., to be let.

[2. To plant; as, "*to set* *tail*," *S.*]

3. To beset, to way-lay. *To sett the gait*, to beset the road or highway.

Syne Waus wes slayne, that hat Rolland,
He wes *set* hard, I tak op hand.

Wynloun, viii. 38. 86.

"Because mony evill disposit persounis vis apounes cruele malice & forthocht felony to lay wachis and *be-sett* gaitis quhair thai vnderstand mene are to ryde and pass,—geif ony persounis beis ourtane be ane assise of *setting the gait*, laying wachis, &c., the committaris—tharof sall be pvnist to the deid, albeit the persoun or persouns that thai laid waching fore eschaip thair scaith." Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 297, 298.

4. To lay snares, to beset with snares.

Quhen that the range and the fade on brede
Dynnys throw the grauis, sercheing the woddis wyd,
And sutis *set* the glen, on eury syde,
I sall apoun thame ane myrk schoure doun skale.

Doug. Virgil, 103. 51.

This exactly agrees with—Saltus indagine ciugunt, Virg.

Su.-G. *sitt-a*, Isl. *sit-ia*, in insidiis sedere; Lat. *insid-ere*, id.

Su.-G. Isl. *saett-a*, A.-S. *saet-an*, insidias struere, Lat. *insid-ere*.

[5. To make or give a pattern; as, "The maister'll set your copy," Clydes.

6. To lead, to guide; as, "She sets the fashion," *ibid.*]

7. To become one; in respect of manners, rank, merit, and obligations, &c., *S.*

And in spek wispit he sum deill;
Bot that *sat* him rycht wondre weill.

Barbour, i. 393, MS.

It *sets* him well, wi' vile unscrapit tongue,
To cast up whether I be aukl or young.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 148.

"It *sets* him ill to behave sae to me," i. e., He acts a very ungrateful part.

"It may be that many will be content to be exercised in an honest and liberrall action, so that they may keep their hands clean: but when it comes to an handy work, and to put to their hands, and file their fingers, or to the bowing of the back, and of the head, that is ouer strait, it is ouer sore to a Gentle-man to doe that,

it *settes* him not: he is a Loris sonne, should he fyle his hands with labour? But Paul sayes, Labour with thy owne handes, rather ere thou be idle in this lyfe, put to thy hand to a spade, or shouell and dig dykes." Rollock on 1 Theas., p. 190.

In this sense, it would seem, the *v. to Sit* had been used in O. E.

"*Syttlyng*, becommynge, [Fr.] aduenant, aseant; " Palagr. B. iii. F. 64, a. "It is nat *syttlyng* for you to do thus. Il ne vous est pas seant de faire ainsi."

"It *sytteth* nat for your estait to weare so fyne furres. Il ne siet poynt," &c. Ibid. F. 362, a, b.

8. To become, applied to any piece of dress, S.

Wald scho put on this garmond gay,
I durst sweir be my seill,
That scho woir never grene nor gray,
That *set* hir half so weill.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 104.

Fu' rich is thy heart in leal kindness, my lassie,
Tho' hamely thy claitthing, yet aught *sets* my lassie;
Thou art a new pearl, in gowd I will case ye,
An' next to my heart, O! for ever I'll place ye.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 94.

A dress is said to *set* one, or to be *setting*, when it becomes the complexion or form of the wearer, S.

Su.-G. *saet-a*, convenire; *saetelig*, conveniens. *At hant saets sem best*; what is most proper for his station, S., what *sets* him best, Spec. Reg., p. 623. Ihre, on this word, refers to the Fr. *impers. v. sied*, as a cognate term. Cet accoustrement luy *sied* bien; This garment becomes, becoms; or fits him well, Cotgr.

9. To disgust, to excite nausea; as, "The very sight of that soss *set* my stamrack," S.

This must be an oblique use of the *v.*, as signifying to fix or settle; q. it so settled my appetite that I could not partake of it.

[To SET, *v. n.* 1. To congeal, to become fixed or solid; as, "The glue's begun to *set*," Clydes.]

2. To cease growing, to become mature; as, "The neeps are *settin*, Ibid., Banffs.

3. To come or bring to a dead halt, Ibid.]

To SET *aff*, *v. a.* 1. To dismiss, to turn off, S.

Teut. *af-sett-en*, abdicare *af-setten van sijn ampt*, dimovere officio, Belg. *afgezet*, "turned out, deposed, dismissed from one's place," Sewel. The phrase is often used S. to denote the dismissal of a servant, or of any one in office.

2. To fob off, to shift off, S.

Was'tna your paction, ere I loot you gae,
That just yourself I for my hire sud hae?
But thinkna, man, that I'll be *set aff* sae,
For I'll hae satisfaction ere I gae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 81.

- [3. To deliver, tell, narrate; as, "He *sets aff* a story brawly," West of S.]

4. To fire, set fire to; as, "He *set aff* the cannon," Ibid.]

To SET *aff*, *v. n.* 1. To slip off, to go away, S.

2. To start, to go away, to begin a work or a journey; generally implying the idea of expedition, S.

3. To loiter, to linger, to be dilatory, Abern.; synon. *Put aff*.

- * To SET *after*, *v. a.* To pursue, S. *I set*, or *set out*, *after* him; I pursued him.

This is a Su.-G. idiom. *Saetta efter en*, aliquem properato cursu persequi; *saett-a*, cum impetu ferri, being thus used.

- * To SET *by*, *v. a.* 1. To care, to regard.

—To their sembling take gude sight,
How that they passe away sa bair,
And *set* not *by* how that we fair,
That winnes all that they spend.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 213.

In E. it occurs in an active sense only.

2. To give as a substitute, especially for something better, to make to suffice; as, "I'll *set* him *by* wi' a pair dinner the day, as I hae naething better to gie him," S.

- [3. To lay aside, to save; as, "Try to *set by* something for a rainy day," Clydes.]

[To SET *down*, *v. a.* To rebuff, humble, S.]

- [* To SET *on*, *v. n.* 1. To settle to, to begin in earnest, West of S.]

2. To accommodate, to get settled; as, "He's weel *set on* wi' a grievance," Banffs.]

- * To SET *out*, *v. a.* To eject, to put out forcibly; as, "I *set* him *out* of the house," S.

[To SET *owre*, *v. a.* To capsize, overturn, Clydes.]

[To SET *to the gait*. To set out on a journey; to begin work, Banffs.]

- * To SET *Up*, *v. a.* 1. To raise, exalt, but often used as expressive of contempt for a person who assumes some distinction, S.; as, "Set you *up*, truly!"—"She maun hae a new gown; *set* her *up*!"

[2. To utter, to use; as, "She *set up* her chaff", she used insolent language, West of S.]

3. To nauseate, to disgust; to *set up upon*, to lose one's relish for, to become nauseated with, S. B.

- * SET, SETT, *part. pa.* [1. Leased, let, S.]

2. Wrought after a particular pattern, S.

"Ane new colored women's plaid, most *sett* to boday red. Item, ane gray broken plaid, *sett* most to the green." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 114.

3. Disposed; applied to the temper of mind, or as in E., the *disposition*.

Bot he quham by thou fenys thyself begatte
Achill was not to Priame sa hard *sette*.

Doug. Virgil, 57, 7.

"As Scot. we say, *He is very ill set*, i.e., ill natured, crabbed, cross-grained; as the E. say, *ill-contrived*," Rudd.

"The commissioners told how the marquis and town of Aberdeen were peaceably *set*, obedient to the king and his laws." Spalding's Troubles, i. 118.

4. Seated at a table for a meal, or for computation, S.B.

Myself' gaed creepin' up ahin, —
But they were *set*, e'er I got in,
An' drivin' roun' the bicker.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 121.

5. Cast down, distressed, afflicted, Aberd.

The only *v.* to which this seems allied in signification is Teut. *sett-en*, sidere ad ima vasa; *q.* quite sunk.

- SET, SETT, *s.* 1. A lease; synon. with *Tack*.

—"Decretis—that he sall haue na dale nor entrometing tharwith in tyme tocum, without he optene tak and *set* tharof." Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 14, col. Also p. 15, col. 1.

—"And to content & pay til him the malis of the samin sene [since] tyme of the *set* maid to the said Schir Johne." Ibid., A. 1476, p. 46.

"A lètre of *sett*," a missive granting a lease. Ibid., A. 1478, p. 67.

"He should not delapidate his benefice in any sort, nor make any *set* or disposition thereof, without the special advice or consent of his Majesty, and the general Assembly." Spotswood's Hist., p. 452.

2. A sign or billet fixed on a house, to shew that it is to be let, Aberd.

3. A gin or snare.

Then to the hycht thal held thair way,
And huntyt lang quhill off the day;
And socht schawys, and *setis* set;
Bot thal gat litill for till etc.

Barbour, iii. 479, MS.

The Kyng than warnyd hys menyhð
Wyth hym at hwtyng for to be. —
Than on the morne wyth-owtyn let,
The *setis* and the stable set.

Wynntown, vii. l. 46.

Su.-G. *sata*, Alem. *seid*, insidiae feris positae; A.-S. *seatha*, tendicula.

4. The particular spot in a river or frith, where stationary nets are fixed, S.

"Interrogated, How many *feith-sets* have the Nether Don fishers on the Fraserfield side of the river, and what are the names of them?—Below the bridge there are two *feith-sets*:—and during his time, he never heard or knew that the heritors of Nether Don, or their tenants, were interrupted in the use and possession of said *feith-sets*." State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 56.

5. The net thus set, S.

"Interrogated, Whether the fishers have not been in the practice of hauling their fishing-nets and *feith-sets* to the shore at the different places above-mentioned,—whenever they had occasion to do so? Depones, that they were in use to do so; that in the night-time, and when the water is flooded, the fishers go in boats to their *feith-sets*." Ibid.

Teut. *sett-en*; Su.-G. *saett-a*, collocare; *saetta ut et naet*, to lay or spread a net, Seren.

6. Used nearly in the same sense with attack, shock, or onset, S.

Great may the hardships be, that she has met,
And gotten for my sake so hard a *set*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 45.

I shanna tell you, nor can I do yet,
How sad the *set* was, that my heart did get.
Now I might gang as soon, and drown mysell,
As offer hamewith, after what befeel.

Ibid., p. 70.

It is always used in a bad sense; as, a *set* of the toothache, a *set* of the cauld, &c.

7. 1. Kind, manner, fashion. A new *set* o't, a new kind, S.

Either from *set*, as signifying a scion, or Su.-G. *saett*, manner, fashion, wise.

8. Shape, figure, cast, make, Aberd.

9. The pattern of cloth. It is said to be of this or that *set*, especially where there are different colours according to the pattern followed in the weaving, S.

"To ascertain and discriminate those separate divisions of society, every clan wore a different *set*, as they stile it, of tartan." Grant's Superstitions of the Highlanders, ii. 207.

"Flora gave me a small bit of the silk tartan they wore upon them, which I send that you may see the *set*, knowing you have a great taste in web making, and as I will need a new dress at the competition of pipers." Saxon and Gael, ii. 6.

"In dyeing and arranging the various colours of their tartans, they displayed no small art and taste, preserving at the same time the distinctive patterns or *sets*, as they were called, of the different clans, tribes, families, and districts. Besides those general divisions, industrious housewives had patterns, distinguished by the *set*, superiour quality, and fineness of the cloth, or brightness and variety of the colours." Col. Stewart's Sketches, i. 79.

10. The socket in which a precious stone is set.

—"Upon the samys bonet tene [ten] *settis*, in every *set* four dyomontis, on the ta syd one rubie and one tabillydymont with xxiii *settis* of perle in every *set* four perle," &c. Inventories, A. 1541, p. 67.

—"Tene [ten] plain dyamontis in *settis* of gold, xviii. *settis* of perle, & thrie in every *set*, and nyne *set* lang, and four in every *set*." Ibid. p. 67, 68.

- [11. The proper or usual method of doing work; also, the nature or requirement of the material worked; as, "I hae na got the *set* o't yet," West of S.]

12. The fixed quantity of any article regularly supplied; as, ["Ye're a half-pint short o' yer *set* this time," S.]

A.-S. *saet-an*, *set-an*, statuere, constituere, Teut. *sett-en*, Germ. *setz-en*; whence *ghaet*, *gesetz*, lex, constitutio; Alem. *kesszidu*, institutione, Kero ap. Schilt.

13. The *set* of a borough, its particular constitution, or the form of its administration, according to charter, including the number of magistrates and counsellors, the mode of election, &c., S.

"At last, Charles I. in 1633, established and confirmed all the grants of his royal predecessors, in favour of the borough; and the *set*, or form of its government, was ratified by the convention of boroughs, in

1706." P. Elgyn, Moray, Statist. Acc., v. 3. This term seems especially to respect the mode of managing elections.

"The *sets* are essentially a description of the established forms of procedure at the annual elections, and a recognition of the parties entitled to participate therein."—"The records of the Convention are not extant prior to 1552; but, according to Wight,—the Convention in that year established a *set* or uniform mode of election to be observed in all the Boroughs, of Scotland." Mr. Burne's Addr. Conv. of Boroughs, Edin. Nov. 23, 1824. Dunl. Advert. Nov. 25.

[14. The form, shape, or position, given to an article; as, "That thing 'll no keep the *set*," Clydes.]

SET, SETT, *conj.* Though, although.

And *set* tyl this I gawe my wylle,
My wyt I kene swa skant thare-tylle,
That I dowte sare thaimie tyl offende.

Wyntown, l. Prol. 33.

Thocht all war heyr the schippis of braid Bertane,
Part suld we los, *set* fourtoun had it suorn;
The best wer man in se is wa befor.

Wallace, ix. 83, MS.

Sic plesand worles carpand he has forth brocht,
Set his mynd troublit mony greuous thoct.

Doug. Virgil, 19, 28.

Seren. mentions Sw. *oansett* as used in the same sense. A.-S. *set* is expl. *ideo*, *idcirco*. This particle is most probably the imperat. of the *v.*, like *suppose*.

[SET-AFF, *s.* Outfit, outfitting, Clydes.]

[SET-BY, *s.* A substitute, a *put-by*; as, "It's no a dinner, but just a *set-by*," S.]

SET-DOWN, *s.* An unexpected, overwhelming reply; a rebuff, S.

[SET-GEAR, *s.* Money placed at interest, Niths.]

[SET-IN, *adj.* Lasting for a considerable time; as, "It's a real *set-in* frost noo," Banffs., Clydes.]

[SET-LIKE, *adj.* Stunted in growth, *ibid.*]

SETS, *s. pl.* Corn put up in small stacks, Loth.

Isl. *sate*, Su.-G. *saata*, cumulus foeni; from *saett-a*, to place.

SET-STANE, *s.* A hone, or stone with a smooth surface, used for *setting*, or giving an edge to, a razor or other sharp instrument, S.; often simply *Set*, Roxb.

He—stole his scalping whittle's *set-stane*.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 166.

SETTER, *s.* 1. One who gives a lease of heritable property to another, S.

"It sall nocht turne the *settare* nor the takare to preiudice any maner of way for the tynsale of the said landis," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 244.

2. One who lets out any thing to another for hire; as, a *horse-setter*, a horse-hirer, S.

"He was—a *setter* of tacks to his sons and good sons, to the prejudice of the church." Baillie's Lett., i. 137.

VOL. IV.

[SETTIN', *s.* The act, power, or right, of giving on lease; as, "Nae doot he has the *settin* o' the lan'," S.]

[SETTIN', SETTING, *part. adj.* 1. Becoming mature; as, "The lad's noo a *settin'* chiel," Clydes.]

2. Becoming, graceful; *She's a setting lass*, she has a natural gracefulness of manner, that makes her look to advantage.

The ither too was a right *setting* lass,
Though forthersome.—

Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

—Says she, that lad was a' ber care,
That was so *setting* with his yellow hair.

Ross's Helenore, p. 50.

[SETT-ON, *adj.* Incumbent; a *sett-on* rufe, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 1384.]

[SET-UP, *adj.* Affected, prim, nice, S.]

SETE, *s.* Legal prosecution.

"The said David allegiand at the said landis of Logycarroch belangit him be renone of *Sete* and forfait be the said Andro.—The said David allegis that he has lettres of tak of the said landis maid to him be lauchful process & forfaitour led apone the said Andro," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 41.

This term, as it is nearly synon., has a common origin with *Soit*, *soyt*; L. B. *sec-ta*, from *sequor*. It seems indeed to be the old law term only a little varied. *Secta*, jus persequendi aliquem in judicio de re aliqua, maxime de criminali; Du Cange. The word *sect-a* appears sometimes in the form of *set-a* and *setl-a*, although in another of its significations.

SETER, SEATER, *s.* A local name in Shetl. V. the term *STER*.

SETH, *s.* The Coalfish. V. SEATH.

[To SETH, *v. a.* and *n.* To seethe, boil, Barbour, xx. 571.]

SETHILL, *s.* A disease affecting sheep in one of the sides, which makes them lean all to one side in walking, S.B.

A.-S. *sid-adl* is expl. *lateris dolor*, *pleuriticus*. But perhaps the S.B. term is merely a corr. of *side-ill*.

[SETIS, *s. pl.* Traps, snares for game, Barbour, iii. 479. V. SET, *v.* 4 s.]

SET-ON, *part. adj.* A term applied to what is singed or slightly burned in the pot or pan; as, to broth when it bears the marks of the *Bishop's foot*; also, *settin-on*, Teviotd.

SETT, *pret.* Ruled.

Tuo yere, he *sett* that land,
His lawes made he cri.

Sir Tristrem, p. 50.

A.-S. *sett-an*, *disponere*, occurs in a sense pretty similar. *Sette thar to landes and rentes*; Disposuit insuper terras et redditus; Chron. Sax. 240, 13.

SETTE, *part. pa.* Disposed. V. SET, *id.*

Z

SETTE GEAR. "Money placed at interest,"
Nithsd.

We'll sell a' our corn, Carlin,
We'll sell a' our bear,
An' we'll send to our ain Lord
A' our sette gear.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 138.

It is expl. as in the definition, in a Note by the editor. In Hogg's Ed. it is *Settle-gear*.

[**SETTIRDAY**, *s.* Saturday, Barbour, xi. 352.]

[**SETTERDAYIS-SLOP**, *s.* A gap ordained to be left in the cruives for catching salmon in fresh waters, which had to be kept open from Saturday after Vespers till Monday after sunrise, Acts, James I.]

SETTERTOUN, *s.* A term occurring in an Act of Ja. VI respecting Orkney and Zetland.

—"Foir copland, settertoun, anstercoip," &c. A. 1612. V. ROICH.

SETTING, *s.* A weight in Orkney, containing 24 marks.

"*Imprimis*, 24 marks makis ane setting." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplath*.

"24 merks make 1 setting, nearly equal to 1 stone 5 lb. Dutch." P. Cross., Orkn. Statist. Acc., vii. 477.

"*Setten*, the same with a *Leish pound*.—Six *setten* makes a Meel." MS. Explic. of Norish words.

Although *Setting* is synon. with *Lispud*; the former term, I am informed, is most commonly used in Orkney, and the latter in Shetland.

SETTING-DOG, *s.* A spaniel, S.; *setter*, E.

* To **SETTLE** a minister, *v. a.* To fix him in a particular charge, S.; synon. to *Place*.

"In some cases the Presbytery having refused to induct or settle, as they call it, the person presented by the patron, it has been found necessary to appeal to the General Assembly." Boswell's Life of Johnson, ii. 244.

In the same sense, a congregation is said to get a settlement, when the Pastor is introduced to the discharge of the pastoral office among them, S.

SETTLE, *s.* A kind of seat. V. LANG-SETTLE.

SETTLE-GEAR, *s.* [Same with *Sette-Gear*.]

—We'll send to Lord Nithsdale
A' our sette gear.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 36.

A.-S. *setl*, *setel*, sedes, sella.

SETTLIN, *s.* Such a beating as brings one into a state of submission, S.

"To get a settlin, to be frighted into quietness;" GL Shirrefs.

SETTLINS, *s. pl.* The dregs of beer, S.

"Them that seldom brew, are pleas'd wi' settlins;" S. Prov. *Settling* is used in this sense in E.

SETTREL, **SETTEREL**, *adj.* Thick-set, dwarfish, S. B.

"The second chiel was a thick, settrel, swown pallach." Journal from London, p. 2.

From A.-S. *setl-an*, Su.-G. *saett-a*, to place, to fix. We say that one is set in his growth, when it is supposed that he will not grow any taller, S.

SETTREL, *s. pl.* Young sprouts plucked in spring from coleworts planted in the beginning of winter, Stirlings.

A diminutive from E. *set*, a plant or shoot laid in the ground.

SETTRIN, **SET RENT**, *s.* A certain portion allotted to a servant or cottager, when working to his master; consisting of different kinds of food, as porridge, broth, and bread, Ang., Perth.

More is generally allowed than one person can eat; but whatever the labourer leaves, he has a right to carry home to his own family. The vessel appropriated to this use is called the *settrin cap*. The phrases, *settrin bread*, *settrin meal*, &c., are also used.

This is a corr. of *set rent*. "We say Scot., He lives upon his purchase, as well as others on their set rent, Prov." Rudd. vo. *Purche*. V. also Kelly, p. 392.

"Now I think the very annuity and casualties of the cross of Christ,—and these comforts that accompany it, better than the world's set-rent." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 6.

SEUCH, **SEWCH**, *s.* 1. A furrow, a small ditch, S.

In the meyn tyme Eneas with ane pleuch
The ciete circulit, and markit be ane seuch.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 11.

It is now written *sheugh*. V. SHARN.

2. A fosse connected with a rampart, a ditch surrounding a fortification.

"Perceaving that that labor did butt small profite, he cawait shute at the town wall the 17.—Bot the grounds within were so weil fortified with rampers and deepe seuches, that they durst not mak assault." Hist. James the Sext., p. 155.

3. A gulf.

As we approachit neir the hillis heid,
Ane terribill seuch birnand in flammis reid
Abhominabill, and how as hell to see,
All full of brinstane, pick, and bulling leid,—
I saw.

Palace of Honour, iii. 4.

Seugh, A. Bor., a wet ditch; E. *sough*, a subterraneous drain; not from Fr. *sous*, as Johnson derives it, but as allied to Teut. *soye*, *souwe*, cloaca, Isl. *sag-r*, Sw. *sog*, colluvies, ductus aquae fluentis. Perhaps Lat. *sulc-us*, is from the same origin.

To **SEUCH**, *v. a.* 1. To cut, to divide.

Thay seuch the fludis, that souchand quhare thay fare
In sunder slidis.—

Doug. Virgil, 132, 17.

Lat. *sulc-are*. V. the *s*.

2. To plant by laying in a furrow. Thus the phrase, *sheughing kail*, occurs in an old Jacobite song. V. SHEUCH, *v*.

SEUERALE, *adj.* Applied to landed property as possessed distinct from that of others, or as contrasted with a common.

—"Charging to tak an inquisicioun—qubethir the said land—has bene broukit & joyait be the saide Johne of Carmichell & his forbearis in tymes bigane, outhir in ering & sawing, or in pasture, as propirte & *seuerale* til him;—or gife the samyn landis war common pasture bathe to the said Johne & James, & bathe thair gudis commonly pasturit." Act. Audit. A., 1473, p. 27.

SEUERALE, s. In *seuerale*, in distinct possession.

"The actionne—anent the etin & distroying of certane corne—vppone the landis of Wistounne pertening to him in *seuerale* & propirte," &c. Ibid., p. 26, 27.

This phrase occurs in the same sense in O.E.

More profit is quieter found

Where pastures in *several* be.

Tusser's Husbandry.

L.B. *seuerale*-is. Et praedictas 40 acras terras praedictas *seuerales*. Monast. Anglican., T. ii. p. 509.

Separalis is used in the same sense. In *separali*, Fleta lib. 2. c. 54, § 15.

SEUIN STERNES. The Pleiades, S.

The Pleuch, and the poles, the planetis began,
The Son, the *seuin sternes*, and the Charlie wane.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, b. 2.

SEVEN SENSES. A phrase used to denote one's wits; as, "Ye've fley'd me out o' my *seven senses*," You have frightened me out of all the wits I ever possessed, S.

The French, who are usually charged with a propensity to rhodomontade, are, in this instance, more moderate than we ourselves are. For they content themselves with five. *J'y mettray tous mes cinq sens*, "I will employ my best endeavours in the matter;" Cotgr.

Could it be meant to denote all our mental powers, as alluding to a number in all ages viewed as expressive of perfection; especially as, during the prevalence of Popery, so many things, connected with religion, were expressed by this number, as the seven sacraments, the seven deadly sins, the seven canonical hours, &c.?

[**SEVEN-SHIFT.** A plan of rotation of crops extending over seven years; as, two crops of grass, two of oats after grass, a green crop, a cereal crop, and grass seeds, S.]

[**SEVINTENE, adj.** Seventeen, Barbour, xiii. 645.]

SEW, pret. v. Sowed, Doug. V. SKAIL, v. 3.

SEWAN BELL. Prob., the recollection bell.

For and I flyt, sum sege for schame suld sink,—

Roches suld ryve, the warld suld hald nae gripis;

So loud of cair the *sewan bell* suld clink.

Dunbar, Chron. S. P., i. 351.

Perhaps this name might be given to the bell rung to call the monks to their devotions, q. the recollection-bell, Fr. *souven-ir*, to remember.

SEWANE, s. "Seems to signify some drug or medical composition," Rudd. "Some kind of confection or sweet-meat," Sibb.

—Triakil, droggis, or electuary,

Scropys, *sewane*, succure, and synamome.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 401, 40.

Qu. *sabine*, S. *savin*, a plant to which powerful effects are still vulgarly ascribed?

SEWANS, s. pl. Expl. sowens, by Mr. Pinkerton, as occurring Houlate, iii. 6. But in MS. it is *sewaris*, i.e., sewers, officers who serve up a feast.

Many saucourous sawce with *sewaris* be send.

[**SEWARA, s.** A kind of cravat, Banffs.]

SEWIS, s. pl. Places where herons breed. V. HERONE SEW.

SEWSTER, s. A sempstress, S.

O. E. "*Sewstar* or *Sowstar*. Sutrix." Prompt. Parv.

SEX, adj. Six.

Than Canatulmel *sex* yhere wes

—Oure the Psychtis Kyng regnand.

Wyntown, v. 2. 805.

Alem. Isl. Su.-G. Dan. Lat. id. Hence *sext*, sixth, *sexten*, sixteen, *sixteenth*, *sextly*, sixty. V. SAX.

[**SEX-SUM.** Six in all, Barbour, vi. 231.]

[**SEXTY, SEXTY, adj.** Sixty, Ibid., vi. 31, xix. 35.]

SEXTERNE, s. A measure anciently used in S.

"The ald boll first maid be king David contenit a *sexterne*, the *sexterne* contenit xij gallonis of the ald met," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1422, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 12, c. 22.

L. B. *sextar-ius*, *sextar-ium*, mensura liquidorum et aridorum; Du Cange. This measure varied greatly, as used in different countries.

SEY, s. The Coal-fish. V. SYE.

SEY, s. 1. The *sey* of a gown or shift is the opening in which the sleeve is inserted, S.

2. In the dissection of an ox or cow, the back bone being cut up, the one side is called the *fore-sey*, the other the *back-sey*. The latter is the sirloin.

"'He's a shabby body the laird o' Monkbarns,' said Mrs. Heukbane, 'He'll make as muckle about buying a fore quarter o' lamb in August, as about a *backsey* o' beef.'" Antiquary, i. 320.

"The proper pieces of beef for roasting are the *fore-sey* and sirloin." Receipts in Cookery, p. 36.

His squeamish stomach loaths the savoury *sey*,

And nought but liquids now can find their way.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 95.

Great tables ne'er engag'd my wishes,

When crowded with o'er many dishes;

A healthfu' stomach sharply set,

Prefers a *back-sey* piping het.

Ibid. ii. 363.

Isl. *seya* is rendered portiuncula, particula, and applied to the division of the body of a man; Verel.

SEY, s. A kind of woollen cloth, formerly made by families for their own use, S. O.E. id. *say*, E.

And ye's get a green *sey* apron,

And waistcoat of the London brown.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 50.

—"To provyde tua boyes to be bound prentises for seven yreis to learne all sortes of working cloth or *seyes*, spinning, weaving, waaking, litting, dressing," &c. Acts. Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 392.

"Wool, was then, for the first time in Scotland, manufactured by machinery into *seys*, serges, plaidens, and other coarse clotha." Thom's Hist. Aberd., ii. 151. Palsgrave renders "*saye*, clothe," by Fr. serge; B. iii. F. 60, b.

The learned Dr. Ledwich says that *sack* is an original Teutonic word, which "the Greeks and Romans changed in *sagum* and the French into *sagia*, *saium*, and *saia*." Antiq. of Ireland, p. 261.

Fraunces renders "*Say*, cloth" by Lat. "*Sagum*." Prompt. Parv.

Fr. *sayete*, "the stuffe say;" Cotgr. Skinner derives it from Fr. *saye*, Ital. *saiio*, Hisp. *sayo*, a long-skirted jacket, a military coat; all from Lat. *say-um*, id. because, he says, such cloth was proper for this purpose.

SEY, s. The sea.

Anone al most ye wend to *sey* in fere.
Doug. Virgil, 44, 34.

SEY-FAIR, adj. Properly, carried by sea; but used to denote what strictly pertains to the sea-faring line.

In an action before the Admiralty court against some merchants of Hamburg for exporting a few bolls of wheat from Scotland, "it was allegit be Maister Johanne Spens, prolocutor for the merchants of Hamburg, that the said Admiral, nor his deputes, wer na juges competent in the said matter, because it was na *sey fair* matter." Acts Sederunt, 16 January, 1534.

SEY, s. A shallow tub. V. SAY.

To SEY, v. a. To strain any liquid, in order to its purification, by making it to pass through a fine searce, S.

This *v.* is mentioned by Palsgrave. "I *sey* mylke, or clense, Je coulle du laict. This terme is to [too] moche northerne." B. iii. F. 361, a.

Lancash. "Sye, to put milk, &c. thro' a sieve." GL. Bobbins.

The O.E. *v.* "*Syn-yn* or clensyn licoure, Colo," (Prompt. Parv.) must have had a common Origin; although in form it varies more from the cognate terms in the other northern languages.

SEY-DISH, s. The searce used for straining milk, S.

Sigk-clout occurs in the same sense in a copy of *Tak your auld cloak*, &c., in the E. idiom, Percy's Reliques, I. 149.

Sometime it was of cloth in graine,
'Tis now but a *sigk-clout* as you may see.

Isl. *sy-a*, percolare; A.-S. *se-on*, *ge-se-an*, Germ. *sey-en*, Belg. *seigh-en*, *sijgh-en*, Dan. *si-er*, id.

To SEY, v. a. To assay, to try. V. SAY, v.

SEY, SAY, s. 1. A trial, [a small portion as a sample or test; also, a taste], the act of tasting.

He and the Eyll bathe to the Queyn thai went
Rasawyt hyr fayr, and brocht hyr till a tent;
To dyner bownyt als gudly as thai can,
And serwit was with many likly man.
God purwyance the Queyn had with hyr wrocht,
A *say* scho tuk off all thing that thai brocht.
Wallace persawyt, and said, We haiff no dreid;

I can nocht trow ladyis wald do sic deid,
To poyson men, for all Ingland to wyn.
Wallace, viii. 1271, MS.

Sey, Ed. Perth.

i.e., "The Queen herself tasted of all the food she had brought with her, that the Scots might be assured she had no design to poison them." It is absurdly rendered in editions;

An *assay* she took of all that *gud* her thought.

2. An endeavour, an attempt, of any kind.
I sall mak a sey to do it, S.

SEY-PIECE, SAY-PIECE, s. A piece of work performed by a craftsman, as a proof of his skill in any particular art.

Sure Nature herried mony a tree,
For sprains and bonny spats to thee;
Nae mair the rainbow can impart
Sic glowing ferlies o' her art;
Whase pencil wrought its freaks at will
On thee, the *sey-piece* o' her skill.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 35.

SEY-SHOT, s. An opportunity given, in play, of regaining all that one has lost, Fife.

SEYAL, s. "A trial;" GL. Picken, S.O.

To SEY, v. a. To see; the pron. of Ettr.
For.; [part. pa. *seyn*.]

[SEYING, s. Sight, Barbour, xvii. 88.]

SEYD, s. A sewer, a passage for water, Aug.
Tent. *sode*, *canalis*, *cloaca*; Su.-G. *saud*, a well.

To SEYG, v. n. To sink or fall down. V. SEG.

[To SEYK, v. a. To seek; Barbour, x. 453.]

[SEYLE, s. Good, goodness, Barbour, i. 303. A.-S. *sæl*, a good time.]

SEYME, s. The work at which a woman sews, S.

—"Ane change—from threid, *seyme*, and neidil, to danse at the feidil; from blushing to heir of marriage, to lauching to heir of loue." Nicol Burne, F. 189, a. b. V. SEAM.

[SEYMLY, adj. Comely, well-favoured, Gawan and Gol., ii. 17. V. under SEYNITY.]

To SEYN, v. a. To consecrate. V. SYND.

[SEYN, part. pa. Seen, Barbour, vi. 21.]

[To SEYND, v. a. To send, Ibid., iii. 748.]

SEYNDILL, SEINDLE, SINDILL, SENDYLL, adv. Seldom; pron. *sindle*, Loth. *senil*, S. O. *seenil*, S. B.

Thairfor, gude folkes, be exampil we se,
That there is nane thus, of the friends thre,
To ony man that may do gude, bot ane;
Almos deid that it be *seindle* tane.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 48.

"Sendyll ar men of gret glutonie sene haue lang dayis or agit with proces of yeris." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 4.

Thairrowt he is bot *seyn* till sene.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 155.

i.e., he is seldom sene abroad.

Auld fayis ar *sindill* faythful freyndis found.

Mailland Poems, p. 162.

Though that she fantless was maun be allow'd;
But travell'd women ar but *synle* trow'd.

Ross's Helenore, p. 98.

"Them that *secul* rides times their spurs;" S. Prov.
"A gentle horse should be *seindle* spurred;" S. Prov.

For now a groat was a' my stock,

'Twad *senil* e'er be mair.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 64.

Sibb. says that this is a "perversion of Teut. and Sax. *selden*, raro." But it is evidently from a quite different origin; Su.-G. *saen*; *saender*, singulus; *en i saender*, singuli; *sin*, unus, singularis. Ihre marks the affinity between *sin* and Lat. *singulus*. Su.-G. *sinung*, signifies singular; *sinaledes*, *sinalund*, every one in his own way, as opposed to those who act conjunctly; *quisque suo modo*. In one instance I find *single* used for *seindle* in a prov. phrase. It appears as the *adj.*

"*Single* vae maketh pleasures the more agreeable."

Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 863.

TO SEYNE, v. a. To see; [part. pa. *seyn*, seen.]

Wallace, scho said, that full worthy has beyne;

Than wepyt scho, that peté was to *seyne*.

Wallace, ii. 333, MS.

As *seyne* for *se, bene* for *be, sayne* for *say*. It seems doubtful whether this idiom was formed from the A.-S. infin. or from the 3 pers. pl. pres. indic. In O. E. we find not only, *they saien* or *seyne*, but *I saien*. *Seyn* they, they say; Ploughman's Crede.

SEYNE, s. A sinew.

Wallace, with that, at hys lychtyn, him drew,
Apon the crag with his suerd has him tayne,
Throw brayne and *seyne* in sondyr straik the bane.

Wallace, ii. 400, MS.

A. Su.-G. *senā*, Germ. *sene*, id. V. SENON.

SEYNITY. [An errat. for *Seymly*, fair, comely, well-favoured.]

He hard ane hugill blast brym, and ane loud blaw,
As the *seynity* sone silit to the rest.

In Edit. 1508 it is *seynily*, which seems the true reading from Fr. *signal*, Ital. *segnale*, a signal. *Silit* may signify *given*, from A.-S. *syll-an*, dare, i.e., he heard the loud sound of a bugle horn given hastily, from without, as a signal to those who were within the castle.

SEYRICHT, s. The name of a book mentioned in Aberd. Reg.—"Tua buikis, viz. ane almanack, & ane callit the *Seyricht*." A. 1551, V. 21.

Belg. *zeerecht*, marine laws.

[TO SEYSS; v. a. To seize, Barbour, ix. 530.]

SEYSTER, s. An incongruous mixture of edibles, Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Soss*.

TO SEYSTER, v. a. To mix in an incongruous mode, *ibid*.

Teut. *sauss-en*, condire. Or shall we view it as allied to Isl. *seydala*, coctio, from *seyd-a*, decoquere diutius? A.-S. *seaw*, succus, liquor, is apparently from the cognate *v. seath-an*, to boil, E. *to seethe*.

This district, however, having belonged to the king-

dom of Strathclyde, the word may be deduced from C.B. *saig*, a mess, *seig-iaw*, to mess.

SH. For words not found printed in this form, V. SCH.

SHA, SHAW, interj. The term of incitement used to a dog when called to give chase to any other animal, Gall.

"*Sha*, what is said to a dog, when ordered to hunt; *Sha awa*, run, you dog!" Gall. Encycl.

It has been conjectured that this has originated from Fr. *chat*, the cat; as if the naming of puss were a warrant for the dog to give chase.

Teut. *schoi-en*, fugere, defugere; C. B. *yagog-i*, to stir, to move; or perhaps rather from anc. Goth. *skaa*, insectari. V. Ihre, vo. *Skaada*, videre.

[SHAA, s. A mark, Shetl.]

To SHAB, v. a. "To smuggle, to send any thing away privately;" Gall. Encycl.

They *shab'd* pur Tamous aff to hell
Wi' nimble feet.

Ibid., p. 347.

As smuggling conveys the idea of acting under a covert, this term is probably allied to O. Teut. *schabbe*, *schobbe*, operculum, tegmen. Germ. *schaub*, palla, stola muliebris (which Wachter derives from Gr. *σκέω*, tego); Belg. *schabbetje*, "an old threadbare cloak, or cote," Sewel; Su.-G. *skoefwe*, tegmen.

SHABLE, SHABBLE, s. 1. A crooked sword, or hanger.

"A sea-captain offered to strike off my head with a *shable*." Colvil, Introd. to Mock Poem, p. 8.

"Even the church-yard on a Sunday was sometimes the scene of action, where two hostile lairds, with their respective adherents, rushed upon one another with their durks and their *shabbles*." P. Strathdon, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xiii. 184.

Su.-G. Dan. Belg. *sabel*, Germ. *säbel*, Fenn. *sabeli*, a crooked sword, a scymitar. Wachter derives the term from Arab. *seif*, a sword, properly of the falchion kind.

"Garnock having, at a committee of Council, railed at General Dalziel, calling him a Muscovia beast, who used to roast men, the General in a passion struck him with the pomel of his *shable* on the face, till the blood sprung." Fountainhall, i. 159.

Sir Thomas Urquhart gives the term in its proper form.

"Yet at their pleasure was he compleatly armed cap-a-pe, and mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdom, and a good slashing *sable* by his side." Rabelais, B. I., p. 186. In the original, *bracquemart*. In the Errata, however, prefixed to vol. ii. he refers to this as a mistake. P. 186, for *sable*, r. *shable*.

This is an O. E. word. Skinner gives *sable* as signifying, ensis Sarmaticus, without mentioning *sabre*. Phillips gives both, as equally signifying "a kind of simetar, hanger, or broad sword."

2. It is now generally used to denote an old rusty sword; *Ane auld shable*, S.

3. Any little person or thing, Strathmore.

To SHACH, v. a. To shape or form any thing in an oblique way, to distort; pret. *shacht*; part. pa. id., also *beslacht*, S.

There are many cognates in the other Northern languages. Isl. *skag-a*, to decline, to bend, to turn out of the way; deflectere, G. Andr.; *skaga*, a pro-

montory which stretches obliquely; *skack-ur*, *skackr*, obliquus, impar, inequalia habens opposita latera; *skack*, obliquitas, duarum ejusdem rei laterum inequalitas, Landnamab. Gl.

These words are formed from Isl. *ska*, an inseparable particle, corresponding to Lat. *dis*, and denoting disjunction. Hence also Su.-G. *ligga skafottes*, divaricata crura alterius capiti obvertere, *lhre*; to lie heads and *thraws*, S.; *skack-a*, to set asunder; *skack-a*, to divide, to break off; Isl. *skaegetland*, one who has unequal teeth, q. whose teeth are *shack*, or *shackell*. To the same fountain must we trace Isl. *skeif-r*, Dan. *skaev*, Germ. *schief*, E. *skew*, and *askew*, oblique.

Norv. *skak*, askew, whence *skiaekke*, having a distorted mouth, *skiaekkin*, distorted. The root seems to be *skaa*, distorted, the same with Isl. *ska*.

SHACH-END of a web. The fag-end, where the cloth becomes inferior in quality, in consequence of the materials growing scanty, or of the best being used first, S. B. V. preceding word.

To SHACHLE, v. a. and n. 1. Touse anything so as to distort it from its proper shape or direction, S. *He has shachlit aw his schoon*, he has put his shoes quite out of shape. Hence *Shachlin*, unsteady, infirm, S.

2. To shuffle in walking, S. *shochle*, Loth.

"Had you such a shoe on every foot, you would *shochel*;" S. Prov. "A scornful return of a woman to a fellow that calls her *she*, and not by her name." Kelly, p. 142. *She* (S. *echo*) is pron. in the same manner as *shoe*.

SHACHLE, s. 1. Any instrument or machine that is worn out, S. B.

2. *Shachle*, "a weak animal, all *shachled* or *shaken*;" Gall. Enc.

3. A feeble, diminutive, half-distorted person, Dumfr. In the part. the vowel *o* is used, *ibid*. V. **SHOCHLED**.

SHACHLED, part. adj. 1. Distorted, twisted; as, *Shachled fut*, distorted feet, S.

"Ye shape shoos by your ain *shachled* feet;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 86.

I spier'd for my cousin, fu' couthy and sweet,—
And how her new shoos fit her auld *shackl't* feet.

Burns, iv. 250.

Leg. *shackl't*.

Teut. *schahl*, *schehl*, obliquus. V. **SHACH**.

Perhaps the provincial E. v. *Shale* may be viewed as allied. "To *Shale* (proper to the feet) in with the heels, and out with the toes;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 336.

2. [Worn out, discarded, cast away; as in the phrase, *Shachled schoon* or *shoes*], metaph. applied to a female that has been deserted by her lover, or thrown aside like a pair of old shoes, S.

"Colonel Douglas Ashton—heard the Marquis of A——say,—that his kinsman had made a better arrangement for himself,—and that Bucklaw was welcome to the wearing of Ravenswood's *shaughled shoes*." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 9, 10.

[To **SHACK**, v. a. and n. To shake, to cause to shake, S. V. **SHAK**.]

[**SHACK**, s. A shake, a wrestle, S.]

[**SHACK-A-FA**, s. A wrestling match, Clydes., Banffs.]

SHACKLE-BANE, s. 1. The wrist, S. improperly written *shekel bane*.

He gowls to be sa disappointed,
And drugs, till he has maist disjointed
His *shekel bane*.—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 495.

Contrive na we, your *shakle bane*
Will mak but little streik.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 35.

q. the bone on which shackles are fixed. A. Bor. *shackle of the arm*, id.

2. Used, perhaps ludicrously, to denote the pastern of a horse.

"An' the quick sands get a grip an yor nagg's *shakle bene*,—heel wumble down the bourn; and whar au [are?] ye then?" Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 61.

SHAFT, s. A handle; as a *whip-shaft*, the handle of a whip, S.

Su.-G. *skift*, Isl. *skapt*, manubrium.

[**SHAFTS**, s. pl. The jaws, Shetl.; pron. *chafts* in South and West of S.]

SHAFTS, s. A kind of woollen cloth, Aberd.

"Clothes manufactured from the above wool,—three quarters to yard broad seys, sarges, *shafts*, plaidings, baizes, linsey-woolseys, jemmies, and stripped apron stuffs." Statist. Acc. (Aberd.) xix. 208.

SHAG, s. 1. The refuse of barley, or that which is not properly filled, generally given to horses or cattle, S. *dichtings*, synon.

"Mr. Robert Meiklejohn, brewer, Alloa, sowed a quantity of *shag*, from English barley, crop 1820, being the skimmings of his malt cisterns." Edin. Cal. Mercury, 9th Dec. 1822.

2. The term is sometimes applied to the refuse of oats, Strathmore.

"Oats have about ten times the quantity of *shag* they had last year." Caled. Merc., Nov. 13, 1823.

As, in thrashing, the beards are not so easily separated from this kind of corn, as that which is fully ripened, it may have received its name from this circumstance; from Su.-G. *skaeegg*, hair in general, hence applied to the beard; Isl. *skegg*, Dan. *skiaegg*, id. A.-S. *scceage*, coma.

[**SHAG**, s. Same as **SEGG**, q. v., Banffs.]

[To **SHAGGLE**, v. a. To corrode a substance by gnawing it, to gnaw, Shetl. Dan. *sagle*, to slaver.]

[To **SHAGL**, v. a. To cut raggedly, as with a blunt instrument, *ibid*. Isl. *seigl*, tough, *sagla*, to cut badly.]

[**SHAIR**, s. A chair, *ibid*.]

[To SHAIR, *v. a.* To rub one body against another, to grate, to grind; as, "To shair the teeth," *ibid.*]

SHAIRN, *s.* The dung of cattle. V. SHARN.

[SHAIVLE, *s.* Distortion, Banffs.]

[To SHAIVLE, *v. a.* To distort, to become distorted, *ibid.* V. SHAVEL.]

[SHAWLE-MOO'T, *adj.* Having the mouth distorted, *ibid.*]

To SHAK, SHAKE, *v. a.* [1. To shake, wrestle. V. SHACK.]

2. To reduce, emaciate; one is said to be *sair shaken*, when much emaciated by disease or long confinement, S.

To SHAK *one's crap*. To speak loudly and vehemently, to give vent to one's ill humour, S.B.

Afore ye lat him get o'er meikle time
To *schak his crap*, and scauld you for the quean,
Be bauld enough to tell him a' your mind.
Shirrefs' Poems, p. 54.

This metaph. seems borrowed from the cackling of a fowl, when provoked.

To SHAK *a foot*. To dance, S.

—Sweeter far than any tongue can tell,
Was that first night I *shook a foot* wi' Nell.
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 97.

To SHAK *a fa' (fall)*, to grapple, to wrestle, S. V. FAW.

SHAK, SHAKE, *s.* 1. Emaciation, as described above; as, a *sair shake*, S.

[2. *He's nae great shakes*, not of good character S.]

SHAK-DOWN, SHAKE-DOWN, *s.* "A temporary bed made on the floor, when a house is crowded;" S. V. Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 173.

It is also used metaph.

They've taen him neist up in their arms,
And made his *shak-down* in the barns.
Allan o' Maut, Jamieson's Popul. Ball., li. 238.

"The same blanket which serves them for a mantle by day, is made a part of their bedding at night, which is generally spread upon the floor: this I think they call a *Shakedown*." *Burt's Letters*, i. 107.

SHAKE-RAG-LIKE, *adj.* Resembling a tattered-demon, South of S.

"'He was a *shake-rag-like* fellow,' he said, 'and he dared to say he had gypsy blood in his veins.'" *Guy Mannering*, ii. 77.

[SHALD, SHALL, SHALE, *adj.* Shallow, S.]

[SHALLOCH, *s.* A small shallow tin vessel, Banffs.]

SHALLOCHY, *adj.* Shallow. "*Shallochy Land*, land of a shallow nature;" *Gall. Enc.*

SHALE, *s.* A name given to alum ore, S.

[SHALER, *s.* 1. A shade of grey peculiar to the wool of Shetland sheep, Shetl.

2. Hoar frost, *ibid.*]

SHALL, *s.* The scale suspended from a balance for weighing, Aberd.

Teut. schale van de waeghe, lanx; *Belg. schal*, id. a

SHALL, *s.* 1. A shell, Aberd. Isl. and Su.-G. *skal*, testa.

[2. A shawl, Clydes.]

SHALLOCH, *adj.* Plentiful, abundant, Mearns. V. HAMMIT.

[SHALLOCH, *s.* V. under SHALD.]

[SHALMILLINS, *s. pl.* 1. Small pieces, Shetl. V. MOOL.

2. As an *adv.*, in small pieces, *ibid.*]

SHALT, *s.* A horse of the smallest size; *Shaltie*, dimin., Aberd.; the same with SHELTYE.

When near the town, he made a halt,
And lighted there, and left the *shalt*.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 29.

To SHAM, *v. a.* To strike, Loth.; as, *I'll sham your legs*.

To SHAMBLE, SHAMMEL, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To rack the limbs by striding too far; as, *You'll shamble yoursell*, pron. *shammil*, Ang.

2. To distort, to writhe; as, "He *shambled* his mou' at me," S.B.; synonym. *Shewel*, *Showl*.

3. To distort the face, to make a wry mouth, S. Hence *shamble-chafte*, wry mouth, distorted chops, S. B.

Compare you then to Thersites,
Wha for's ill-scrappit tongue,
An' *shamble-chafte*, got on his back
Puss wi' the nine tails hung.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 24.

V. SEMBYL.

[SHAMMEL-SHANKS, *s. pl.* Crooked legs; also applied to a person whose legs are crooked.]

SHAMMEL-SHANKIT, *adj.* Having crooked legs, Teviotd.

SHAMBO, SHAMBO-LEATHER, *s.* The leather called *shamoy*, S.

—No windy flourished flying feathers,
No sweet perniusted *shambo leathers*.
Watson's Coll., i. 23.

* SHAME, *s.* Often used in profane language as a substitute for the devil's name, as,

Shame care, S.B.; or in imprecation, as, *Shame on ye, Shame fu' ye*, i.e., befall you, S.; synon. with *Foul, Sorrow, Mischief, &c.*

When I think on this world's pelf,
And how little I hae o't to myself;
I sigh when I look on my threabare coat,
And *shame fu'* the gear and the baggie o't.

Herd's Coll., ii. 19.

Elsewhere blady.

It is a singular coincidence, that Su.-G. *Tage mig skammen*, should have a similar application; *Diabolus me auferat*. There, however, perhaps not very naturally views *skamm* in this acceptation, as contracted from Isl. *skiaeman*, maleficus, q. *scathman*. I would prefer considering it as a metaph. use of *skamm*, pudor; or as meant to point out the father of our shame.

[SHAME-REEL, or SHAMIT DANCE. In several counties of Scotland this was the name of the first dance after the celebration of a marriage. It was performed by the bride and best man, and the bridegroom and best maid. The bride's partner asked what was to be the "shame spring," and she commonly answered—"Through the world will I gang wi' the lad that loes me," which, on being communicated to the fiddlers, was struck up, and the dance went on somewhat punctiliously, while the guests looked on in silence, and greeted the close with applause. This dance was common in Forfarshire twenty years ago. The origin of the term is sufficiently obvious in the *shamefacedness* of the bride.]

SHAMLOCH, *s.* A cow that has not calved for two years; W. Loth. Gael. *simlach*, id.

SHAMS, *s. pl.* Legs. Fr. *jambes*, id.

SHAN, *adj.* 1. "Pitiful, silly, poor;" Gl. Rams.

Of umquhile John to lie or bann,
Shaws but ill will, and looks right *shan*.—
Ye're never rugget, *shan*, nor kittle,
But blyth and gabby.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 225, ii. 329.

2. *Shan* would seem to be used in Ayr., as signifying backward, averse.

An' tho' we stownlins eat, yet man
At theft an' robbing is na *shan*.
In ither kintries far awa
He thinks'n' nae harm to rob awa.

The Two Rats, Picken's Poems, i. 67.

This term may, however, be allied to C. B. *ysgan*, Armor. *agan*, light, inconsiderable; inconstant, wavering, vain, &c.; Lhuyd.

Allied perhaps to A.-S. *scande*, Teut. *schande*, ignominia, dedecus; Su.-G. *skand-a*, probro afficere.

Shan, shame-facedness, bashfulness; Linc. Gl. Grose.

SHAND, *adj.* The same with *Shan*, but apparently used in a stronger sense, as signifying worthless, South of S.

"I doubt Glossin will prove but *shand* after a', mistress," said Jabos, as he passed through the little

lobby beside the bar; 'but this is a gude half-crown ony way.'" *Guy Mannering*, ii. 187. "Base coin. Cant word." Gl. Antiquary.

To SHANE, *v. a.* To heal, to cure; properly used to denote the supposed effect of superstitious observances, Galloway.

It occurs in the account given of the magical rites used for recovering a cow that is considered as *elf-shot*.

"A burning peat is laid down on the threshold of the byre door;—if she walks quietly over the peat, she remains uncured; but if she first smell, then lets a spang over it with a billy [the act of bellowing], she is then *shaned*, cured." Gall. Enc., p. 210.

It is also mentioned under the word *Sinn*, to wash.

"Probably this and *shane*, that which breaks witchcraft, are one; red-hot irons are sometimes thrown into a churn, so that it may *get*, or that the cream therein may become butter; this is termed *shaning*." P. 427.

This is immediately a corr. of *S. Sane*, *v.* That *Synd*, or as here written *Sinn*, is a corr. of the same word, there seems to be little reason to doubt.

SHANG, *s.* A sort of luncheon; "*shang o' breed and cheese*, a piece,—a bite between meals;" Gall. Enc.

Isl. *stan*, signifies crusta, cortex.

SHANGAN, SHANJAN, SHANJIE, *s.* "A stick cleft at one end, for putting the tail of a dog in, by way of mischief, or to frighten him away;" Gl. Burns, S.

He'll clap a *shangan* on her tail. —
Burns, iii. 62.

And Gibbie skelp'd before the fae,
Like Colly wi' a *shangin*. —

Davidson's Seasons, p. 20.

It is pronounced *shangie*, Roxb. A letter is sometimes fastened by this means to the tail of a dog, who carries it to the place appointed, faster than it would go by post.

Gael. *seimnigh-am*, to couple, to yoke.

Perhaps originally the same with *Shangie*, *s. q.* a shackle. As denoting what is *cloven*, it may, however, be derived from the Isl. part. *ska*, signifying disjunction. V. SHACH. Hence,

To SHANGIE, *v. a.* To inclose in a cleft piece of wood, S.A.

A bridal haudin at the mill,
The watch were there resortin,
To *shangie* ilka lassie's tail. —

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 8.

SHANGIE, *s.* 1. A shackle that runs on the stake to which a cow is bound in the byre; hence also called *rin-shackle*, Fife. V. SHANGAN.

2. The chain by which dogs are coupled, Fife.

Hence, it has been supposed, the term *Collie-shangie*, *q.* "a quarrel between two dogs which are bound with the same chain, which must be the more violent as they cannot get away from each other."

It must be observed, that, in Fife the term is used in a general sense as denoting a chain. Perhaps *shangie* is merely a liquid modification of Fr. *chaine*, a chain.

SHANGIE, *adj.* Thin, meagre, S.

Gael. *seang*, small, slender, slender-waisted; *seang-aim*, to make slender or thin, to grow slender; Shaw.

SHANGINESS, s. The state of being slender, meagreness, S.

• **SHANK, s.** [1. A leg; the leg of a stocking, a stocking in the process of knitting, S.]

2. The handle; as, "the *shank* o' a spune;" [also, the prong of a knife or a fork that goes into the handle,] S.

3. The projecting point of a hill, S. V. Now.

"I heard a queer unearthly greet coming down the *shank*, and wizing ay nearer and nearer to the byre door." *Blackw. Mag.*, Nov. 1820, p. 201,

4. The pit or shaft that is sunk for reaching the coals, S. V. **SCHANK.**

From A.-S. *scenc-an*, to sink; or perhaps the E. word, as denoting a handle, is used metaph., in the same manner as *shaft* for a pit.

Nine score o' fathoms *shanks* down lead,
To let the hammerin' core in.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 265.

To **SHANK, v. a. and n.** 1. To sink a [shaft for water or for coal]; as, "to *shank* for coals," Clydes.

— "Three new coal-heughs were *shanked* in the Douray moor, and ever since there has been a great plenty of that necessary article." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 64.

[2. To fit with a prong or a handle; as, to *shank* a fork, West of S.]

3. To knit stockings, *ibid.*, Aberd.

4. To travel on foot; as, "I *shankit* every fit o' the road."

[5. To go, depart; also, to send, despatch; as, "I'll *shank* to bed noo," "Shank them to bed," S.]

To **SHANK aff, v. n.** To depart quickly, S. V. under **SCHANKS.**

To **SHANK aff, v. a.** 1. To send off without ceremony, S.

"They think they should be lookit after, and some say ye should baith be *shankit aff* till Edinburgh castle." *Antiquary*, iii. 146.

2. To set off smartly; to walk away, depart, or vanish quickly, S.

It's nae sae very lang sinsyne,
That I gaed *shankin aff* to shine
At kirk o' Deer.

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 37.

— Syne gied a fearfu' dreary croon,
An' *aff* for aye he *shanket*
Wi' Death that day.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 202.

To **SHANK one's self, awa, v. a.** To take one's self off quickly, S.

"Na, na, I am no a Roman," said Edie. 'Then *shank yoursel awa*' to the double folk, or single folk, that's the Episcopals or Presbyterians yonder." *Antiquary*, ii. 308.

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SHANKER, s. 1. A knitter of stockings, S.

"*Shanks, stockings. Shankers, the women who knit them;*" Gl. Sibb.

[2. A sinker of shafts; as, "a *well-shanker*, a *pit-shanker*," West of S.]

SHANKS, s. pl. Stockings. V. **SCHANK.**

SHANKS-NAIGIE, s. To ride on *Shanks Mare, Nag, or Nagg*, a low phrase, signifying to travel on foot, S. V. Gl. Shirr.

"No just sae far; I maun gang there on *Shanks-nagg*." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 22.

And ay until the day he died,
He rode on good *shanks nagg*.

Ritson's *S. Songs*, i. 182.

SHANKUM, s. A person, or beast, that has long small legs; Orkn. V. **SCHANK.**

SHANNACH, s. Commonly expl. a bone-fire; but properly one lighted on Hallow-eve, Perth; sometimes *shinicle*.

It is a corr. from Gael. *Samhnag*, or, as it is otherwise written, *Samh-in*, the great festival observed by the Celts at the beginning of winter. Dr. Smith, having spoken of *Bellane*, says:

"The other of these solemnities was held upon Hallow-eve, which, in Gaelic, still retains the name of *Samh-in*. The word signifies the fire of peace, or the time of kindling the fire for maintaining the peace. It was at that season that the Druids usually met in the most central places of every country, to adjust every dispute, and decide every controversy. On that occasion, all the fire in the country was extinguished on the preceding evening, in order to be supplied, the next day, by a portion of the holy fire which was kindled and consecrated by the Druids. Of this, no person who had infringed the peace, or was become obnoxious to any breach of law, or any failure in duty was to have any share, till he had first made all the reparation and submission which the Druids required of him. Whoever did not, with the most implicit obedience, agree to this, had the sentence of excommunication, more dreaded than death, immediately denounced against him. None were allowed to give him house or fire, or shew him the least office of humanity, under the penalty of incurring the same sentence."

"In many parts of Scotland, these Hallow-eve fires continue still to be kindled; and, in some places, should any family, through negligence, allow their fire to go out on that night, or on Whitsuntide, [Gael. *Be'il-tia*,] they may find a difficulty in getting a supply from their neighbours the next morning." Gaelic Antiquities, Hist. Druids, p. 31-33. V. HALLOW-EEN BLESS.

Similar rites were observed in Ireland. O'Halloran asserts that *Samhain* was the name given to the moon.

"This planet was undoubtedly worshipped by the name of *Samhain*; and as the feast of Bel, or the sun, was proclaimed by fires and other public rejoicings on May eve, so was that of *Samhain*, or the moon, the eve of November." Hist., i. 113.

"It was the custom on the eves of *Samhain* and Bel, or of November and May, for the priests to light up holy fires through the kingdom; all culinary fires whatever to be then extinguished, nor to be rekindled but by some of these new ones.—In that portion of the imperial domain taken from Munster, he [Tuathal] erected a magnificent temple called *Flachta*, sacred to the fire of *Samhain*, and to the *Sannothei*, or priests of

A 2

the moon. Here, on every eve of November, were the fires of *Samhain* lighted up, with great pomp and ceremony, the monarch, the Druids, and the chiefs of the kingdom attending.—It was deemed an act of the highest impiety to kindle the winter fires from any other: and for this favour the head of every house paid a scrabal, or threepence, tax, to the Arch-Druid of *Samhain*. In like manner, every May eve was the fire of *Bel* lighted up, in the temple of *Uisneach*." *Ibid.*, p. 221.

This writer fancies, that the worshippers of the moon "were called by both Greeks and Latins *Samnothei*, probably from the Irish *Samhain-Dia*; as being votaries of the goddess *Samhain*." *Ibid.*, p. 114. *Ir. samh* is the sun; also, the summer.

SHANNAGH, s. A word used in this form, "It is ill *shannagh* in you to do" this or that; i.e., It is ill your part, or it is ungrateful in you to do so.

Perhaps from *Ir. Gael. sean*, prosperity, happiness; q. "it cannot conduce to your happiness;" or allied to *seannach*, crafty, cunning, as equivalent to the phrase, "It is ill policy." *Isl. skan-a* signifies emendari, meliorari; q. "It will not make the matter better." *Su.-G. skoen* is rendered judicium.

[SHANTIE, s. A urinal, *Shetl.* V. **CHANTY.]**

[SHANTIL, adj. "A thing is said to be "*shantil*" when it is amissing, and supposed to be carried off by fairies; perhaps from the word *enchanted*, *Gl. Shetl.*]

SHAP, s. A shop, *Ettr. For.* Teut. *schap*, promptuarium. V. **CHAP.**

To SHAPE away, v. a. To drive away.

*Ane cursit fox lay hid in rox;—
Nane might him shape away.*

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 6.

Lord Hailes renders it, without any apparent reason, "cut off." It is certainly allied to *Germ. schieb-en, schupf-en*, to drive; Teut. *schuff-en*, id. Kilian.

SHAPINGS, s. pl. The small bits of cloth that are cut off with the scissors in *shaping* any piece of dress, *S.* [*Syn. collings, colls.*]

SHARD, s. A little despicable creature; used as a term of reproach. This term is often applied contemptuously to a child; generally to one that is puny or deformed, *Aberd.*; q. "a mere fragment."

Either a figurative use of *E. shard*, *A.-S. sceard*, a fragment; or allied to *Isl. skard-a*, minnere; *Su.-G. skard*, fractura; *Isl. skard*, laesio; whence *lidiskarti*, laesio membri; *Verel*.

To SHARE, v. a. To pour off the lighter parts of a liquid from the heavier, *Lanarks.*, *Ettr. For.*; the same with *Schire*, *v.*

To SHARE, v. n. Applied to liquids, when they separate in a vessel into two or more parts, *ib.*

SHARINS, s. pl. The useless or less valuable part of liquids, whether poured off or remaining in a vessel, *ibid.*

[SHARG, adj. Tiny, mean, lean, withered, *Perths.*]

SHARG, s. 1. A tiny, mischievous creature, *Kinross, Perths.*

2. Petulant, unnecessary expostulation, *ib.*

To SHARG, v. a. To tease; applied to language, *Shetl.*

SHARGAR, SHARGER, s. A lean person, a scrag; sometimes used to denote a weakly child, *S.*, also *shargan*.

At first I thought but little of the thing;
But mischief's mother's but like midge's wing.
I never dream'd things wad ha gane this length;
But we have e'en seen *shargars* gather strength,
That seven years have sitten in the flet,
And yet have bangsters on their boddom set.

Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

V. **PLAY-FEIR** and **WARYDRAGEL.**

[To SHARGAR, v. a. and n. 1. To stunt in growth; to grow or become stunted, *Banffs.*]

[SHARGART, adj. Stunted, *ibid.*]

SHARGIE, adj. Thin, shrivelled, *Ayrs.*

[SHARGIN, part. adj. Peevish, carping; as, a *shargin* body, *Shetl.*]

Ir. Gael. searg, dry, withered; *searg-am*, to wither, pine away, consume; (hence *Ir. searg*, "a worthless man or beast;" *O'Reilly*); *searganach*, dried up, withered.

[SHARLES, s. Charles, a name, *Shetl.*]

[SHARL-PIN, s. The pin that connects a hinge of a door, *ibid.*]

SHARN, SHEARN, SHAIRN, s. The dung of oxen or cows, *S. scarn*, *A. Bor.*

They turn'd me out, that's true enough,
To stand at city bar,
That I may clean up ilka sheugh,
Of a' the sharn and glaur.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 30.

Fuff play'd the priming—heels ower ither,
They fell in shairn.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 51.

A.-S. searn, *Fris. scharn*, *Dan. skarn*, dung.

[To SHARN, SHARNEY, v. a. To daub with the dung of oxen or cows, *S.*]

SHARNEY, SHARNY, adj. Bedaubed with cows' dung, *S.*

"Ye shine like the sunny side of a *sharney* weght;" i.e., an instrument for winnowing corn; *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 86. This is spoken in ridicule of those who appear fine.

SHARNEY-FAC'D, adj. Having the face befouled with cow-dung.

And there will be *Juden Macclourie—
With flea-lugged sharney-fac'd Laurie, &c.*
Blythesome Bridal, Herd's Coll., ii. 25.

SHARNEY-PEAT, s. A cake consisting of cows' dung mixed with coal-dross, dried in

the sun, and used in some places by the poor for fuel, S.

Cows' dung, dried for the same purpose, is called *casings*, A. Bor. Ray.

SHARNIE, s. A name given to the person who cleans a cow-house, S.

SHARPING-STANE, s. 1. A whetstone, S.

[2. Metaph., any severe lesson by experience is often so called, West of S., Banffs.]

SHARRACHIE, adj. Cold, chill, piercing; a term applied to the weather, S. B.

Sometimes it is pron. *shellachie*, which is possibly the original word, from the same fountain with *chill*, written *schill* by Doug.

SHARROW, adj. 1. Bitter, in relation to the taste; also used in a general sense, Caithn.

2. Keen; as, *a sharrow craver*, one who acts the part of a dun, *ibid.*

This, it is probable, is originally the same with *Sharrachie*. But both words are radically different from *Shellachie*, although synonymes. *Sharrow* and *Sharrachie* may be allied to Su.-G. *skare*, nix frigore densata, snow so hardened by frost as to bear the footsteps of men and beasts; Isl. *skari*, *id.* This properly signifies the crust of any thing; and has been viewed as a term allied to Lat. *scara*, the crust of a wound; Su.-G. *skarra*, a wound, a fracture in the skin. But whatever be the origin of the Su.-G. and Isl. terms, although strictly denoting the effect of severe weather, they might naturally be transferred to that state of the atmosphere whence this originates. Ir. and Gael. *searbá* signifies bitter, sharp, severe.

[To SHARRY, *v. n.* To quarrel, dispute, Banffs.]

[SHARRY, *s.* A quarrel, dispute, *ibid.*]

[SHARRYIN, SHARRIEAN. 1. As an *adj.*, quarrelsome, fault-finding, *ibid.*

2. As a *s.*, the act of quarrelling, *ibid.*]

SHATHMONT, s. A measure of six inches in length.

His legs were scarce a *shathmont's* length,
And thick and thimber was his thighs.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 139.

It is more properly written SCHAFTMON, *q. v.*

To SHAUCHLE, *v. n.* To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait, S. V. SHACH.

SHAUGHLIN', *part. pr.*

"'What' roars Macdonald—'you poor *shaughlin* in-kneed bit scray of a thing!'" Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

SHAUL, SHAWL, adj. Shallow, S.

His luggies o' right ancient date,—
He reck'dna meikle on their trim,
Saebiens they warn *shaul* or slim.

Picken's Poems, ii. 80.

SHAULING, s. Killing salmon in shallow water by means of a leister, S. A. V. LEISTER.

"*Shaul* water maks mickle din," Prov. V. SCHAL.

SHAUM, s. The leg or limb, Buchan.

An end like this wad be mair pleasin,
And to my wither't *shaums* mair easin,
Than tytin on frae e'en to morn,
A stranger to baith hay an' corn.

The Caidgers' Mares, Tarras's Poems, p. 63.

—Had wylie Lowrie cleekit aff a lam',
Or craggy heugh had thrown a queack's *shaum*.

Ibid. p. 117.

Most probably by a slight change from Fr. *jambe*, the leg or shank; Ital. *gamba*, *id.* Ihre expl. Su.-G. *skalm*, as denoting one leg or limb of any thing that is forked; Eruprie notare videtur crus alterum rei cujusvis bifurcae.

[To SHAUM, *v. a.* To sit lazily by the fire, toasting one's limbs, Banffs.]

[SHAUMIN', *adj.* Indolent, lazy, lounging by the fire, *ibid.*]

[SHAUMIN, SHAUM, *s.* The act of sitting lazily lounging by the fire, *ibid.*]

SHAUP, s. 1. The hull, the husk; as, *a peashaup*, the hull of peas, S.

2. Metaph. for anything empty, weak, or worthless; that is but a mere husk.

Here, Sir, you never fail to please,
Wha can, in phrase adapt with ease,
Draw to the life a' kind of fowks,
Proud *shaups*, dull coofs, and gabbling gowks.

Ramsay's Works, i. 134.

[3. A fragment, a broken piece, a chip, Banffs.]

Teut. *schelp*, putamen, Su.-G. Isl. *skalp*, vagina; Dan. *skulpe*, "hulls, husks, coats, or shells of pulse," Wolf; from Germ. *schel-en*, Su.-G. *skyl-a*, to cover.

[To SHAUP, *v. a.* To shell from the pod; as in shelling beans or peas, Clydes.]

SHAUPIE, SHAWPIE, adj. Lank, not well filled up; applied to the appearance; *q.* resembling any empty husk, Loth., Perth., S.O.

"She's a weel fared hisev, maistly as trig's yoursel, madam, when ye was a lass; but your grown portly, an' she, poor thing's a wee *shauppy*, as we say." *The Smugglers*, i. 229.

SHAUPIT, part. pa. Furnished with pods; as, *weel-shaupit pease*, S. O.

[SHAUVE, *s.* A saw, Banffs. *Shav*, Aberd.]

[To SHAUVE, *v. a.* To saw, *ibid.*]

[SHAUVINS, *s. pl.* Sawdust; also, chips sawn from planks, *ibid.*]

SHAVE, SHEEVE, s. 1. A slice; as, *a shave of bread*, S., *shive*, E.

Be that time bannocks and a *sheave* of cheese
Will make a breakfast that a laird might please.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 73.

She begs one *sheave* of your white bread,
And a cup of your red wine.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 124.

Thick, nevel't scones, heer-meal, or pease,
To brither down a *shave* o' cheese,
I'd rather hae—than a' their—teas
That grow abroad.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 63.

O.E. "*Shyue* of brede or other lyke. Lesca. Scinda."
Prompt. Parv.

[2. A part of a pulley; as, a pullev-*shave*;
called also a pulley-*sheeve*, pulley-*shee*,
Aberd., Ayrs.]

Belg. *schyf*, a round slice. This is indeed the
precise sense of our term. Sw. *en skifva brod*, id.
from *skifw-a*, diffindere, in tenuous laminas secare; Isl.
skjfe, scindo, seco.

To SHAVE, *v. a.* To sow, Aberd. *shaw*,
Buchan.

[SHAVE, *s.* A trick, prank, practical joke,
S.]

SHAYER, *s.* A humorous fellow, a wag, S.;
V. Gl. Shirr.; borrowed from the idea of
taking off the beard.

There's him at Agincourt wha shone,
Few better were or braver;
And yet wi' funny, queer Sir John,
He was an unco *shaver*
For monie a day. *Burns*, iii. 97.

A low word, borrowed, as would seem, from cant
language. "A cunning *shaver*, a subtle fellow, one
who trims close; an acute cheat." *Grose's Class. Dict.*

SHAVIE, *s.* A trick, prank; a disappoint-
ment.

To PLAY one A SHAVIE. 1. To play one a
trick, good or bad, S.

And so to fortune I must leave ye,
I wish she play not you a *shavie*.
Meston's Poems, p. 129.

The kintra ca'd him dainty Davie,
For mony a prank an' mirthfu' *shavie*.
Blackw. Mag., Dec., 1822.

2. To disappoint one, S.

To WORK ONE A SHAVIE. The same with
last.

—Sic wickedness her armies in,
Sic blackguards in her navy,
An' kirk an' state are sisters twin,
To work the land a *shavie*,
I dread some day.

Anon.

The origin is probably Dan. *skiaer*, Isl. *skjif-r*,
oblique, awry, (E. *askew*); *q.* to set one off the proper
or direct course. V. SKAVIE.

SHAVITER, *s.* A term expressive of con-
tempt; as, a *puir drunken shaviter*, Ber-
wicks.

SHAVITER-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appear-
ance of a blackguard, Ettr. For.

SHAVELIN, *s.* A carpenter's tool, Aberd.
V. CHAVELING.

[SHAVELIS, *s. pl.* Plunderers. V.
SCHAVELIS.]

SHAW, *s.* Show, appearance.

It is used as an argument against the importation of
"Ingils claith and vtheris Ingils wairis and mairchean-
dice maid of woll," that "the same claith" has "onlie
for the maist parte ane outwarde *shaw*, wantand the
substance and strength quhilk oftymes it appeiris to
haue." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 119. V.
SCHAW, *v.*

SHAW, *s.* A wood.

This, which is used as a country word in E., is there
limited, according to Phillips, to "a wood that encom-
passes a close." With us the sense is more general.
V. SCHAW.

SHAWS, *pl.* The foliage of esculent roots;
as of potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c., S.

It is also used in sing., to denote all the herbage of
a single root; as, a *carrot-shaw*.

"A potatoe *shaw* was lately dug up, which had 103
attached to it, the least of them of a proper size, and
the most part very large, all produced from a single
potatoe, set uncut." Edin. Evening Courant, 31 Oct.,
1805.

Teut. *schawe*, umbra.

SHAW, *s.* A piece of ground which becomes
suddenly flat at the bottom of a hill or
steep bank, Teviotd. Thus *Birken-shaw*, a
shaw covered with short scroggy birches;
Breckan-shaw, a *shaw* covered with ferns.

It might seem allied to Isl. *skag-a*, prominere, *skagi*,
promontorium; as denoting a piece of ground that juts
out.

SHAW, *interj.* A term of incitement ad-
dressed to a dog, Galloway. V. SHA.

SHAWL, *adj.* Shallow. V. SHAUL, and
SCHALD.

SHEAD of corn. V. SHED.

SHEAL, SCHELE, SHEIL, SHIELD, SHIEL-
LING, SHEELIN, *s.* 1. A hut, or residence
for those who have the care of sheep; also
a hut for fishermen, S.

"On the sides of the hills, too, upon spots where
shields have been occasionally erected, to shelter the
shepherds in summer and harvest, when feeding their
flocks at a distance from their ordinary dwellings, the
sward is richly variegated with clover, daisies, and
other valuable grasses and wild flowers." P. Durness,
Sutherl. Statist. Acc., iii. 377.

"Here we refreshed ourselves with some goats' whey,
at a *Sheelin*, or *Bothay*, a cottage made of turf, the
dairy-house, where the Highland shepherds or graziers
live with their herds and flocks, and during the fine
season make butter and cheese." Pennant's Tour in
S., 1769, p. 122, 123.

"The fishers built another *sheal* on the said haugh on
the north side, and both *sheals* on the north side still
remain: That said *sheals* are built of feal." State,
Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805, p. 143.

Ten miles frae onie town this *shealing* lies,

An' to see here sic twa is gryte surprise.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 71.

The term had also been used for the huts erected by
fishermen on the banks of rivers. Hence we read of

"bygging of the *schelis* on the watter syd," *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

"Biging of ane *scheill* vpon the watter syd of Doyne [the river Don]." *Ibid.*, Cent. 16.

The fishermen also complain of the "skayth thai sustene throw want of the fysche, becaus" the person referred to "had cassin done the *scheill*." *Ibid.*

Sometimes it seems to be used as equivalent to cottage.

—"Quhat skayth scho sustenis throu want of hir *scheill*, that scho ma ouset the same on thaim that stoppis hir to big it." *Ibid.*, V. 16.

Among the Swiss, *shale*, pronounced *q. shalt*, is the term used to denote the temporary huts erected by shepherds in the Alpine regions.

There are terms in L.B. nearly resembling *Sheal* and *Shealing*. These are *Scalia* and *Scalinga*. The first belongs to the kingdom of Arragon. De *Scaliis* factis in heremo, sive in monte, si quis signaverit locum, & arando prosecutus fuerit, valeat sibi quantum araverit, &c. *Fori Aragon. Lib. 3 ap. Du Cange*.

Scalinga occurs in the *Monast. Anglic.*, Tom. ii. 130. Et communem pasturam totius morae, cum liberis hominibus meis, et unam *Scalingam* thymalem in competenti loco ultra Hertingburn. *Ibid.*

The sense, however, is evidently different. For both these terms regard ground, and such as, although in (heremo) a desert place, may be ploughed. *Scalinga* would seem to denote some land used for pasture in winter, preferable to the common moors. It is not improbable, however, that in both instances the terms had been thus obliquely applied in consequence of *shealings* being places to which men resorted in summer for pasture. *Scalia* is perhaps a term transmitted from the Goths in Spain.

2. A shed erected for sheltering sheep on the hills during the night; containing also a lodge for the shepherd, S.

3. A summer residence; especially, one erected for those who go to the hills for sport, S.

"It [Durness] surely has been a *sheal*, or summer dwelling of old, belonging to the bishopric of Caithness." P. Durness, *Sutherland. Statist. Acc.*, iii. 576.

4. *Schelis*, pl. *Wynter schelis*, winter quarters; the term being improperly used.

"Agricola—returnit in Brygance, leuand his army in the wynter *schelis*." *Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 11. In hibernas dimissus exercitus*, Boeth.

5. Metaph. used to denote a nest for a field-mouse.

As I hard say, it was a semple wane
Of fog and fern, full fecklessly was mail,
A silly *sheil*, under a eard-fast stane.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 146.

This term is not unknown in England. "*Sheal*, a cottage or shelter: the word is usual in the wastes of Northumberland and Cumberland." *Camden's Remains, Surnames*, Let. S.

It is undoubtedly of Gothic origin. Isl. *sael* is used precisely in the first sense given above, also *saelo-hus*, and *sello-bod*. The former is thus defined by Verel; Tuguria in sylvia, montibus, aut litoribus, quae aestivo tempore inhabitant, qui pecorum pascendorum curam habent, aut iter per inuia facientes. *Suel*, domuncula aestiva in montanis; *saelu-hus*, tuguria viatoribus ad pernctandum exstructa; G. Andr., p. 205.

A.-S. *sæld*, *seld*, a mansion, Alem. *selüha*, a tabernacle, seem to be from the same fountain.

Perhaps it is the same word which appears with the insertion of *k*; Su.-G. *skale*, Isl. *skali*, a cottage, whence *skalabu*, one who dwells, or has a hut, in the woods. In Iceland, "formerly houses were built in some particular places for the use of travellers, which were called *Thiod-bratur-skaala*;" Von Troil, p. 57. Isl. *skiul* is used almost exactly as in sense 2. Latebra, proprie tectum sine parietibus, ad arcendam pluviam a substantibus; *gardaskiul*, q. a yard *skiell*; *skogaskiul*, a wood or *schaw-skiell*, &c. V. Verel. *Ind.*, p. 229. Ihre informs us, that, in the Salic Law, *skaal* denotes a building, hastily thrown together, in which the hunters lie in wait. The affinity of this to sense 3 is so plain, as to require no illustration. Hence probably Isl. *skall-a*, to drive wild beasts into the nets; and *skalla-lag*, the society of huntsmen. Ihre derives *skale*, a cottage, from *skyl-a*, to cover; whence also *skiul*, tegmen, the same with the Isl. word mentioned above. *Sael* has been deduced from Moes-G. *sæl-jan*, to inhabit, whence *sælihwos*, habitations, mansions.

As Ir. *sgalain* denotes huts, cottages, (Obrien) Gael., id. (rendered in sing. by Shaw); it seems highly probable that the Celts borrowed the term from the Goths, with whom it appears to have been of far more general use.

It may be conjectured that this word was used by the Picts to denote even their superior sort of buildings, otherwise called *burgs* or *bruchs*. For, according to G. Andr., Dan. *skale* has the sense of conclave, *rotunda domus*; as distinguished from *stue*, which he renders, *curta domus*.

To SHEAL, SHIEL, *v. a.* To *sheal* the sheep, to put them under cover, to inclose them in a sheal, S.

I see a bught beyond it on a bog.
Somebody here is *shealing* with their store,
In summer time, I've heard the like afore.

Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

Skil is used in the same sense, A. Bor. But Grose improperly expl. it, "to sever sheep;" misled by the similarity of the *v.* to that signifying to separate.

To SHEAL, SHILL, SHOOL, *v. a.* To take the husks off seeds, S.

"There are—great complaints that the corn is not well *shealed*." *Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 117. V. SHILLING.

"I *shale* peason.—I wyll *shale* peasen whyle thou *shalest* the beanes." *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 348, a.*

To *Sheal Peas* is, I am informed, a phrase common in the midland counties of E.

[SHEALIN, SHILLIN, SHILLING. 1. As a *s.*, the act of shelling seeds, taking off the husks; also, seeds freed from the husk, S. V. SHILLING.

2. As an *adj.*, fit or fitted for husking seeds; connected in any way with the process, or place for carrying it on, as, "a new *shealin-machine*," "the *shilling-hill*," S.]

[SHEALIN SEEDS, SHILLIN SEEDS. V. under SHILLING.]

Belg. *scheele*, the husk; *scheel-en*, A.-S. *sceal-inn*, Germ. *schal-en*, Su.-G. *skal-a*, to shell, putamen auferre; Germ. *geschalete gerste*, peeled barley.

The radical *v.* seems to be Su.-G. *skil-ia*, A.-S. *scyl-an*, disjungere, because thus the grain is separated from the husk.

To SHEAR, SCHEIR, v. a. 1. To cut down corn with the sickle, S. A. Bor.

"Weir standand betwixt this realme and England, and the cornis of the bordouris beand *schorne* and stoukit, and the awneris thair of dar not leid nor put the samin in the barn yaird, for fear of the burning thair of be the enemeis, gif the samin perish and rot for the maist part upon the feildis, and tenentis awneris could not be compellit to pay teind for the samin." A. 1563. Balfour's Pract., p. 146.

O. E. id. "*Sheres* or repyn. Meto.—*Scheryng* or repyn of corne. Messura. Messio." Prompt. Parv.

2. To reap, in general; [also, to cut, to prune, S.]

And sen that thou mon *scheir* as thou hes sawin,
Have all thy hope in God thy Creatour,
And ask him grace, that thou may be his awin.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 258.

"Qubasa sawis littil, sall *scheir* littil also, and he that sawis plenteously sall lykwaiss *scheir* largely." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 66, a.

To SHEAR, SHEER, v. n. To divide, to part, to take different directions, Perth.

"There is, on the south, a high ground from east to west, going over the top of Mount Turlam, the height whereof, or, in the language of old papers, the place where wind and water *sheers*, separates it from the parish of Muthill." Trans. Antiq. Soc. for Scotl., II. 66.

A.-S. *scer-an*, *scir-an*, dividere; Teut. *schier-en*, Sa.-G. *skaer-a*, partiri.

SHEAR, s. The act or process of *shearing* or reaping, S.

And ay they tell that "a green *shear*
Is an ill shake."

The Har'st Rig, st. 6.

The meaning is, that if grain be reaped before it be properly ripened, the loss is greater than that generally sustained by its being shaken.

The master donna langer bear,
To see sae high and rough a *shear*.

Ibid., st. 72.

A.-S. *scer*, tonsura.

SHEARER, s. 1. More strictly, one employed in cutting down corn, as distinguished from a *bandster*, or one who binds the sheaves, S.

Scarse had the hungry gleaner put in binde
The scattered grain the *shearer* left behinde—

Hudson's Judith, p. 3.

"Male *shearers* [receive] from 20s to 30s, female ditto from 15s to 20s for the harvest season." P. Maryculture, Aberd. Statist. Acc., vi. 82, N.

2. In a general sense, a reaper, S.

Thus to *gae* to the *shearing*, to go to work as a reaper, without any reference to the particular kind of work in which one may be employed, S.

"The reaper or *scherer* cutteth it doune, the cart or sled drawn by hors or some other beast, draweth it to the barne, or to the barnyard." Reasoning betuix Croersguell and J. Knox, Prol., ii. b.

"The profanatione of the Sunday is greatlie occasioned in the tyme of harvest by the great confluens of pepill—for hyiring [hiring] of *scheiroris*." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 202.

A.-S. *scer-an*, tondere. But our use of the term seems of Scandinavian origin; Su.-G. *skaer-a*, metere, false separe; *skaera saced*, to reap, *skaera*, a sickle, *skeord*, the harvest, *skeordetid*, the time of harvest, i.e., S.

the *shearing*. A reaper in Sw. is *skeordeman*, i.e., a *shearer*.

SHEARIN, s. 1. The act of cutting down corn, S.

To-morrow we'll the *shearin'* try,
'Gain' breakfast-time, if it be dry.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 114.

2. By a common metonymy, harvest in general, S.

SHEAR o' a hill. The ridge or summit, where wind and water are said to *shear*, Aberd.

SHEAR-SMITH, s. A maker of *shears*. This is mentioned among the incorporated trades of Edinburgh.

"Approves the haill rights—granted to—smiths, cutlers,—penterers, *shear-smiths*," &c. Blue Blanket, p. 16.

It appears from their armorial bearings, that their principal work had been to make such shears as are used for sheep. "*Shear-smiths*. Gu. Wool-shears, impaled Az." *Ibid.*, p. 497. V. SHEERMEN.

SHEAR-KEAVIE, s. That species of crab called Cancer depurator, Linn. receives this name at Newhaven. V. KEAVIE.

SHEARN, s. V. SHARN.

SHEAVE, s. A flat slice, as of bread, S. V. SHAVE.

To SHED, v. a. and n. 1. To divide, to separate, S. V. SCHED.

2. To separate lambs from their dams; a pastoral term, Loth., Roxb.

SHED, s. 1. The interstice between the different parts of the warp in a loom, through which the shuttle passes, S.

"The principal part of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the *Caam* or *Hiddle*,—makes the *shed* for transmitting the shuttle with the weft." Adam's Rom. Antiq., p. 523. V. HEDDLES and SCHED.

Su.-G. *sked*, Isl. *skeid*, pecten textorius, per quem stamen transit, quique fila discernit, must undoubtedly be viewed as a cognate term; as well as, in the general sense of the S. term, *skeide*, intervallum.

2. Used, in a general sense, for an interstice of any kind, Mearns.

"Thus, *sheel-teeth*, and *shed of the teeth*, denote the interstices between the teeth.

3. A *shed of land*, a portion of land, as distinguished from that which is adjacent, S.

4. A *shed of corn*, a piece of ground on which corn grows, as distinguished from the adjacent land on either side, S.

"1670, May 30.—A great storm of thunder and lightning att night; it did scorch and spoile some *sheeds* of corne at Lawderdail." Lamont's Diary, p. 274.

From A.-S. *scad-an*, Teut. *scheyd-en*, separare; *scheyding*, partitio.

5. *Shed of the hair.* V. *SCHED*, *SCHED*, *s.*
SHEDDIN', *s.* The act of separating lambs
 from the parent ewes, *ibid.*

—An useless gauffin tike,
 That ne'er cude gie a decent turn
 At *sheddin'*, fauldin', bought, nor burn.
Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 20.

SHEDDER-SALMON. A female salmon;
 the male being denominated a *kipper*, South
 of S., Annandale.

"In such a river, the close-time might end sooner;
 but the termination of close-time is not the object, and
 is indeed very immaterial, if *shedder salmon*, kipper,
 and foul fish, are not to be taken at any time."
*Fisherman's Lett. to the Proprietors and Occupiers of
 Salmon Fisheries in Solway*, p. 7.

SHEDE, **SHEED**, *s.* A slice; *sheed*, S. B.
 [A *sheed of land*, a measurement, Orkn.]

Shaftes in shide wode thei shindre in *shedes*.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ll. 13.
 Asunder I shall kait it
 In *sheeds* this day.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 74.

V. *SCHIDE*.

To **SHEDE**, **SHEED**, *v. a.* To cut into flat
 slices, S. B.

[**SHEEFFIE-SHAFFIE**, *s.* A frivolous ex-
 cuse. The words are also used separately,
Banffs. Prob. a vulgar corr. of *shuffle*.
 Used also as a *v.*, of which the part. pr. is
 used as a *s.* and as an *adj.*]

SHEELING, *s.* The same with *Shilling*.

"The *Sheeling* is the thin substance containing the
 meal, and which, by the last operation of grinding, is
 separated into two parts, viz. *Meal*, and *Meal-Seeds*."
Abstract, Proof respecting the Mill of Inveramsay, A.
 1814, p. 1.

SHEELIN-HILL, *s.* The eminence near a mill
 where the grain is separated by the wind
 from the husks, S.

[I'll hie me to the *sheeling-hill*
 And bide among the braes, Callum.
Tannahilt, Ed. 1874, p. 193.]

"By every corn-mill, a knoll-top, on which the
 kernels were winnowed from the husks, was designed
 the *sheeling-hill*." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

SHEEMACH, **SHEIMACH**, *s.* [1. A piece of
 thick matted cloth, or dress; a matted mass
 of any fibrous substance, *Banffs.*]

2. "A kind of pack-saddle; same with
sunks." *Gl. Sibb.*

But it seems more strictly defined, "a kind of bass
 made of straw or *sprot*-ropes plaited, on which the
 panniers are hung, which are fastened to a pack-saddle."
Kincardines.

This is nearly allied to Gael. *sumag*, Su.-G. *some*,
 Alem. Germ. *saum*, a packsaddle. A.-S. *seam*, sar-
 cina jumentaria, *sem-an*, onerare.

3. A thing of no value, something that is
 worn out, S. B.

This may be only a secondary sense of the preceding
 word, borrowed from a *sheimach* when useless.

[**SHEEN**, *s. pl.* Shoes, *Aberd.*]

SHEEN of the Es. The pupil of the eye,
 S. B. *sicht*, *sight*, *synon.* from its brightness.
 V. *SCHENE*.

Isidorus gives *augin schun* as signifying the pupil
 of the eye. *Ihre* conjectures that Su.-G. *oegnasten*, *id.*
 was originally *oegnasken*, quasi *lucidum oculi*. In
 A.-S. it is *seon-cagan*; but this rather corresponds with
 our *sicht of the ee*.

It may, however, be from A.-S. *seo*, the sight of the
 eye; accus. *seon*.

SHEEP-HEAD SWORD. The vulgar de-
 signation for a basket-hilted sword, S.

The great lieutenant's warlike suit,—
 Was two large pistols, monstrous boots,
 A *sheep-head sword*, gray plaid.

Lintoun Green, p. 12.

SHEEP-NET, *s.* An inclosure composed of
 nets hung upon stakes, for the purpose of
 confining sheep, *Renfr.*

"Mr. John Smith from Roxburghshire, farmer at
 Millbank, in Erskine parish, has fed annually about
 300 or 400 Highland sheep on his turnip fields, by
 using *sheep-nets*, for folding." *Agr. Surv. Renfr.*, p. 147.

SHEEP-ROT, *s.* Butterwort or Yorkshire
 sanicle, an herb, S. B. *Steep-grass*, or
Yearning-grass, S. A. *Pinguicula vulgaris*,
 Linn.

This is named *Sheep-root*, Roxb., also *Clowns*. It is
 said to receive the former name, because, when turned
 up by the plough, the *sheep* greedily feed on it.

As in the South of S. it is called *Steep-grass*, and
Yearning-grass, it is probably thus denominated from
 its being occasionally used in the same manner as it is
 by the Laplanders and the inhabitants of the northern
 parts of Sweden, who substitute it for rennet. V.
Lightfoot, i. 76, 77. Linn. Flor. Suec., No. 25. The
 latter says, that by the English and others it is
 reckoned noxious to sheep.

SHEEP'S CHEESE, *s.* The root of Dog-
 grass, *Triticum repens*, Linn.; Loth. Roxb.

SHEEP-SHANK, *s.* "To think one's self
nae sheep-shank, to be conceited;" *Gl.*
Shirr, S.

I doubt na, frein', ye'll think ye're *nae sheep-shank*,
 Ance ye were streekit o'er frae bank to bank.

Burns, iii. 54.

Most probably in reference to the lankness of the
 leg-bone of a sheep, as indicative of feebleness.

SHEEP-SILLER, *s.* A certain allowance
 to ploughmen, *Berwicks*.

"They [the hinds] receive a certain stipulated
 quantity of grain, instead of wages, according to bar-
 gain, from 13 to 15 bolls, of six bushels each, and a
 yearly allowance in money, according to agreement,
 from 30s. to 40s. each, in name of *sheep-siller*, being a
 commutation of an ancient permission of keeping a
 few sheep on the farm." *Agr. Surv. Berw.*, p. 414.

SHEEP-SILLER, *s.* Common Mica; *q.*
 the *silver of sheep*.

"The light was a sort of twilight or gloaming;—
 and he knew not whence it came, if it was not from
 the walls and roof, which were rough and arched like

a grotto, and composed of a clear and transparent rock, incrustated with *sheep-silver* and spar, and various bright stones." *Northern Antiq.*, p. 400, 401.

SHEEP'S SOWRUCK, *Triticum repens*.
V. SOWROCK.

SHEEP-TAID, *s.* A tick or sheep-louse,
Clydes. *synon. Ked, Kid.*

To **SHEER**, *v. n.* To divide, to part. V.
SHEAR, *v.*

SHEER-FEATHER, *s.* A thin piece of
iron attached to the plough-*share*, for the
purpose of cutting out the furrow, Clydes.,
S. O.

SHEERMEN, *s. pl.* The name of one of the
corporations of Edinburgh.

"The craft of Bonnet-makers of old made a part of
the company of Walkers or *Sheermen* in the city of
Edinburgh; and they generally resided in Leith
Wynd." *Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.*, vo. *Bonnet*.

"The Bonnet-makers were incorporated—A. 1530—
at which time they appear to have been united to the
fraternity of Walkers and *Sheermen*." *Maitl. Hist.*
Edin., p. 309.

A-*S. scear-an*, to shear. Old Fraunces gives "*Schar-*
man or *schermen*;" *Tonsor*; *Tonsarius*." *Prompt. Parv.*
This might have been used in the same sense with our
Sheerman. For in *Ort. Vocab.* *Tonsor* is rendered "a
clypper."

To **SHEET**, *v. a.* To shoot, *Aberd.*; *Sheet*
styth, shot dead. V. STITH, STYTH.

SHEEVE, *s.* A slice. V. SHAVE.

[To **SHEEVE**, *v. a.* To cut into slices. When
followed by *doon*, it means to cut down the
whole piece; when followed by *aff*, to take
off one or more slices, or merely a portion,
Banffs.]

[**SHEIMACH**, *s.* V. SHEEMACH.]

SHELKY, *s.* The seal, *Shetl.* V. SELCHT.

SHELL. *You're scarcely out of the shell yet*;
a phrase applied to young persons, to those
especially who affect something beyond their
years, S. It is obviously borrowed from a
chick bursting the shell.

To **SHELL down**, *v. a.* To expend, applied
to money; as, "the gold is *shelled down*."
V. ASH-KEYS.

Shelling out is used as equivalent; borrowed from
the act of taking grain out of the husks.

SHELL-SICKNESS. A disease of sheep,
Shetl.

"The water or *shell sickness*, is a disease peculiar to
those sheep who [*r. which*] feed on the hilly pastures
at a distance from the sea-shore. It is occasioned by
a quantity of water, lodged between the skin and the
rim of the belly, which, when allowed to remain with-
out application, occasions a great degree of heat, form-
ing a *crust* over the tallow. They then loath their

food, become quite dispirited, and at last fall a sacri-
fice to the distemper. The best cure for this disease is
salt water." *App. Agr. Surv. Shetl.*, p. 47.

"The *Shell sickness* has been improperly confounded
with dropsy. It consists in a thickening and concret-
ing of the omentum and larger intestines into small
white lumps resembling *shells*, from which it receives
its name. It is common to sheep that feed on wet
mossy pastures." *Zetl.*, ii. 223.

SHELLYCOAT, *s.* 1. The name given to
a spirit, supposed to reside in the waters, S.

"*Shelly-coat*, a spirit, who resides in the waters, and
has given his name to many a rock and stone upon the
Scottish coast, belongs also to the class of bogles.
When he appeared, he seemed to be decked with
marine productions, and in particular with *shells*, whose
clattering announced his approach. From this circum-
stance he derived his name.—*Shellycoat* must not be
confounded with *Kelpy*, a water spirit also, but of a
much more powerful and malignant nature." *Scott's*
Minstrelsy, I. *Intro.*, civ. cv.

2. A sheriff's messenger, or bum-bailiff, *Loth.*

I dinna care a single jot,
Tho' summon'd by a *shelly-coat*;
Sae leally I'll propone defences,
As get you flung for my expences.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 70.

Denominated perhaps from the badges of office on
his coat.

SHELM, *s.* A rascal.

"When the Landgrave called him *shelm*, Pultroon,
Traitor, and deceiver of him whose daughter he had
married, he made earnest suit to the Emperour, for the
liberty of his godfather, though in vain." *Melvil's*
Memoirs, p. 12.

Fr. *schelm*, knave, rascal, varlet. This, according to
Cotgr., is from a Germ. word which signifies *wicked*.

Germ. *schelm*, originally signifies the carcase of a
dog, or any other animal, that is cast out. Hence it
has been applied to man; and denotes one whom all
execrate as carrion, unworthy of the rites of sepulture.
The reproach, as Wachter thinks, originated from this,
that, as part of the punishment of some crimes, the
bodies of the criminals were cast forth, after death,
without burial.

Su.-G. *skelm*, Belg. *schelm*, E. *skellum*, Jun. *skelm*, id.

SHELM, *s.* The pieces of wood which form
the upper frame of a cart, into which the
starts or posts in the sides are morticed,
Lanarks.

SHELEMENTS, *s. pl.* V. SHILMONTS.

SHELTIE, *s.* A horse of the smallest size,
S.

"This country [*Shetland*] produces little horses
commonly called *shelties*, and they are very sprightly,
tho' the least of their kind to be seen anywhere; they
are lower in stature than those of Orkney, and it is
common for a man of ordinary strength to lift a *sheltie*
from the ground: yet this little creature is able to
carry double." *Martin's West. Isl.*, p. 377.

"Their horses are but little, yet strong, and can en-
dure a great deal of fatigue, most of which they have
from *Zetland*, and are call'd *Shelties*." *Wallace's*
Orkney, p. 38.

"Col, and Joseph, and some others, ran to some
little horses, called here *shelties*, that were running
wild on a heath, and caught one of them." *Bos-*
well's Journ., p. 252.

This was in the inland Col, one of the Hebudae.
 "The horses were well known for their small size and hardiness. They are called *shelties* in Britain."
 P. Unst, Shetl. Acc., v. 188.
Sheltie is prob., a corr. of *Shetland*, q. a *Shetland horse*.
 The Isl. and Dan. name of these islands is *Hialland*.
 V. Heims Kringla, i. 95.

[To SHEND, SHENDE, v. a. To mar, destroy; abash, confound, A.-S. *scendan*.]

[SHENDSHIP, SHENSHIP, s. Ruin, confusion.]

[SHENT, part. pa. Confounded, ruined, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 122.]

SHEPHERD'S CLUB or CLUBS. The Broad-leaved Mullein, Lanarks.

"*Verbascum thapsus*, Broad-leaved Mullein, *Shepherd's club*, Scotis." Ure's Rutherglen, p. 248.

Torn branches from his spreading shrubs,
 O'erlopt with stately *Shepherd's Clubs*.
 A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 181.

SHEPHROAS, s. pl. [Prob., kids, i.e. KID-GLOVES.]

For she has invented a thousand toys,—
 As scarfs, *shephroas*, tuffs and rings.
 Watson's Coll., i. 30.

Fr. *chevreau*, a kid.

SHERARIM, s. A squabble, Mearns. This seems to be of the same family with *Shirraglie*.

[SHERE-GRASS, s. A kind of sedge with sharp prickly-edged leaves, S.]

SHERIFF GLOVES. A perquisite which, it appears, belongs to the sheriff of the county of Edinburgh at each of two Fairs.

"That they shall appoint—Harrow-Fair and Trinity-Fair, with the hail small customs, especially the sheriff fee, and *sheriff gloves*." Blue Blanket, p. 134.

Gloves formed a part of the price of investiture, which belonged not only to a lord, but to his representative. V. Du Cange, vo. *Chirothecae*, col. 577.

[SHERRA, SHIRRA, s. A sheriff, West of S.]

SHERRA-MOOR, s. A designation for the rebellion in Scotland, A. 1715, S. V. SHIRRA-MUIR.

SHETH, SHETHE, s. 1. The stick with which a mower whets his scythe, Annandale.

2. Applied to any object that is coarse and ugly; as, a coarse, ill-looking man is in derision termed "an ugly *sheth*," *ibid*.

Isl. *skid*, lamina lineae. Or shall we view it as the same with A.-S. *scæth*, a sheath, on the supposition that the scabbard was often employed for giving an edge to the sword which it contained?

SHEUCH, s. A furrow, a ditch. V. SEUCH.

They turn'd me out,—
 That I might clean up ilka *sheugh*,
 Of a' the sharn and glaur.
 R. Galloway's Poems, p. 30.

A learned friend remarks, that trench is probably the original sense of the word.

To SHEUCH, SHUGH, v. a. [1. To make a ditch or drain; also, to work in a ditch or peat-pit, as to *sheugh peats*, i.e., to cut them from the *sheuch* or pit, West of S.]

2. To lay plants together in the earth, when brought from the seedbed, before they are planted out, that they may be kept from withering, S. q. to put them in a *sheuch* or furrow.

—An' whan we gade to bring him hame,
 He was delving in his kail-yardie;
Sheughing kail and laying leeks,
 Bat the hose, and but the breeks, &c.
 Jacobite Song, Rem. Nithed. Song, p. 144.

To SHEUCH (gutt.), v. a. To distort, Mearns.

This is merely a provincial variety of *Shack*, v., *id*. In addition to the northern words there mentioned, it may be observed that C.B. *yago*, obliquity, *yago-i*, to go aslant, &c. acknowledge a common origin.

To SHEVEL, v. a. and n. 1. To distort, S. Hence *shevelling-gabbit*, q. having a distorted mouth.

Ye'll gar me stand! ye *shevelling-gabbit* brock.
 Ramsay's Poems, ii. 147.

V. SHOWL.

2. To walk in an unsteady and oblique sort of way, S. *Shail*, E. is nearly allied in sense.

Isl. *skag-a*, and *skiogr-a*, gradu ferri obliquo, are mentioned by Seren., as allied to E. *skail*. V. SHOWL.

SHEWARD, pret. Assured.

"The Lord James his awne servand, whom he had placed therto bye for the nonce, direct from the capten of the same [castell] *sheward* the douagier had desired the howse, and to perawede was first send the clerk of the register; to whom he answered, as he had receyvit the same by parliament, so woold he not deliver it withoute the same." Lett. J. Wood, Sadler's Papers, i. 619.

SHEWE, pret. of *Shiave*, *Shaw*. To sow, Buch.

A' body *shewe* that had to saw,
 For rigs was braw an' dry.
 Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

A.-S. *seow*, seminavit.

To SHEYL, SHYLE, v. a. To distort the countenance, Ett. For.; to squint, Gall.; *Sheyld*, *sheytl*, distorted; used in a general sense, Dumfr.

This is the same with *Shevel*, v. But it has been remarked that in the dialect of Dumfries-shire, there is a tendency to drop the letter *v* between two vowels, and to substitute the Scottish diphthong *ey*. The same thing appears in *Geyl*, a gable, &c. Fraunces gives O. E. *sheylyn* as a *v.*, and *schaylynge* or *scheylynge* as a *s.*, although without explanation, undoubtedly in the same sense.

B 2

SHIACKS, s. pl. A light kind of black oats, variegated with grey stripes, having beards like barley, S. B.

"The species of oats used for this last, [*fauchs*, with a single plowing, or *one fur ley*] and partly for the out-field, is called small oats, hairy oats, or *shiacks*. They yield from five pecks to half a boll of meal." P. Keith-Hall, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, ii. 533.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *skack*, variegated, as these oats are striped.

To SHIAUVE, v. a. To sow, Buchan. V. the letter W.

SHIEGLE, v. a. and n. The same with *Shoggle*, to shake, to be in a joggling state, Gall.

When I grow auld, wi' blinkers hary,
Wi' banes a' *shiegling* and crazy,
To thee I will wi' joy repair.

Gall. Enycl., p. 353.

[SHIELIN, SHIELING, s. A hut. V. SHEAL.]

SHIEMACH, adj. Malignant, reproachful; as, "a *shiemach* hearsay," an injurious report, Ayr.

Gael. *speamh-aim*, to reproach.

• **SHIFT, s.** A rotation of crops, Stirlings.

"In the carse grounds lying to the west of Stirling, a course, or *shift*, as it is here called, of six years, is practised." *Agr. Surv. Stirl.*, p. 143.

[To SHIFT, v. n. To plan, manage, provide; as, *to shift for one's self*, to provide for one's self, to support one's self, to need no assistance, Clydes.]

[SHIFTY, SHIFTIE, adj. Full of resources; used in good and bad senses, S.]

SHILBANDS, s. pl. Cart-tops, Dumfr.; synon. with *Shilmonts*. *Laid-tree*, id. Ettr. For.

[SHILCORN, s. A small, black, seed-like body, that grows in the skin, West of S. V. SHILFCORN.]

SHILFA, SHILFAW, s. The chaffinch, a bird.

Her cheek is like the *shilfa's* breast,
Her neck is like the swan's.

Mary Stewart, Hist. Drama, p. 113.

Wi' the *shilfa's* sang the green wud rang,
Wi' the laverock's the sky.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

V. SHOULFALL.

It is said, that this bird has its name in S. "from its striking the notes called *sol-fa* in old music books, when chanting its pretty song."

SHILFCORN, SHILCORN, SELKHORN, s. A thing which breeds in the skin, resembling a small maggot, and vulgarly considered as such; proceeding from the induration of sebaceous matter.

As worms and *selkhorns*, which with speed
Would eat it up.

Colvil's Mock Poem, p. 1. 9.

SHILL, adj. Shrill, S.

The S. and E. words seem to claim different origins; *Shill* being most clearly allied to Su.-G. *skall-a*, vociferari, *skall-a*, Isl. *skell-a*, tinnire; and *Shrill* to Su.-G. *skraell-a*, fragorem edere (Seren.); sonum streperum edere; Ibre, vo. *Skraelle*.

SHILLACKS, SHILLOCKS, SHEELOCKS, s. pl. The lighter part of oats; the light grain that is blown aside in winnowing, Aberd.

"Even in these Highland districts, the farmer gives his horses the lighter oats, provincially *shillocks*, and also a part of the chaff, and light grain of his bear." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 501.

Tent. *schille*, *schelle*, cortex, *schill-en*, *schell-en*, decorticare; or from Isl. Su.-G. *skil-ia*, separare.

SHILLIN, SHILLING, SCHILLING, SHILLEN, s. Grain that has passed through the mill, and been freed from the husk, S.

Ersch Katherine with thy polk, breik and rilling,
Thou and thy quean as greedy gleds ye gang,
With polks to mill, and begs baith meil and *schilling*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, il. 55.

"Another absurdity is, that *shillen*, i.e., shealing, or *huller* corn, is measured by the tacksman of the mill, and is paid, not in shealing, but in meal. There are accordingly great complaints that the corn is not well shealed." P. Rayne, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.* xv. 117.

i.e., grain that is *shelled*. V. SHEAL, v. 2. For the same reason it seems to be denominated *huller* corn, because the *hull* is removed.

SHILLIN SEEDS. The outermost husk of corn, after being separated from the grain; used for drying the grain in the kiln.

"About one half of the dust, and a small part of the *sheeling-seeds*, are given to the miller." Proof, *Mill of Inverarity*, p. 1. V. DUST.

• **SHILLY-SHALLY, adj.** Weak, delicate, Ettr. For.; evidently transferred from the signification in E. to a dubious and frequently varying state of health.

SHILMONTS, SHELMENTS, s. pl. 1. The frame or rail, generally extending over the wheels, which is laid on a *corn-cart*, for carrying a load of corn or hay, S.B.; *Shelments*, Loth.

2. The longitudinal bars of the sides of a *muck-bodied* or close cart; whether these serve to connect and compact *rungs*, according to the more ancient construction, or *slots*, which are now more generally used in the low country, Loth.

The respected friend, to whom I am indebted for the more accurate definition of this term, subjoins the following etymon:

"The origin is probably Fr. *echelle*. *Echelles*, the diminutive, is employed to designate a similar frame, on a smaller scale; and is thus defined in the Dictionary of the Academy:

Sorte de petite *echelle*, que l'on attache à côté du bât d'un cheval, pour porter, pour y accrocher des gerbes, des bottes de foin, de paille, &c.

"The resemblance of *shelments* to a ladder favours this etymon; and the old Fr. word *echellement* was

perhaps used by the French peasantry in this sense." *Eschellement*, escalade; Roquefort. V. SHILVINS.

SHILPED, *adj.* Timid, Gall. "A *shilped* wretch,—a heart stript of manliness;" Gall. Enc.

SHILPETNESS, *s.* Faintness, tremor, *ibid.*

"I kend na now what to think; I had never been at a battle; a kind of *shilpetness* cam owre me." Gall. Encycl.

SHILPIE, *s.* "A person trembling always;" *ibid.*

I give these words distinctly from *Shilpie*, *Shilpit*, *adj.*, because, although they might be viewed as the same, only used with considerable obliquity, I hesitate because of their apparent affinity to Isl. *skelf-a*, terrere, consternere; *skialf-a*, tremere; *skelfing*, trepidatio. In like manner one sense of *Shilpit* in Roxb. is "cold and and comfortless, ungenial;" Gl. Ant.

SHILPIE, **SHILPIT**, *adj.* 1. Insipid. Wine is said to be *shilpit*, when it is weak, and wants the proper taste, S.

"He pronounced the claret *shilpit*, and demanded brandy with great vociferation." Waverley, i. 151.

"Here, handmaiden—bring me a gill o' sherry."—"Sherry's but *shilpit* drink, and a gill's a sma' measure for twa gentlemen to crack owre at their first acquaintance." Redgauntlet, iii. 210.

This seems the primary sense, from Su.-G. *skael*, insipidus, aquosus, Germ. *schael*, id. Belg. *verschaalden wyn*, flat wine; from Teut. *verschoel-en*, vento corrumpti, in vappam verti, saporem et odorem genninum perdere; from *schael*, patera, q. too long left in the goblet or cup. V. Kilian.

2. "Of a sickly white colour, pale, bleached by sickness," Gl. Sibb. often *shilpit-like*, S. *shilpie-like*, S. B.

Warra, insipid, is used in the same metaph. sense.

"The Laird, as he peered at her over his spectacles, pronounced her to be but a *shilpit* thing, though weel enough considering the neer-do-weels that were aught her." Marriage, ii. 13.

There Care nae *shilpit* face can shaw;
He's boltit out amang the snaw.

Picken's Poems, l. 70.

3. Ears of corn are said to be *shilpie*, when not well filled, S. B.

In the latter sense it would seem more nearly allied to Teut. *schelp*, putamen, S. *shaup*, having only the appearance of a husk.

SHILVINS, *s. pl.* Rails that fixed the *rungs* which formed the body of a cart, constructed after the old fashion, Ang.

This word is also at times applied to the tops of a cart, or the frame used when it is loaded with hay or sheaves.

"*Shelvings*. Additional tops to the sides of a cart or waggon. North." Gl. Grose. It is the same with *SHILMONTS*.

Su.-G. *skelwing*, discrimen, paries intergerinus; Ibre, vo. *Skilia*, disjungere. He thinks, however, that it should rather be written, *skelwaegg*.

[**SHIM**, *s.* A horse-hoe, Banffs.]

[**To SHIM**, *v. a.* To hoe, to work with a horse-hoe, *ibid.*]

To SHIMMER, *v. n.* To shine.

The little windowe dim and darke
Was hung with ivy, brere, and yewe;
No shimmering sunn here ever shone;
No halesome breeze here ever blew.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 134.

And whan she cum into the kirk,
She shimmer'd like the sun.

Ibid., p. 190.

V. SKIMMERIN.

SHIMMER, *s.* One of the cross bars in a kiln, for supporting the *ribs* on which the grain is laid for being dried; Loth. *Simmers*, q.v.

"As some servants belonging to Mr. McKenzie, of Kincaig, were engaged in drying a quantity of oats on the kiln, the mid *shimmer* gave way, when three of them were precipitated into the killogy, and one of them—was unfortunately burnt to death." Edin. Even. Courant, 21st Dec, 1809.

SHIN of a hill. The prominent or ridgy part of the declivity, with a hollow on each side; one of the many allusions, in local designation, to the form of the human body, S.

"Adjoining to the thatched farm-house was one of these old square towers, or peel houses, whose picturesque ruins were then seen ornamenting the course of the river, as they had been placed alternately along the north and south bank, generally from three to six hundred yards from it—sometimes on the *shin*, and sometimes in the hollow, of a hill." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1817, p. 64.

[* **SHINE**, *s.* A display of any kind, good or bad, from a grand assembly to a street-row, West of S.

In a good sense the term is generally applied to a social gathering, especially when of a convivial kind, as a wedding, an assembly, or a merry-making, which is called a *grand* or *great shine*; a tea-party or tea-meeting, called a *tea-shine*, or a *cookie-shine*. In a bad sense the term is applied to any quarrel, scolding-match, or row, which may be a *grand shine*, or only a *bit shine*, according to circumstances. Synon. in bad sense, a *rippet*.]

[**To GET UP A SHINE**. To originate, plan, or provide for, an assembly, a merry-making, &c. **To Raise a Shine**, to cause or to begin a quarrel, &c., *ibid.*]

SHINGLE, *s.* Gravel.

"Having rested some time on the sea-shore, he rose and walked along the toilsome *shingle*," &c. R. Gilhaize, i. 63.

An improper orthography for *Chingle*, q. v.

SHINICLE, *s.* A bonfire. V. SHANNACH.

SHINNERS, *s. pl.* The refuse of a smith's stithy, Dumfr. *Danders* synon. Corr. from E. *Cinders*.

SHINNY, *s.* The game otherwise called *Shinty*, Aberd., S.-A.

SHINNY-CLUB, *s.* The bat used for striking with in this game, Roxb.

SHINNOCK, *s.* The same with *Shinty*, a game, Loth.

SHINTY, *s.* 1. A game in which bats, somewhat resembling a golf-club, are used.

"At every fair or meeting of the country people, there were contests at racing, wrestling, putting the stone, &c.; and on holidays all the males of a district, young and old, met to play at football, but oftener at *shinty*.—*Shinty* is a game played with sticks, crooked at the end, and balls of wood." P. Moulin, Perth. Statist. Acc., v. 72.

In London this name is called *hockey*. It seems to be the same which is designed *not* in Gloucester; the name being borrowed from the ball, which is "made of a knotty piece of wood;" Gl. Grose.

The game is also called *Cammon*. V. CAMMOCK.

It has been said, that *Shinty* and *Hockey* differ in this respect, that in the latter two goals are erected, each being formed by a piece of stick, with both ends stuck in the ground. The players divide into two parties; to each of these the care of one of the goals belongs. The game consists in endeavouring to drive the ball (which is made either of wood or of cork, as an old bung cut round for the purpose, which is called the *hockey*) through the goal of the opposite party. V. Book of Sports, 1810, p. 11-13.

But in *Shinty*, there are also two goals, called *hails*; the object of each party being to drive the ball beyond their own *hail*: but there is no hole through which it must be driven.

2. The club or stick used in playing, S.

Perhaps from Ir. *shon*, a club.

3. The ball, or knot of wood is called *Shintie*, Selkirk., *Shinnie*, Sutherland. Thus they speak of the *club* and *shinnie*.

In the counties bordering on the Highlands, and in Galloway, this game is called *Shinny*.

"Hugh shared by reflection the triumph of Norman:—For it was himself first put a *shinny* into the boy's hand." Clan-Albin, i. 120.

SHIOLAG, *s.* Wild mustard, Caithn.

"The tenants do not wish to sow bear until the 15th of May, because, say they, if we sow it earlier, the crop is choked with *shiolog* (wild mustard) and other weeds." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 93. V. SKELLOCH.

SHIPPER, *s.* A shipmaster.

"They called all the *shippers* and mariners of Leith before the council, to see which of them would take in hand to pass upon the said captain." Pitscottie, p. 95. V. SKIPPER, for which this is perhaps an error.

SHIRE, **SHYRE**, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of strait, or S. *scrimp*; as, *shire measure*, that sort of measurement which allows not a hair-breadth beyond what mere justice demands, Teviotdale. V. SCHIRE.

2. Thin, S. B. "Thin cloth we call *shire*;" Gl. Shirr. q. pellucid.

SHIRIE, **SHYRIE**, *adj.* Thin, watery, applied to liquids; as, *shyrie kail*, Fife. The same with *Schire*, q. v.

SHIREY, *adj.* "Proud, conceited;" Gl. Picken, S. O. Teut. *schier-en*, ornare; Su.-G. *skyr-a*, lucidum reddere.

SHIRLES, *s. pl.* Turfs for fuel, Aberd. corr. from *Scherald*, q. v.

To **SHIRP** away, *v. n.* To shrink, to shrivel.

"It is sadly demonstrable to this day, that even professors sat-up, *shirped* away, and cryned into a shadow, as to all fervour of zeal for the cause, under the malign influence of that zeal-quenching Indulgence." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 146.

SHIRPET, *part. adj.* Thin and tapering towards a point, q. *sharped*, i.e., sharpened, Ayr.

"His face, which was wont to be the colour of a peony rose, was of a yellow hue,—and his nose was *shirpet* and sharp, and of an unnatural purple." Ann. of the Par., p. 370.

[**SHIRRA**, *s.* A sheriff, West of S., Loth.]

SHIRRAGH, **SHIRROCH**, *adj.* Sour, acrid, Clydes.

It seems originally the same with *Sharraghie*, piercing, q. v. [V. SHARROW.]

[**SHIRRAGHIE**, **SHIRROCHY**, *adj.* Having a sour, haughty, or passionate look, *ibid.*]

SHIRRAGLIE, *s.* A contention, a squabble. Loth. [*Shirragle*, *Shirrang*, Banffs.; the latter used also as a v.]

Su.-G. *skurigla*, increpare, to make a noise, to chide. Germ. *schurigl-en*, molestia afficere, to trouble, to disturb. Moes.-G. *ayla*, tribulatio. Ihre, without a sufficient reason, prefers Ital. *scoreggia*, a lash. Wachter derives it from Germ. *schur*, vexatio, and A.-S. *egl-an*, vexare, cruciare.

SHIRRA-MUIR, **SHERRA-MOOR**, *s.* 1. A designation used to denote the rebellion against government in the year 1715, from the name of the *moor* between Stirling and Dunblane, where the decisive battle was fought, S.

Ae hairst afore the *Sherra-moor*
I mind't as weel's yestreen,
I was a gilpey then, I'm sure
I was na past fyfteen.

Burns, *Halloween*, iii. 132.

2. Transferred to a violent contest of any kind, S.

"To hear him in this language [braid Scotch] telling of one of his *Shirramuirs*, how laughable it is!" Gall. Enc., p. 419.

3. A severe drubbing with the tongue, *ibid.*

It is pron. *Shirra-meer*, Aberd.

Aul' Luckie sittin near the lowe,
A *Shirra-meer* she gae him
Right derf that night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

[**SHIRRANG**, *s.* and *v.* Squabble. V. **SHIRRAGLIE**.]

SHIRROCHY (gutt.), *adj.* Sour, haughty, Clydes. [V. under **SHIRRAGH**.]

SHIRROT, *s.* A turf or *divot*, Banffs. V. **SCHERALD**.

SHIRROW, s. A species of field mouse, the *shrew*, Roxb. V. **SKROW**.

SHIRT, s. "Wild mustard, *Brassica napus*," Gl. Sibb.

SHIT, s. [A small, puny, mean, or contemptible thing; a mere dropping; applied to persons or animals]; generally denoting one that is puny, S. [Teut. *schitte*, *stercus*.]

*Fra the Sisters had seen the shape of that shit,
Little luck be thy lot there where thou lyes.
Polva. and Montgom., Watson's Coll., ii. 16.*

SHIT-FACED, adj. Having a very small face, as a child, Clydes.; q. *chit-faced*?

SHITTEN, SHITTEN-LIKE, adj. Terms used as expressive of the greatest contempt imaginable, and applied to what is either very insignificant in appearance, or mean and despicable, S.

This exactly corresponds with Dan. *skiden*, dirty, foul, sluttish, &c. *En skiden sag*, a foul, base, ungenerous action; Isl. *skitinn*, sordidus.

SHITTLE, s. "Any thing good for nothing;" Gall. Enc.; [a dimin. expressive of the greatest contempt, from **SHIT**, q.v.]

To SHITHER, v. n. To shiver, Fife; merely a provincial variety of *Chitter*, q. v., or a corr. of E. *Shudder*.

—That Lord wha hears the widow's wail,
The lispin' infant's cry,
The hungry, *shitherin'* orphan's tale,
That kens na where to lie. *MS. Poem.*

[**SHITTLE, s.** V. **SHUTTLE**.]

SHIMYLICK, s. A gun or fowling-piece, Shetl.

SHOAD, ON-SHOAD, s. A portion of land; the same with *Shed*.

"An accompt of the Cotter rents, Cotter acres, and of the Outfield *Shoads* of land of Inverdoval," &c., 1679. Paper in Process, Berry v. Stewart and Dalgleish, A. 1810. The place referred to is in Fife. A. S. *scead-an*, separate; in pret. *sceod*.

To SHOCHLE (gutt.), v. a. and n. The same with *Shachel*. This term is often conjoined with another nearly synon. when applied to an object that is very much distorted; as, "She's baith *shochled* and *sheyld*," Dumfr.

SHOCHLES, s. pl. Legs; used contemptuously, Aberd.; perhaps originally applied to limbs that were distorted. V. **SHACHLE**.

SHOCHLIN', part. adj. 1. Waddling, wriggling, Aberd.; [used also as a s., Clydes.]

An' gutty carlies *schochlin'* rin.
D. Anderson's Poems, p. 17.

V. **SHACH**.

2. Used metaph., apparently in the sense of *mean, paltry*.

Debts I abhor, and plan to be
Frae schochling trade and danger free,
That I may, loos'd frae care and strife,
With calmness view the edge of life.
Bansay's Poems, ii. 441.

V. **SHACHLE, v. n.**

[**SHOCKS, s. pl.** Same with **CHOUKS**, q.v., Shetl.]

[**To SHOCK, v. a. and n.** To choke, Shetl.]

[**SHOCKIT, pret. and part. pa.** Choked, *ibid.*]

[**SHOD, s.** 1. A shoe; generally a child's shoe, Banffs.]

2. The tag of a lace; *shods*, iron plates for the soles of shoes, Clydes.]

[**To SHOD, v. a.** 1. To shoe, to furnish with shoes; as, "I'll *shod* ye weel," West of S., Banffs.; pret. and part. pa., *shoddit*, *shod*, *ibid.*

2. To fit with a metal tip, ring, or band; as, *to shod* a lace, an arrow, a staff, a pole, West of S.

3. To fit iron plates on shoes, or to cover the soles with *tackets*, *ibid.*]

SHODDIE, s. 1. A little shoe, such as that worn by a child, Dumfr., S.B., Clydes.

This diminutive retains the most ancient form of the Goth. word. Moes.-G. *skaud*, calceus, whence *skaudaraip*, a shoe-latchet. Ihre observes that the ancient Goths used *sko* and *skod* indiscriminately for a covering, tegmen, vagina, (vo. *Sko*); as *sky-a*, and *skydd-a* were properly one word, both signifying to cover, to protect; whence *shoe* and *shod*, denoting what covers the foot.

2. The iron point of a pike-staff, or the pivot of a top, Fife.

[**SHODDIT, adj.** Furnished with a shod or shods; as, *shoddit-shoon*, *ibid.*]

SHODE-SHOOL, s. A wooden shovel, *shod* with iron, S.B.

—A grape into a grupe to grub,
A *shode shoal* of a hooin club.
Country Wedding; *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 47.

SHOEING THE AULD MARE. A dangerous sport among children, Gall.

"A beam of wood is slung between two ropes; a person gets on—this, and contrives to steady himself, until he goes through a number of antics; if he can do this, he *shoes the auld mare*; if he cannot do it, he generally tumbles to the ground, and gets hurt with the fall." Gall. Encycl.

To SHOE THE MOSS. To replace the uppermost and grassy turfs, after peats have been cast, South of S.

"The surface turfs are carefully laid aside, and after the peats are taken out, these turfs are brought back

one by one, and placed upon the part that was made bare. This operation is called *shoeing the moss*, and the grass is scarcely ever stopt from growing." *Essays Highl. Soc.* iii. 448. V. also *Gall. Enc.*, p. 426.

SHOELIN, *part. adj.* Distorted, Renfr.

—Mirran, wi' her *shoelin'* cloots,
Ran yellowchan' and greeting.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 202.

V. **SHOWL**, v.

SHOES, *s. pl.* The fragments of the stalks of flax, separated by the mill, or by hand-dressing. *Shows* is perhaps a preferable orthography.

Arthur Young writes *shoves*; when it would seem that the term is used in E. as a provincial term, for I do not find it in any Dictionary.

"As fast as it [flax] dries, they beat it on stones with a beetle, then they scutch it to separate the heart or the *shores* from the rest." *Tour in Irel.*, i. 134.

To **SHOG**, **SHUG**, **SHOOG**, *v. a. and n.* To jog, jolt, shake; to shake from corpulence. V. **SCHOG**.

[**SHOG**, **SHUG**, **SHOOG**, *s.* A jog or shake, West of S.]

SHOG-BOG, *s.* [A spongy bog, which undulates when any person walks over it, S.]

SHOGGIE-SHOU, *s.* A game. V. **SHUGGIE-SHUE**.

SHOGGLE, **SHOOGLE**, **SHUGGLE**, *s.* [1. A rapid jog, shake, or jolt, S.]

2. A large piece of ice floating down a river during a fresh, S.

3. A clot of blood, Roxb.

Isl. *skoegull*, prominentia.

To **SHOGLE**, **SHOOGLE**, **SHUGGLE**, *v. a. and n.* [To shake or jog rapidly; to tremble, to be unsteady, S.] V. **SCHOGGLE**.

[**SHOGGLY**, **SHOOGLY**, **SHUGGLY**, *adj.* Shaking, tremulous; unsteady, loose, West of S.]

SHOGLE, **SHOOGLE**, *s.* A rapid shake or jog, S.

[**SHOLMARKED**, *s.* A calf with a piece off the ear at the time of birth, Shetl. V. **Shål**.]

SHOLMIT, *adj.* Having a white face; applied to an ox or cow, Shetl.

[Isl. *hjálmr*, Sw. *hjälm*, a helmet, Isl. *hjálmottr naut*, a white-faced ox.]

SHOLT, *s.* A small horse, Orkn., also *Shalt*; the same with **SHELTIE**, q. v.

SHONY, *s.* The name formerly given to a marine deity worshipped in the Western Isles.

"The inhabitants of this island [Lewis] had an ancient custom to sacrifice to a sea-god, called *Shony*, at Hallowtide, in the manner following. The inhabitants round the island came to the church of St. Mulvay, having each man his provision along with him; every family furnish'd a peck of malt, and this was brew'd into ale. One of their number was pick'd out to wade into the sea up to the middle, and carrying a cup of ale in his hand, standing still in that posture, cry'd out with a loud voice, saying, *I give you this cup of ale, hoping that you'll be so kind as to send us plenty of sea-ware for enriching our ground the ensuing year*: and threw the cup of ale into the sea. This was performed in the night time. At his return to land, they all went to the church, where there was a candle burning upon the altar; and then standing silent for a little time, one of them gave a signal, at which the candle was put out, and immediately all of them went to the fields, where they fell a drinking their ale, and spent the remainder of the night in dancing and singing, &c. The next morning they all returned home, being well satisfy'd that they had punctually observed this solemn anniversary, which they believ'd to be a powerful means to procure a plentiful crop." *Martin's West. Isl.*, p. 28, 29.

Isl. *áion*, signifies phenomenon, spectaculum; Gl. Edd. But as *Shannach*, q. v., is corr. from the Ir. and Gael. name of Hallowmas, at which season this idolatrous act was performed in honour of the Hebridian deity, it is probable that *Shony* is itself a corr. of *Shannach*, or rather of *Samhuin* or *Samh'in*, in genit. *Samhas*; and that after the conquest of the western islands by the Norwegians, the inhabitants blended the Scandinavian worship of *Nekker*, the Neptune of the north, with the Celtic rites of Druidism, but retained the name familiar with their ancestors.

To **SHOO**, *v. a.* 1. To produce a swinging motion, [to swing,] Ayr.

"We'll—do nothing frae dawn to dark but *shoo* one another on a swing between the twa trees on the green." *The Entail*, i. 228. V. **SHUZ**, v.

[2. To back water with the oars; also to swing the boat round, Shetl.]

[To **SHOO**, *v. a.* To sew, West of S.]

[**SHOOIN**, **SHOOING**, *s.* The act or process of sewing; also, the article sewed or being sewed; as, "She sits at the *shooin* a' day." "Dinna sit doon on my *shooin*," Clydes.]

[**SHOOSTER**, *s.* One who sews, Shetl.]

SHOOD, *s.* The distant noise of animals passing; Shetl.

"*Teut. schudd-en*, quatero; vibrare, tremere.

SHOOGLE, *s.* A jog, shog, jolt, Ayr. V. **SCHOGGLE**.

—"Gie that sleepy bodie, Dirdumwhamle, a *shoogle* out of his dreams." *The Entail*, iii. 68.

SHOOL, **SHOOIE**, *s.* A name given to the Arctic Gull, Shetl.

"*Larus Parasiticus* (Linn. Syst.) *Scoutiallin*, *Shooi*, Arctic Gull." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*, ii. 281.

This name seems to be borrowed from another species, the *Larus Cataractes*, which is called *Skua*, by Brunnick, and in the Feroe Isles *Skue*. V. Penn. Zool., p. 417. V. **SKOOI**.

SHOOL, s. A shovel, S.

Whar ance thou stood, clown chieils are diggin',
Wi' pick an' *shool*.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 180.

V. SCHULE.

To SHOOL, v. a. To shovel, S.

This *v.* is used with different prepositions; as, *off*,
frae, *on*, *out*.

To SHOOL *off*. To shovel off, S.

—"Frae this window we can aw see Benenck wi'
his white night-cap on; and he wad hae little to do
that wad try to *shool it off*." *Marriage*, ii. 30.

To SHOOL *frae*. To remove from, by the
act of shovelling, S.

When *frae* Benenck they *shool* the sna',
O'er Glenfern the leaves will fa'.

Marriage, *ibid*.**To SHOOL *on*.** Metaph. to cover, as in a
grave, S.

"These twenty years past, our Covenants have
gotten deadly wounds, and been laid in the grave by
the demented, infatuate, black bargain of Union,
Toleration, and Patronages; and the swearing Minis-
ters have heartily and willingly, without either Boots,
Thumbikins or Fire-matches, or any hazard to the
neck by the bloody rope, *shooled on* the grave-mounds."
Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 104.

To SHOOL *out*. To throw out with violence,
S.

"Look you, you base old person, if you do put
another jest upon me, I will cleave your skull-piece
with this shovels."—"Hout, tout, Maister Dusterdivel,
I hae nae lived as lang in the world neither to be
shoold out o't that gate." *Antiquary*, ii. 259, 260.

[SHOOL-THE-BOARD, s. A game. V. SLIDE-
THRIFT.]**[To SHOOL, v. a. and n.** To distort. V.
SHOWL.]**SHOONE, s. pl.** Shoes, S. *shune*, (Gr. *v.*)

"Ilk soldier to have bands and *shoone*." *Spalding*,
ii. 150. V. SCHONE.

SHOOP, pret. of the v. to Shape, S.B.

At last he *shoop* himsell again to stand,
Wi' help o' a rough kent in till his hand.

Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

A.-S. *scœp*. *Scœp*, nihte naman; Fecit nocti nomen;
Caedm. V. SCHAPE.

[SHOOSKIE. 1. As an *interj.*, an exclamation
used in driving away cattle; common
in the Highlands, and in Shetl.**2.** As a *s.*, a name for the devil; also used as
a term of disrespect, Shetl.

Dan. *siasket*, nasty, slovenly.]

[SHOOSTER, s. One who sews, *ibid*. V.
SHOO.]*** To SHOOT, SUTE, v. a. 1.** To make a
selection in purchasing cattle or sheep,
S. A. and O.

"Drovers, in purchasing these, will sometimes take
the good and leave the bad; this is called *shooting*;"
Gall. Enc. V. SHOTT, s.

2. To push, push out, S.; as, "I'll *shoot* him
o'er the brae." "*Shoot* out your tongue."
Pron. q. *shute*, like Fr. *u*. Hence,***To SHOOT, SHUTE, v. n. 1.** To run into
seed, S. The *v.*, as used in E. simply
signifies to germinate.

"Time of sowing.—From the middle to the end of
June; when more early, the turnips are apt to *shoot*
before winter." *Agr. Surv. Mid. Loth.*, p. 110.

2. To push off from the shore in a boat, or to
continue the course in casting a net, S. B.

"Depones, That they had the following shots on the
Fraserfield side of the river,—the Throat shot op-
posite the west point of the Allochy inch; and from
thence they *shot* all the way to the sea." *State*,
Leslie of Powis, 1805, p. 80. V. SHOT, s. 4.

To SHOOT *by*, v. a. 1. To delay. V. SCHUTE.**[2.** To put past or over, to substitute; *shoot-
by* is still used as a *s.* in the same sense,
Clydes., Perth. Synon. *put-by*.]**To SHOOT AMANG THE DOWS.** V. DOW, s. a
dove.**OUT-SHOT, s.** A projecting building, S.

The origin is found in Sw. *skjut-a ut*, projicere. V.
OUTSHOT.

[SHOOTHER, s. The shoulder, Clydes.,
Banffs.]**[To SHOOTHER, v. n.** To walk heavily or
with a lumbering step; the shoulders mov-
ing with each step, Banffs.]**To SHOP, v. n.** To knock, to rap at a door.

"The most pairt of the world ar so negligent in this
poynt of dutie, that there are verie few that hane their
heart free when the lord *shoppeth*." *Bruce's Serm.*,
1591, B. Fol. 5, a.

Knocketh, Eng. Edit. But the proper word is *chap-
peth*. V. CHAP.

SHORE, SHORD, s. The prop or support
used in constructing *flakes* for inclosing
cattle, S. A. [*Shord*, Shetl.]

Shored is used in a similar sense, A. Bor.

Their Patron so did not them learn,
St. Andrew with his *shored* cross.

Battle of Flodden, st. 131.

Propped, Note, p. 23.

Tent. *schoore*, fulcimen; *schor-en*, *schoor-en*, fulcres;
Isl. *skur*, suggrundia. The word is used in E. in the
sense of buttress.

To SHORE, v. a. To count, to reckon, S.

Su.-G. *skor-a*, to mark; Isl. *skora mantal*, to num-
ber the people. The word is derived from *skaer-a*, to
cut, from the ancient custom of making notches on a
piece of wood for assisting the memory.

SHORE, s. Debt.

Syne for our shore, he died therefore,
And tholed pain for our mis.

Spec., Godly Songs, p. 23.

In the same sense E. *score* is used, derived by Skinner from Belg. *schore*, *scisura*, *ruptura*. But V. the *v.*
For our shore might be rendered, "on our account."

To SHORE, v. a. 1. To threaten. V. SCHOR, v.**2. To offer, S. O.**

A panegyric rhyme, I ween,
Even as I was he *shor'd* me.

Burns, iii. 356.

This is merely an oblique sense of the *v.* as properly signifying, to threaten. The E. *v. offer* is used in a similar sense, S. *He offered to strike me*; i.e. he threatened to give me a blow.

3. Used impersonally, denoting that rain is about to fall; as, *It's shorin*, Dumfr.**4. To shore a dog to or till, to hound a dog on cattle or sheep, Dumfr.****5. To shore off or aff, to recall a dog from pursuing cattle or sheep, ibid. To stench, synon.**

[**SHOREMIL, s.** The margin of the sea, the water's edge, Shetl. Isl. *soer*, the sea, *mál*, a boundary.]

***SHORT, adj. Laconic and acrimonious; as, a short answer, a tart reply; to speak short, to speak tartly, S.**

"Gif Isaiah had bene als *short* and craibed as Jonas, no question he wald haue speared a reason at God." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, D, 6, a.

"He maun be little worth that left you sae."

"He maybe is, young man, and maybe nay."

"Ye're unco *short*, my lass, to be sae lang;

But we maun ken you better ere ye gang."

Ross's Helenore, p. 57.

It is used by Beaumont and Fletcher.

"I want your absence:

Keep on your way, I care not for your company."

'How! how! You are very *short*: do you know me, Eros?
And what I have been to you?'"

The False One, p. 1189.

Su.-G. *kort*, brevis, (whence Isl. *skorte*, *deasum*) is used in the same metaph. sense. *Kort om hufvudet*; Est homo qui facile irascitur; *Kort swar*, iratum responsum, Ihre, vo. *Stackig*; and Teut. *kort*. *Kort veur't hooft*, iracundus, irritabilis. In like manner we say, *Short of the temper, S.*

[**To SHORT, v. a.** To amuse, divert; to cause the time to seem short, Mearns, Clydes.]

To KEEP SHORT BY THE HEAD. To restrict as to expenditure, to give narrow allowance as to money, S.; a metaphor borrowed from the short rein or halter given to an unruly animal.

"If he canna pay the lawing himsel, as I ken he's *keepit unco short by the head*, I'll find a way to shame it out o' his uncle." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 69.

SHORT-BREAD, SHORTIE, s. A thick cake, baked of fine flour and butter, to which sugar, carraways, and orange-peel are frequently added, S. It seems to have received its name from its being very friable. [Called *shortie*, in Mearns, and *Scotch cake* in England.]

"At length the question was carried; and some tolerable sherry, and a piece of very substantial *short-bread* were produced." Marriage, i. 32.

"Some persons—hold themselves entitled, after two or three times receiving a piece of *short-bread*, and a glass of elder-flower wine, to ask the lady who has given them such refreshment, in marriage." M. Lyndsay, p. 288.

SHORTCOMING, s. Defect, deficiency; used in a moral sense, as, *shortcoming in duty, S.*

"It would argue a just sensibleness—of our unworthy *shortcomings*, in not having more strenuously endeavoured to have prevented this course of defection,—if for this we were mourning, and taking shame to ourselves." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 222.

"Resolved, that the last Thursday of August should be observed by all our societies a day of fasting and mourning for our sad *shortcoming* in answering our profession under the cross, appearing by many lamentable evidences." Society Contendings, p. 343.

This term has been almost universally used by our ancestors, and is still very common in relation to religion. It is evidently formed from the beautiful and truly philosophical description given of sin by the Apostle Paul, Rom. iii. 23. "All have *sinned*, and come *short* of the glory of God." In Isl. *skort-r*, signifies defectus.

SHORT-GOWN, s. 1. A gown without skirts, reaching only to the middle, worn by female cottagers and servants; sometimes with long, and sometimes with short sleeves, S. Synon. *Curtoush*.

"Four eln of lenyng claithe price iiij s., twa *schort gowns* price ij merkis, a new bonnate," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 282.

"Three or four village girls, returning from the well or brook with pitchers and pails upon their heads, formed more pleasing objects, and with their thin *short-gowns* and single petticoats, bare arms, legs, and feet, uncovered heads and braided hair, somewhat resembled Italian forms of landscape." Waverley, i. 101.

When I was young, I thought me bonny
Wi' snooded hair and cockernony,
A *short gown*, jerkenet, cottoush,
An' plaiding coat—

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 102.

V. CURTOUSH.

2. Synon. with E. *bed-gown*, as worn by females of a higher rank, S.

"Item, ane *schort gown* of sad cramasay velvott," &c. Inventories. V. SYCHTIS.

SHORT-SYNE, SHORTSYN, adv. Lately, not long ago, S.B.; opposed to *Lang syne*.

—*Shortsyn* unto our glen,
Seeking a hership came yon unko' men;
An' our ain lads, albaist I say't my sell,
But guided them right cankarly and snell.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 62.

V. SYNE.

SHORT-TEMPERED, adj. Hasty, irritable, S.

SHORTLIE, adv. Tartly.

"Gif he (Jonah) had vnderstood that the mind of God was not to cast off a sinner, he had not taken it so *schortlie*. But being ignorant of this, he falleth in this fuming & fretting against God." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. D. 6, b.

Thus it is used by Dunbar—

The guidwyf said richt *schortlie*, "Ye may trow,
"Heir is na meit that ganeand is for yow."

Mailland Poems, p. 74.

SHORTS, s. pl. 1. The refuse of flax separated by the fine hackle, Aberd. The coarse hackle removes the *hards*.

2. The refuse of hay, straw, &c., Teviotdale.

Isl. *skort-r*, defectus, Isl. and Su.-G. *skort-a*, de-esse, deficere; A.-S. *secort*, brevis. The adj., as occurring in Su.-G. and Teut., in the form of *kort*, has the appearance of greater antiquity; especially as obviously the same with Lat. *cort-us*.

[**SHORTSUM, SHORTSOME, adj.** Amusing; causing the time to seem short: opposed to *langsum*, Mearns, Clydes.]

SHOT, s. 1. The act of moving in any game, a move or stroke in play, S.

Su.-G. *skott*, ictus, from *skiut-a*, jaculari.

Thus it is applied to Curling.

—Some hoary hero, haply he
Whose sage direction won the doubtful day,
To his attentive juniors tedious talks
Of former times;—of many a *bonspeel* gain'd,
Against opposing parishes; and *shots*,
To human likelihood secure, yet storm'd,
With liquor on the table, he pourtrays
The situation of each stone.

Graeme's Poems, Anderson's Poets, xi. 447.

2. [Metaph., the end or aim in moving or acting.]

"The great *shot* of Cromwell and Vane is to have a liberty of all religions, without any exception. Many a time we are put to great trouble of mind. We must make the best of an ill game we can." Baillie's Lett., ii. 62.

3. [Move, game, play.] *To begin new shot, new bod*, to begin any business *de novo*, after one has been engaged in it for a time; to do it over again, S. B.

This is most probably a very ancient phrase [applied to both play and pay.] In one sense it seems allied to Su.-G. Isl. *skot*, E. *shot*, or share of money paid for drink, and *bod*, invitatio convivialis, Verel.; q. "You shall not only have a new feast, but a new invitation."

4. [Speed, success]; as "*To come shot, to come speed*," Shirr. Gl. S.

Sae up she starts, an' glow'd a' round about, —
An' wi' what pith she had, began to gang,
For fear that she sud be o'er'ta'en or lang,
But little *shot* she came, an' yet the sweat
Was draping frae her at an unco rate.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 55.

"*To come shot, to come speed, to advance*;" Shirr.

Teut. *schot*, proventus; *crescendi ratio*; or rather *schot*, as in the Belg. phrase, *Dat schipmarkt schot*; That ship goes a great pace; Sewel.

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5. The wooden spout by which water is carried to a mill, S.; perhaps from Su.-G. *skiut-a*, jaculare.

6. *Shots*, the boxes of a mill-wheel, which contain the water by which it is moved, S. B.

7. A kind of window. V. SCHOTT.

8. The sternmost part of a boat, Shetl.

"As the fish are taken off the hook they are gutted, headed, and laid in a part of the boat allotted for them, called the *shot*, being that division next the storm-sheets." Agr. Surv., Shetland, p. 87.

Norv. *skott*, *skutt*, expl. in Dan., *den bagest deel af baaden*, "the hindmost division of a boat;" Hal-lager; apparently a secondary use of Isl. *skott*, cauda, q. "the tail of the boat."

9. [A particular or fixed portion.] *A spot of ground*, a field, a plot of land, Loth.; synonym. *sched*.

Perhaps as originally signifying a small portion, q. a corner; Su.-G. *skoet*, angulus.

"The Infield is divided into three *shots* or parts, much about eighteen acres in all." Scot of Rossie, Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 32.

10. The particular spot where fishermen are wont to take a draught with their nets, S. B.

"Interrogated, If the deepening that branch of the river called the Allochy, at the west end, would hurt the *shot* at that end of the Allochy, or if the deponent is a judge of fishing?" State, Lealie of Powis, & Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 40.

"Being asked, If their fishing stations or *shots* have not been frequently repaired on both sides of the river, and at different times ever since he was a fisher? depones, That they have: That by the reparation made by Dr. Gregory's dike,—the bed of the river to the sea has been deepened, and the navigation of it ameliorated." Ibid., p. 96.

11. The act of drawing a net, or the sweep of the net drawn at the *Leaw*, S. B.

"Depones, That the fishing of Nether Don could not be carried on without sights from the high banks, as she is not a good *banging* water, by which he means taking chance *shots*, without seeing the run of the fish." Ibid., p. 58.

12. The draught of fishes made by a net, S.

"*Herring Fishery*. The boats in the Frith had an excellent *shot* on Monday, some of them coming in with about ten cranes each, or about 10,000 herrings." Caled. Merc., Jan. 22, 1825.

Sw. *skottnaet*, casting-net; Wideg.

Teut. *schote*, jaculatio, q. the act of shooting off with the boat from the bank; Belg. *Netten schieten*, to cast nets, Sw. *skiuta ut ifraan landet*, to put off from the shore.

13. Musketry; [as opposed to *pikemen*.]

"The streattis of Coppin Heavin, throw which his royal highnes sould pas, wer sett with certane ensignes and burgeris both of *shot* and pick." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 611; i.e., burgers armed some with muskets and others with pikes.

14. A name applied to young swine. The male and female are generally called *shots* when about three months old, Teviotd.

C 2

Applied also to an ill-grown ewe, and to the sheep or lambs which are rejected by a purchaser, when he buys with the right of selection; Perth.

"A few of the worst ewes, called *shots*, are likewise sold every year about Martinmas." P. Strathblane, *Stirl. Statist. Acc.*, xviii. 569.

[In the district of Craven, *Shotts* is used in the same sense. V. Halliwell's Dict.]

Sw. *utskjut-a* signifies to reject; whence *utskott*, what is rejected, refuse, q. *shot out*, S. In Teut. the term is used, as in S., without the preposition; *schot*, ejectionem, id quod ejicitur; Kilian.

SHOT-ABOUT, s. 1. [One move or play each]; an alternate operation; as, "Let's tak *shot-about*," S.

2. [One thread of each colour or kind of yarn.] "Striped of various colours," Sibb. Gl.

From the act of shooting or throwing shuttles alternately, containing different threads; the name *shuttle* being itself from the same origin.

Teut. *schiet-spoele*, radius textorius, from *schiet-en*, joculari; Isl. *skutul*, Su.-G. *skyttel*, from *skjuta*, id. trudere, pellere.

[**SHOT-A-DEAD, s.** Death by being shot by the fairies, Banffs. V. ELFSHOT.]

SHOT, part. pa. Elfshot, q. v.

SHOT-BLED, s. The blade of corn from which the ear afterwards issues, S. *shot-blade*.

"The sunne—maketh—the cornes to come vp at the first with small green points, and after that to shoote vp to the *shot bled*, and after that to come to the seeds," &c. Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 726.

SHOT-HEUCH (gutt.), s. A steep bank of which the sward or surface has fallen down through the undermining of a stream, or by the action of water from above, S. In this sense the *heuch* is said to *shoot*. Synon. *Scar, Scaur*.

Su.-G. *skjut-a*, neutraliter usurpatum notat id, quod cum impetu prorumpit, quod loco motum est, et prominet. *Biargit skutti*, montis vertex prominuit. Isl. *skate*, Rupes prominens; Ihre. *Prominens* aliquid, et *nutans* sive terrae sive rupis; G. Andr., p. 216.

SHOT-ON. An expression equivalent to E. *Shot off*.

O gin I were fairly *shot on* her, &c.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 88.

Either synon. with *shot*, or *scot-free*; or as alluding to an arrow that is let off from a bow.

SHOT-STAR, s. 1. That meteoric substance often seen to *shoot* through the atmosphere, S.

Sw. *stjern-skott*, id. Teut. *sterren-schot*, lampas aeris, fax igneus quae in aere nascitur.

The frequent appearance of *shot-stars* is viewed by the peasantry in Teviotdale as foretoking lightning, thunder, and tempestuous weather.

2. A gelatinous plant (*Tremella nostoc*, Linn.) found in pastures, &c., after rain; vulgarly called, and believed to be, a *shot* or *fallen star*, S. V. **FALLEN STARS.**] *Shot-stern*, Ettr. For.

[**SHOT-TO.** 1. Shut, closed; as, "He *shot to* the door," West of S.

2. Cast upon; as in the fishing term, *shot to the line*, cast upon the line, Banffs.]

SHOT-WINDOW, s. 1. A projected window, S.

2. A window, sometimes without glass, and generally in stairs, which was hinged and opened outwards, S.]

"Go to the *shot-window* instantly, and see how many there are of them." The Pirate, i. 98. V. SCHOT, SCHOTE, &c.

[This form of window may still be seen in the Highlands, and in many of the old houses both in town and country. It is referred to by the late Robert Chambers, in his collection of Scottish Ballads.]

[**TO SHOT, v. a.** To cast nets or lines in fishing, Banffs. E. *shoot*. V. SCHOT.]

SHOTTLE, adj. Short and thick, squat, S. B.

SHOTTLE, s. A small drawer. V. SHUTTLE.

SHOULD, adj. Not deep, shallow, Orkn.; merely a variety of S. **SCHALD**, q. v.

SHOUGHIE, adj. A term applied to a short bandy-legged person, Perth., Kinross. V. **SHACH**, v.

***SHOULDER.** To rub shoulders, or shouthers, with one, to come so near as to touch another in passing, S.

A thief is said to rub shoulders with the gallows, when he narrowly escapes being hanged, S.

A bachelor is often advised to rub shoulders with a bridegroom, that it may produce an inclination for matrimony. In the same manner, an unmarried female jocularly says to a bride, "I must rub shoulders with you, it may help me to a husband," S.

SHOULDER of a hill. The declination or slope of a hill on the right or left hand, as the *right*, or *left shoulder*, S.

"Jasper was coming—over the shoulder of the Hermon-Law, when—he espied something in the shape of a horrible serpent—stealing along the bent after him." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 66.

"Millar, to keep as clear as possible of the haunts of men, on his return, brought his drove over the shoulder of Wallace's hill." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1817, p. 64.

SHOULFALL, s. The chaffinch; more commonly *shilfaw*, S. *Fringilla coelebs*, Linn.

"*Fringilla*, nostratibus *Snowfeck* et *Shoulfall*," Sibb. Scot., p. 18.

But our learned naturalist is undoubtedly mistaken in making this the same bird with the *snowflake* or snow hunting.

SHOUPILTIN, s. A Triton, Shetl.

"The new comers were—designed to represent the Tritons and Mermaids;—the former called by Zetlanders of that time *Shoupiltins*." The Pirate, ii. 41.

"Sir R. Sibbald says that the Shetlanders 'sometimes catch with their nets and hooks Tritons, they call them *Shoupiltins*.' This account does not agree with the superstition of the present day. There is only one *shoupiltin* or *shoupiltie*, whose character is that of *Nickur*, the demoniacal Neptune of the North of Europe." Hibbert's Shetl., p. 566. V. also p. 526.

Show, the first syllable, seems evidently corr. from *Su.-G.*, Isl. *sio*, mare. *Piltin* may be from Norv. *pilt*, Isl. *pilt-r*, puer, or *piltung-r*, puellus; q. a sea boy, or a little man of the sea.

* **To SHOUT, v. n.** To be in the act of parturition; pron. like E. *shoot*; Upp. Lanarks., Roxb.

SHOUTING, s. Labour in childbirth, Upp. Lanarks., Roxb., Dumfr.

"*Schouting, (Crying)*, inlying, child-bearing;" Gl. Sibb.

Were ye at Becka's *shoutin'*, Sucky,
The tother night!—

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 82.

This, according to some, does not, like the S. term *Crying*, refer to the noise made in consequence of suffering; but seems to express the same idea with *Su.-G. skiut-a*, protrudere.

SHOUTHER, s. Shoulder. *To show the cauld shouter*, to appear cold and reserved. V. CAULD SHOUTHER.

SHOVEL-GROAT, SHOOL-THE-BOARD, s. A game, S. V. SLIDE-THRIFT.

To SHOWD, v. n. and a. 1. To swing (on a rope.) S.B. Ir. and Gael. *siud-am*, to swing.

2. To waddle in going, S.B. V. SCHOWD.

SHOWD, s. 1. A swing, or the act of swinging, S.B.

2. A swinging-rope, *ibid.* Ir. Gael. *siudadh*, *id.*

SHOWDING-TOW, s. The same rope, Moray.

SHOWD, s. A rocking or jogging motion; applied sometimes to the motion of a ship, much tossed by the waves, S.B.

* **SHOWERS, s. pl.** 1. Throes, agonies, S.

"It cost Christ and all his followers sharp *showers*, and hot sweats, ere they won to the top of the mountain." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 131. V. SCHOURIS.

2. Specifically, the pangs of child-birth.

"As the woman has a sharp *dolour*, which if it lasted, were intolerable: if the Lord gaue not leysure to draw their breath, betweene *showre* and *showre* (as they call it) it were intolerable. So the paines of

hell are exceeding sharp and vntolerable." Rollock on Thea., i. p. 238.

SHOWERICKIE, s. A gentle shower, Kinross; a double dimin. from the E. word.

To SHOWL, v. a. *To showl one's mouth*, to distort the face, to make wry mouths, S. B. *Shevel*, S. O., *id.*

This is evidently of the same family with *cheval* used as an adj. by Dunbar, *cheval mouth*.

Su.-G. skaalg, obliquus; *Munder skaelger*, a *showl* mouth; Germ. *scheel*, askew, askint. The v. *Skellie*, to squint, q. v., is radically the same.

We may here refer to O. E. "*schayler*, that gothe a wrie with his fete, [Fr.] *boyteux*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 61, a. Also the v. "*I shayle* as a man or horse dothe that gothe croked with his legges! Je vas *eschaya*. It is to late to beate him for it now, he shal *shayle* as long as he lyueth." F. 348, a. V. *SHEYL*.

SHOWLIE, adj. Deformed by being slender and crooked, Clydes.

SHOWS, s. pl. The refuse of hay, S. B. V. SHOES.

[**SHRAF, pret.** Used *reflect*, shrived themselves, Barbour, xi. 377. Skeat's Ed.]

SHRIEGH, s. "Shriek;" Gl. Antiq., Roxb.

SHRIG, s. A term used in H. Blyd's Contract, a chap book which contains a number of antiquated words.

"Sen' in silder for tows to the baillies o' Dundee, and shout them in beneath the foundation, an' cut trees to let it o'er the *shrig*, we'll carry it up in a forenoon, an' make it twa couples higher, and strike through a *through-art*, an' it were but to see a seek [sick?] beast." P. 4.

[**SHU, pron.** She, Shetl.]

To SHUCK, v. a. To throw out of the hand, Orkn., Shetl.

This is obviously the same with *Chuck*, S. to throw a thing smartly out of one's hand. Perhaps the origin is Dan. *skick-e*, to send, q. to emit from the hand. To this source Ihre traces *skaeckta*, sagitta.

SHUCKEN, s. Mill-dues. V. SUCKEN.

SHUD, s. The coagulation of any liquid body, Ettr. For.

SHUD, SHUDE, s. *Shud of ice*, a large body of ice, Ettr. For. *Shudes of ice*, broken pieces of ice, especially in a floating state, Lanarks. Synon. *Buird*, *ibid.*

This is probably a peculiar use of the preceding word. If not, it perhaps denotes "what is separated," from A.-S. *seced*, the pret. of *seced-an*, separare.

To SHUE, v. a. To scare or fright away fowls, S. Germ. *scheuch-en*, *id.*

Germ. *scheuch-en*, *id.* "*Shu*, a term to frighten away poultry;" Lancashire, T. Bobbins. Fr. *chou*, "a voice wherewith we drive away pulleine;" Cotgr. In Galloway it is pronounced *tshue*, and often applied to dogs.

To SHUE, *v. n.* [To swing, as on a gate or a rope; to produce a swinging motion]; also, to play at see-saw, S.

SHUE, *s.* [A swing; a rope for swinging; also, see-saw.] The last is an amusement much used by children. A deal or plank being laid horizontally at some distance from the ground, and supported in the middle, one sits at each end; and this being set in motion, the one rises while the other sinks, S. In E. this is called *Tetter-totter*. V. Strutt's Sports, p. 227.

SHUGGIE-SHUE, *s.* A swing, S., or, as it is called in E., *meritot*, from *shog* and *shue*, *q. v.*

Brand, referring to Gay, mentions this word as common, A. Bor.

"Thus also of the *Meritot*, vulgo apud puerulos nostrates, *Shuggy-Shew*; in the South, a *swing*:"

On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung,
Now high, now low, my Blowzalinda swung."

Popular Antiq., App., p. 406.

This is mentioned as one of the sports of Gargantua.

"There he played—at swaggie, waggie, or *shog-pieshou*." Urquhart's Rabelais, p. 96.

Mactaggart, describing this game as played in Galloway, says: "They recite this to the swings—

Shuggie, Shue, Druggie Draw,
Hand the grup, ye canna fa';
Hand the grup, or down ye come,
And danceth on your braid bum."

Gall. Encycl., p. 426.

SHUE-GLED-WYLIE. A game in which the strongest acts as the *gled* or kite, and the next in strength as the mother of a brood of birds; for those under her protection, perhaps to the number of a dozen, keep all in a string behind her, each holding by the tail of another. The *gled* still tries to catch the last of them; while the mother cries *Shue, shue*, spreading out her arms to ward him off. If he catch all the birds, he gains the game, Fife. In Teviotdale, *Shoo-gled's-wylie*. V. SHUE, *v.*

[SHUG, *s.* Mist, fog, Shetl.]

[SHUGGIE, *adj.* Misty, foggy, *ibid.*]

[SHUG, *s.* A call used to entice a horse to come to hand, *ibid.*]

SHUGBOG, *s.* A bog that shakes under one's feet, Loth.; evidently from S. *Shog*, to jog or shake. V. SCHOG.

To SHUGGIE, *v. n.* To move from one side to another; generally applied to what is in a pendent state, Ettr. For. V. SCHOG, *v.*

To SHUGGLE, *v. n.* To shuffle in walking, Lanarks. V. SHOGGLE, under SCHOG, *v.*

SHUGGLE, *s.* A shog. V. SHOGGLE, *s.*

SHUGHT, *part. pa.* "Sunk, covered," Gl.

Ajax bang'd up, whase targe was shught
In seven fald o' hide.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

An ingenious and learned friend suggests that this must be the participle of the *v.* to *Sheuch, Shugh*, to earth up plants, *q. v.* Thus, the idea is, that the target of Ajax was so covered with seven folds of skin, that it might be said to be furrowed, or as it were entrenched in them. [V. SHEUCH.]

Sa. G. *sto*, tegmen, *sky-a*, tegere; *skugga*, umbra, *skyyg-a*, obumbrare; Isl. *skyggd*, tegmen, defensio.

SHUIL, *s.* A shovel. V. SCHUIL.

[SHÛL, *s.* A particular mark cut on the ear of an animal, a slit separating the ear into two lobes, Shetl.]

[SHULD, *adj.* Having the ear marked with a shul, *ibid.* Dan. *skilt*, separated, divided.]

SHULL, *s.* A shoal, Buchan.

Spottie, wi' his wonted fury,
Drew his spauls up for the chase;
An', in desperation's hurry,
Plampit through a shull o' ice.

Tarras's Poems, p. 56.

SHULLIE, *s.* A small shoal, a diminutive from *Shull*, *ibid.*

—Skippin lightly on ilk shullie,
Wyte he hid na scar nir lame. *Ibid.*

To SHULOCK, *v. a.* To sweep the stakes in a game, Roxb.; most probably from S. *Shool, Schule*, to shovel.

SHULOCKER, *s.* One who sweeps the stakes, *ibid.*

[SHUN, *s.* A *shun* of water, a temporary pool of water, a pit with water in it, Shetl.]

SHUNDBILL, *s.* "The decret past by the Foud;" MS. Explic. of Norish words.

The first part of the word is merely a variety, in pronunciation, of SHYND or SOIND BILL, *q. v.*

SHUNNERS, *s. pl.* Cinders, Gall.; [*shinners*, Clydes.]

The verra ploughmen had to yield,
Wi' hides as black as shunners.

Gall. Encycl., p. 268.

SHURE, *pret.* Did shear; applied to the cutting down of grain, &c., S.

In summer I mawed my meadows,
In harvest I shure my corn.

Herd's Coll., ii. 224.

SHURF, *s.* A term expressive of great contempt for a puny insignificant person, a dwarf, Roxb.; synon. *Baggit*.

"When Andrew Pistolfoot used to come stamplin in to court me i' the dark I wad hae cried,—'Get away wi' ye, ye bowled-like shurf! whar are ye comin pechin an' fuifin to me?'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 226.

A.-S. *scorrf*, scabies; *scarf*, fragmen; Su.-G. *skraef*-wa, Isl. *skrae*, homo degener et nihili; Su.-G. *skrof*, skeleton. Whether the term be allied to any of these, must be left as a matter of uncertainty.

[SHURG, *s.* Wet gravelly subsoil, Shetl.]

[SHURGIE, *adj.* Thinly covered with shingle, *ibid.*]

SHURLIN, *s.* A sheep newly shorn, Teviotd.

SHURLIN-SKIN, *s.* The skin of a sheep of any age or sex, taken off before the wool has grown again after it has been shorn, *ibid.* V. SCHURLING.

[SHUSIE, *s.* Vulgar form, also dimin., of the name Susan, S.]

[SHUT, *s.* The act of throwing out the sinker and hooks in fishing, Shetl. Su.-G. *skiuta*, Dan. *skyde*, to shoot, project.]

To SHUTE A-DEAD. To die; a phrase used concerning cattle. When they are very bad in any disease, it is said they are *like to shute a-dead*, S. B.

Perhaps in reference to animals pushing out their limbs at full length, when dying.

SHUTTLE, SHOTTLE, *s.* 1. A small drawer, S.

At Edinburgh we sall ha'e a bottle
Of reaming claret,
Gin that my half-pay siller *shottle*
Can safely spare it.
Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 823.

[2. A compartment in a press, Shetl.; generally used in the pl. *shuttles*.]

3. A till in a shop, a money-box, S.

4. A kind of box in the upper part of a chest, extending across; used for keeping money; S. When the lid of the *shuttle* is opened, it holds up that of the *kist*.

5. A hollow in the stock of a spinning-wheel, in which the first filled *pirn* or bobbin is kept, till the other be also ready for being reeled with it, S.

A.-S. *scitole* is rendered *osserana*, q. shutting up, from *scitt-an*, *osserare*. [The term evidently implies that which is shut up, enclosed, or concealed.]

But the proper etymon of this term is said to be Fr. *chatouille*, which has a similar signification. I have not, however, met with it. Ital. *scatola*, and L.B. *scatula*, signify a box.

SHUTTLE o' Ice. "The Scotch Glacier."

"School-boys alide in rows down these *shuttles*, reminding travellers of the Alpine hunters, descending with their goats to the valley of Chaumonie;" Gall. *Encycl.*

Formed most probably from the v. *to Schute*, to dart forth, to move with velocity, Su.-G. *skiut-a*.

To SHY, SHY *aff*, v. n. Applied to a horse when it does not properly start, but moves to a side from an object at which it is alarmed, S.

Su.-G. *sky*, Alem. *ski-en*, vitare, subterfugere, whence E. *sky*, *adj.*

To SHYLE, v. a. and n. To make wry faces; to squint. V. SHEYL.

"*Skyling*, not looking directly at an object, but out at a side;" Gall. *Enc.* V. SKELLIE.

SHYND, SOIND, *s.* A court of law, Shetl.

SHYND or SOIND BILL. A deed executed in a court, *ibid.*

"The earliest written documents that are to be found on lands in Zetland, are those established by what is called a *Shynd* or *Soind Bill*; *Shynd* implying a court, and *Bill* a general name for any deed or writing done in court." Edmonston's *Zetl.*, i. 129, 130. V. also Hibbert's *Shetl. Isl.*, p. 302.

[Prob. from Sw. *sond*, a probe, *sondera*, to probe, test, prove; Dan. *sonde*, a probe, *sondere*, to probe, &c. Hence, the *Shynd* or *Soind* Court, is the Court of Probate, a rendering which fully explains the terms, and makes the extract, in which they occur, quite clear. Dr. Jamieson's note on this term, though very learned, explained nothing, and has been deleted.]

SIB, SIBB, *adj.* 1. Related by blood, akin, S.; *sib'd*, *id.* [*sib men*, kinsmen.]

"Ane bastard, quhais father is incertaine, be the law is vnderstand, be reason of bluid to be *sib* to na man, and nane to him." Skene, *Verb. Sign. vo. Bastardas*.

We're double *sib* unto the gods;
Fat needs him prattle mair?
Yet it's na for my gentle blude
That I do seek the gear.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 16.

This word occurs in P. Ploughman, but by Warton is erroneously expl. *mother*.

He hath wedded a wyfe, within these syx moneths,
Is *sib* to the seven artes, Scripture is hyr name.

Fol. 47, b.

And but ye be *sibbe* to some of these sisters seuen,
It is ful hard bi my head, quod Piers, for any of you al,
To get in gong at any gate there, but grace be the more.

Ibid., Fol. 30, b.

Such was the general influence of the Pharisaical system of later ages, in making void the law, that even this reforming Poet swears by his head.

2. Bound by the ties of affection, friendly, intimate, S.; [synon., *pack*, *thick*.]

3. Possessing similar qualities, like; used metaphor., S.

I'm but a ragget cout mysel',
Owre *sib* to you.

Epistle from a Taylor to Burns.

4. Similar in state or circumstances.

"You are o'er hot and o'er full, *sib* [sib] to few of the laird's tenants." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 363.

5. Having a right or title to; used in a legal sense.

"It is something to be *sib* [r. *sib*] to a good estate;" S. Prov., "because at the long run it may fall to us." Kelly, p. 197.

"Some argued—that creditors seemed to be much *sibber* to these annual-rents than the factors." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iv. 503.

This use of the word is evidently borrowed from the propinquity, arising from natural relation, originating a priority of claim to affection, duty, &c. The creditor is viewed as having a *nearer* connexion with the debtor than a mere factor on his estate.

6. *O'er sib*, too intimate; applied to unlawful connexion between two individuals of different sexes, *ibid*.

7. "To Mak Sib, to make free;" Gl. Shirr.

Prob., a cant local phrase, Aberd.; denoting either the actual donation of the liberty of the city, or referring to some ludicrous mode of pretending to confer it, in many places called *brothering*, or "giving the freedom of the town." This has been often done, by laying the person thus initiated on the braid o' his back in the gutter.

A.-S. *sib-lufa*, amor, benevolentia, amicitia. Ibre has observed that, in the Gothic languages, this term has primarily respected peace, amity. Thus the primary and more general sense of A.-S. *sib*, *sibb*, is pax. Hence it has been transferred to adoption; and, by another step, to consanguinity. *Sibb-ian* occurs as a v., pacificare, "to make peace or pacify;" Somner. In Moes.-G., in which it appears in its most ancient form, *ga-sib-jon*, signifies reconciliare; *un-sibja*, improbus, q. a troubler of the public peace. Alem. *sibba* also signifies pax; *In erdu si sibba*, "On earth let there be peace."

Sibbe, *id*. Chaucer. *Litel sibbe*, distantly related; *Nigh sibbe*, nearly related, Tale Melib. p. 280. Tyr-whitt's Edit. R. Glouc. writes *ysyb*.

Alle that were ogt *ysyb* Edmond the kyng,
Other in alyance of eny loue, to dethe he let bringe.
P. 315.

In a later MS. it is changed to *sibbe*.

A.-S. *sib*, consanguineus; *Neh sib*, proxime cognatus, Leg. Eccles. Canut. 7. Su.-G. *si*, cognatus; Teut. *sibbe*, affinitas.

[*SIBLIKE*, *adj.* and *adv.* Friendly, friendlike; as, "For a' that, we were aye *siblike*," Clydes.]

SIBMAN, *s.* A relation, a kinsman.

Se maid he nobill chewisance.
For his *sibman* wonnyt tharby,
That helpyt him full wilfully.
Barbour, iii. 403, MS.

—He gat speryng that a man
Off Carrik, that was aley and wycht,
And a man als off mekill mycht,
As off the men off that cuntre
Wes to the King Robert maist priue;
As he that wes his *sibman* ner,
And quhen he wald, for owtyen danger,
Mycht to the Kingis presence ga.
Ibid., v. 495, MS.

SIBNES, *SIBNESS*, *s.* 1. Propinquity of blood, *S*.

"The like is to be said, gif she be separate fra him, for parentage, and *sibnes* of blude (*within degrees defended and forbiddin*)." Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 16 § 74.

2. Relation; used in a metaph. sense, *S*.

"A man sometimes will see ugly sights of sin in this case, and is sharp-sighted to reckon a *sibness* to every sin." Guthrie's Trial, p. 86.

SIBBENS, *s.* A disease of the human body. V. *SIVVENS*.

SIC, *SICK*, *SIK*, *adj.* Such, *S. A. Bor. sike*, *id*.

The flour skonnys war set in by and by,
With vthir meissia *sic* as was reidy.

Doug. Virgil, 208, 42.

V. *SWILK*.

Sike is used by Ben Jonson, as a provincial term of the North country, in his *Sad Shepherd*.

And here he comes, new claited, like a prince
Of swine'ards! *sike* he seems!

SICCAN, *SICKIN*, *SIKKIN*, *adj.* Such, such like, such kind of, *S*.

"And so, as morning, *siccan* a fright as I got! Twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some *siccan* ploy—for the neb o' them's never out of mischief,—and they just got a gliak o' his honour as he gaed into the wood, and banged aff a gun at him." Waverley, iii. 238.

"I scared them wi' our wild tenantry, and the Mac-Ivors—till they durst na on any errand whatsoever gang owre the door-stane after gloaming, for fear John Heather-blutter, or some *siccan* dare-the-deil should tak a bawf at them." *Ibid.* p. 355.

The wemen als, that on hir rydis,
Thay man be buskit up lyk brydis,
Thair heidis heisit with *sickin* saillis.

Maitland Poems, p. 185.

Thus as he musis, stude in *sickin* dout,
Ane of the eldest heris—
Sic answere galf, and plane declaris it.

Doug. Virgil, 151, 22.

From *sic*, such, and *kind*, or A.-S. *cynn*. [Dan. *sikken*, such one, such an one.]

SICLIKE, *SICKLIKE*, *adj.* Of the same kind, similar, *S*.

SICLIKE, *SICKLIKE*, *adv.* In the same manner, similarly.

"*Sicklike*, his instructions carried him to the removal of the high commission," &c. Baillie's Lett., i. 92.

SIC and *SICLIKE*. A phrase very commonly used to express strict resemblance; but generally in a bad sense, *S*.

If a person has been speaking unfavourably of one of a family, profession, &c., and if the question be asked, "what sort of fouk are the rest of them?" The answer will probably be: "They're just *sic* and *sicklike*; there's no ane o' them to mend anither."

This nearly resembles the A.-S. idiom; *Swilce*—*swilce*; talis—qualis. *Swilcum* and *swilcum*, ex his et talibus. The only difference is that we add the particle noting resemblance to the last word.

SICWYSE, *adv.* On such wise.

And as thay flokkit about Enee als tyte,
Sicwyse untill thaym carpit Sibylla.

Doug. Virgil, 188, 30.

[To *SICH*, *v. n.* To sigh, *S. Barbour*, iii. 350.]

[*SICHIN*, *SICHAN*, *s.* and *adj.* Sighing, *S*.]

[*SICHIN-LIKE*, *adj.* Like one in sorrow or trouble; as, "Dinna sit there, as gin ye were some *puir, sichin-like* body," Clydes.]

SICHT, SYCHT, *s.* 1. Sight, S.

2. Regard, respect.

"The pepill (that fled to kirkis and sanctuaries) wer slane but only *sycht* to God." Bellend. Cron., B. vii., c. 11.

3. A station on the bank of a river, or elsewhere, whence those fishers called *sightmen* observe the motion of salmon in the river, S.

That the fishers used *sights*, during the fishing season, upon Fraserfield's grounds, on the north of the river, and west of the bridge: that the westmost *sight* was above the Fluicky-shot, the next above the Ford-shot," &c. Leslie of Powis, &c. v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 66.

4. A great number of objects *seen* at once; as "What a *sicht* of cows,—of sheep," &c., S. [It also implies quantity, as, a *wee sicht mair*, i.e., a little more, Clydes.]

The term is frequently used by Bellenden in this sense; and corresponds to Belg. *aan-zien*, *op-zigt*, *in-zigt*, Sw. *an-seende*, *an-sichte*, Lat. *respectus*, from *re* and *aspicio*.

SICHT of the *Ee*. [1. Pupil of the eye.] V. SHEEN.[2. Range of the eye, anywhere; as, "The brawest lass within *sicht* o' yer *ee*." Clydes., Banffs.]To SICHT, SIGHT, *v. a.* 1. To view narrowly, to inspect, S.; from the *E. s.*

To *sicht* the ones it will but vex his brane.

Lament. L. Scotland, Dedic.

"The moderator craved that these books might be *sighted* by Argyle, Lauderdale, and Southesk." Bailie's Lett., i. 103.

"At this assembly Dr. Sibbald late minister of Aberdeen, his papers which were taken frae him were revised and *sighted*; some whereof smelled of Arminianism, as they thought, and whilk they kept." Spalding, i. 315.

2. To spy from the station the movements of the fish in the river, in order to direct the casting of the net, S. B.

"Being asked, Whether the Seaton side in general is not the best side for *sighting* fish? depones, that it is so, and is most used." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1895, p. 123.

SICHTER (gutt.), *s.* A great quantity of small objects seen at once; as, a *sichter* of birds,—of *motes*, &c., Upp. Lanarks.

This seems merely a derivative from SYCHT, *s.* 3, used in the same sense.

[SICHTLY, *adj.* Fair, seemly, comely, Clydes.]SICHTMAN, SIGHTMAN, *s.* One employed, in a salmon-fishery, for observing the approach of the fishes, S.

"They are also with propriety called *sightmen*; because, from habit and attention, they become wonderfully quick-sighted in discerning the motion and approach of one or more salmon, under the water, even

when ruffled by the wind, and deepened by the flowing tide." P. Ecclesraig, Kincardine, Statist. Acc., xi. 93.

SICHTY, *adj.* Striking to the sight.

"The Romanis dressit furth this play in the maist solemn manner,—to mak it the mair *sichty* and glorious to the pepill." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 18. Claram spectatamque.

O. E. "*Sightly*. Visibilia. *Sightly* or staring or glaring. Rutilans." Prompt. Parv.

SICK, *s.* Sickness, a fit of sickness; as, *The sick's na aff him*, S. B.

Moes.-G. *sauhts*, Su.-G. *siuk-a*, Germ. *seuche*, id. *Sikes colde*, cold fits of sickness, Chaucer, Knights T.

—For *sike* unnethes might they stond.

Wyf of Bathes Protr., ver. 5976.

SICK-LAITH, *adj.* Extremely unwilling to do any thing; as, "I'll be *sick-laith* to do't," Roxb.

In the West of S. *Sick-sorry* is used in the same sense; q. *loth* or *sorry* even to sickness.

* SICKNESS, *s.* A disease in sheep, the most fatal to which they are liable, called *Braxy*, S.

"*Sickness* or *Braxy*. Rev. Mr. Singers, Mr. J. Hog," &c. Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 362.

SICK-SAIR'D, *part. adj.* Satiated to loathing, q. *served* so as to be *sick* of any thing, Aberd., Ang.

At last, *sick-sair'd* o' cards an' drink,—
We judged it time to tak a wink.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 16.

SICK-TIR'D, *adj.* Fatigued to nausea; generally expressive of mental rather than of bodily feeling, S.SICKRIFE, *adj.* Sickly, having a slight degree of sickness, S.; used improperly, for the sense attached to it does not correspond to the force of the *adj. rife*. V. SICK.SICKER, SIKKER, SIKKIR, SIKKAR, SEKER, *adj.* 1. Secure, firm, S.

"For quhat vithir thing is Baptyme, bot ane faithful cunnand and *sicker* band of amitie maid be God to man, and be man to God?" Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 126, a.

Fraunces conjoins this term with *Safe*. "*Safe* and *syker*. *Salvus*." Prompt. Parv. *Syker* is also given as the translation of *Securus*; Ort. Vocab.

2. Free from care.

Tho, quod bys fader Anchises, Al yone be
Thay saulis—
Quhilk drynkis younder, or thay may eschape
At yone ruer, and the fude Lethee,
The *sikkir* watter but curis, traistis me,
Quharby oblivius becum thay als tyte,
Foryetting pane bypast, and langsum syte.

Doug. Virgil, 190, 21.

i.e., the water free from cares.

3. Certain; as denoting assurance of mind.

"Thow suld be *sikkar* that the cause or matter quhilk thow confermes with ane eith is trew." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 31, a.

4. Certain ; as denoting the effect.

Our thourch his rybbis a *sicker* straik drew he,
 Qubill leuir and lounngis men mycht all redy se.
Wallace, ii. 407, MS.

—Thy groans in dowy dens
 The yerd-fast stanes do thirle :
 And on that sleeth Ulysses head
 Bad curses down does bicker ;
 If there be gods aboon, I'm seer
 He'll get them leel and *sicker*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

In this sense, we often speak of a *sicker* straik, a stroke that does not miss, that comes with all the force intended.

5. Cautious in mercantile transactions, or in the management of one's business, in whatever way, S. He, who is tenacious of his own rights or property, is said to be a *sicker* man.

There counthie, and pensie, and *sicker*,
 Woun'd honest young Hab o' the Heuch.

This at least seems the sense, as it is afterwards said ;

And Habbie was nae gien to proticks,
 But guidit it weel eneuch.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 292, 293.

Isl. *seigr*, is used in a similar manner. *Seigr a sitt mal*, causam suam obstinate persequens ; Verel.

6. Possessing a good understanding, to be depended on as to soundness of judgment, S.B.

Says Collin, for he was a *sicker* boy,
 Neiper, I fear this is a little ploy.

Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

7. Applied to language. *He speaks very sickier*, he expresses himself in a precise and accurate manner, including also, in some degree, the idea of determination, S.

It is also used in O. E.

Siker was tho the Emperour, he ne leuede nogt by hynda.
R. Glouc., p. 55.

Chancer, id.

Budd, derives it from Lat. *secur-us*. But as Su.-G. *scher*, *siker*, Isl. *seigr*, Alem. *sichurir*, Germ. *sicher*, Belg. *seker*, and C. B. *sicer*, have all the same sense ; this word is probably as ancient as the Lat. Both may be from the same Scythian stock.

SICKER, *adv.* Surely, certainly, Aberd.

Teut. *scher*, certè.

To SICKER, *v. a.* To make certain, to secure.

"Fix there, for its the main business ; and *sicker* what you will, if the main chance be not *sickered*, I'll not give a gray goat for you, and your religion both." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 40.

"O. E. *Sikeryn*, or make sure. *Asscuro*. *Securo*." Prompt. Parv.

Teut. *scher-en*, certum et securum reddere, Kilian ; Su.-G. *foer-saekr-a*, to assure, to warrant.

SICKERLY, *adv.* 1. Surely, certainly, S. A. Bor.

—"We ar *sikerly* enformit that a reverend fader in Christ Bischoop and the kirk of Aberdeen wes of ald tym and is in possession of the tende peny of all wardis, relevis," &c. Lett. Ja. II. Chart. Aberd., Fol. 62.

"That thou may be *sickerly* groundit in the trew faith of this sacrament,—dout nocht bot that our saluour Jesus Christ is baith man and God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 142, b.

2. Smartly, earnestly, severely ; in relation to a stroke, S.

"Who spoke against conclusions, got usually so *sickerly* on the fingers that they had better been silent." Baillie's Lett., i. 384.

SICKERNES, *s.* Security, S. B. Baron Lawes.

It is used by R. Brunne, p. 147.

The kyng of France & he, at the riuer of S. Rymay,
 Held a parlement, gode *sikernes* to make,
 That bothe with on assent the way suld vndertake.
 Ilkon *sikered* other with scrite & seale therby.

It also occurs in Wicliff's Wicket.

"Now therefore pray we—that we may knowe which is the wil of God to serue him in *sickernes* and holines, in dread of God that we may find by him the waie of blesse everlasting. So be it." P. 18.

Sickernes is improperly expl. *truth*, on the margin. In the Gloss. to Wicliff's New Testament, it is rightly rendered "security." Here there is a reference to Luke, i. 74 ; *sickernes* corresponding to "without fear" in our version.

[SID, *s.* A side, Barbour, ii. 74.]

[SID-FAST, *s.* Sit-fast, a plant ; the *Ononis arvensis* or Rest-harrow, Moray.]

SIDE, SYDE, *adj.* 1. Long, hanging low ; applied to garments, S.

There was also the priest and menstrale sle,
 Orpheus of Trace, in *syde* rob harpand he.

Doug. Virgil, 187, 34.

Syde was hys habyt, round, and closit mete,
 That strekit to the ground down ouer his fete.

Ibid., 450, 35.

This idea is sometimes expressed by the phrase *fute syde*.

Than he that was chefe duke or counsellere,
 In rob rial vestit, that hate Quirine,—
 Gird in ane garmont semelle and *fute syde*,
 Their yettis suld vp opin and warp wyde.

Ibid., 229, 35.

Hence the title of one of Lyndsay's Poems, *In contempt of Syde Tailis* ; a satire not unnecessary for the ladies of this age, who subject themselves to the awkward and incommodious task of being their own train bearers. The very term *foet-sith* occurs in A.-S., rendered by Lye, *chlamys*.

Side, A. Bor. id. *My coat is very side*, i.e., very long, Grose's Prov. Gl.

Falsgrave explains *syde* by *longe* ; B. iii. F. 95, a.

It is used in a very emphatical S. Prov., borrowed from the use of long garments—expressive of the folly of going to an extreme even in what is commendable ; "It's gude to be *syde*, but no to be trailing." This evidently alludes to the primary sense of the term, as regarding vesture.

2. Applied to other objects hanging low ; as hair, military habiliments, &c.

"He had nothing on his head, but *syde* red yellow hair behind, and on his haffits, which wan down to his shoulders ; but his forehead was bald and bare." Pit-scottie's Hist., p. 111.

"The armour wherewith they cover their bodies,—is an yron bonnet, and an habbergione, *syde* almost even to their heels." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

3. *Side upon*, metaph. used as signifying, dealing hardly or severely with, distressful to, Aberd.; like a garment, which is too long, becoming cumbersome and entangling to the wearer.

Su.-G. *sid*, Isl. *sidr*, demissus, A.-S. *side*, *sid*, longus, amplius, spatiosus. Su.-G. *sida klader*, vestes prolixae, Ibre, *side claise*, S. Isl. *side-kegyr*, one who has a *side* beard. A.-S. *sidfæred*, qui comam prolixam alit; *sid-reaf*, toga talaris. This sense is retained in P. Ploughman.

He was bittlebrowed, and baberylpped also,
Wyth two blered eyen, as a blinde lagge,
And as a lethren purse, lolled his chekes,
Well syder then his chyn, they sheuered for olde.

Fol. 23, a. b.

The term was used by E. writers at least as late as the reign of Elizabeth. In the account of the Queen's entertainment at Killingworth, we are informed that one appeared in the dress of an ancient minstrel. He had "a *side* gown of Kendale green, after the freshness of the year now.—His gown had *side* sleeves down to mid-leg, slit from the shoulder to the hand." V. Essay on Anc. E. Minstrels, Percy's Reliques, i. xvi.

4. Late. One who comes to a place too late, or who passes the time appointed, is said to be *syde*, S. B.

Ibre views this as the primary sense, giving *sid*, inferior, and demissus, only a secondary place. The idea seems well-founded. For Moes.-G. *seitho* signifies sero. *Seitho* warth; It was late. In like manner it is said of a traveller, who is so late that he must necessarily be overtaken on his journey by the night; *He'll be syde*. S. B. Junius derives the Goth. word from *sailua*, occasus, the setting of the sun.

The A.-S. word occurs in this sense, in the superl. *Sidesta*, serissime, which may be from *sith*, post; like *sithed*, postremus. The compar. is found in Alem. *sidor*, later; from *sid*, postquam. Isl. *sijdl*, sero, *sydre*, posterior. *Fyr oc sijdlur*, first and last, G. Andr., Su.-G. *sid um aptan*, late in the evening, corresponds to Moes.-G. *seitho*, and to our use of the term. Su.-G. *sid* is used, not only as an adj., sero, but as an adj., serus. *Sida hoesten*, autumnus extremo.

- * *SIDE-DISH*, s. A cant term for a person who is invited to an entertainment, that he may play off his humour at the expense of one or more of the company, S.

"The principal amusement of the company consists in the wit of some practised punster, who has been invited chiefly, with an eye to this sort of exhibition, from which circumstance he derives his own nickname of a *side-dish*." Peter's Lett., iii. 241.

SIDE-FOR-SIDE, adv. Along-side, in the same line. To *gae side for side*, (*Sidie for sidie*, Dumfr.) to walk with another *pari passu*; synonym. *Cheek-for-chow*. V. CHOL.

SIDE-ILL, s. A disease of sheep.

"I'll cut the craig o' the ewe,
That had amaist died of the *side-ill*."

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 313.

V. SETHILL.

To *SIDE-LANGEL*, v. a. To tie the fore and hind foot of a horse together on one side, Ettr. For. V. LANGEL, v.

VOL. IV.

SIDELING, adj. 1. Having a declivity, S.

2. Oblique, applied to a discourse, S.

For Norv's sake, this *sideling* hint him gae,
To brak her piece and piece her Lindy frae.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 105.

This is also used as a s. The *sidelins* (*sidlings*) of a hill, S. i.e., the declivity, q. *along the side*.

SIDELINS, *SYDLINGIS*, adv. 1. Side by side.

The wallis ane hundreth fute of hicht,
Na wonder was, thocht they wer wicht:
Sic breid abuse the wallis thair was,
Thre cartis nicht *sydlingis* on them pas.

Lyndsay's *Warkis*, 1592, p. 77.

2. Obliquely, not directly, having one *side* to any object, S. *Sidelong*, E. is now used in the same sense; but *sideling* is the ancient term.

"They had chosen a strong grounde somewhat *sideling* on the side of a hill." Hollingshed's Chron. V. Gl. R. Brunne, p. 647.

It is also written *sidelin*, Galloway.

The foe advances, mutt'ring blood and death,
Their eyes flash fury; *sidelin* to the fight
They both come on; and, groaning in their might,
Make san' an' pebbles, frae the hollow earth
Fly whizzing in the air.

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 45.

SIDE-STAP, s. [A false step which wrenches the limb; the step having been too much *aside* or too *side*, i.e., too low, Clydes.]

To *SIDLE*, v. n. To move in an oblique sort of way, like one who feels sheepish or abashed, S.

"The moment they were gone, and the door shut, our hero *siddled* up to the little prim physician." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 11.

SIDY-FOR-SIDY, adv. On a footing with, in a line of equality; *Side for side*, Ayrs.

"Thus has our parish walked *sidy for sidy* with all the national improvements." Annals of the Parish, p. 339.

SIDS, *SUDS*, s. pl. The same with *Shillin-seeds*, *Sowen-sids*; Aberd. The rind or integument of the kernels of grain, detached from the kernel; Nairn, Moray.

"The rind in this detached form, is denominated the *sides*, corruptly pronounced *sids*.—The price of a quantity of bran is equal to the price of half the same quantity of meal, such a considerable proportion of the meal adheres to the bran or *sids*." Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray, p. 184.

But *Sids* seems merely a corr. of *Seeds*.

[*SIE*, s. The *sie o' a gown*, &c. V. SEY.]

[To *SIE*, v. a. To see, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 30.]

[*SIE*, s. A strip of tarred cloth placed between the overlaps of a clinker-built boat, Shetl. Dan. *seig*, Sw. *seg*, adhesive, causing to stick.]

[*SIELACK*, s. A sow having young, Shetl.]

D 2

SIERGE, s. A taper. V. **SERGE.**

• **SIEVE, s.** To milk one's cow in a sieve, to lose one's labour, to return *re infecta*, a proverbial phrase, S.

He ance thoct o' turnin', tho' sair it might grieve,
But that wad been milkin' his cow in a sieve.
Picken's Poems, ii. 135.

SIEVE and SHEERS. A mode of divination. V. **RIDDLE.**

[**SIGG, s.** A hard piece of the skin, like a wart, Shetl. Isl. *segi*, a slice, bit, clot.]

SIGH (gutt.), *s.* A seer, one who pretends to predict future events, Roxb.

It is said to occur in this sense in a MS. of the reign of James V. in the Advocates' Library.

It seems to be Celtic; Gael. Ir. *sighe*, a fairy or hobgoblin; *leannan sighe*, a familiar spirit; *sigh*, spiritual, belonging to spirits.

• To **SIGHT, v. a.** To inspect accurately, to scrutinize, S.

[**SIGNATOUR, s.** A draft of a royal grant bearing the sign-manual of the king, which thus became the warrant of the charter; also, a writ under the sign-manual, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 2, 65. Dickson.]

[**SIGNETE, SINGNET, s.** A signet or private seal; the seal affixed to the king's letters.

"This seal was affixed to the king's letters to his officers or messengers-at-arms, commanding them to summon parties before his Court, and to carry its sentences into legal effect; clerks of the *singnet*, *scritaris of the singnet*, were originally clerks in the office of the Secretary, whose duty it was to prepare all writs passing the king's signet." Gl. Accts. L. H. Treas., Vol. i.]

[To **SIGNET, v. a.** To affix the king's signet, *ibid.*, i. 321.]

SIGNIFERE, s. The Zodiac, Lat. *signifer*.

— I come vnto the circle clere
Of *Signifere*, quhare fair brycht and schere
The signis schone.

King's Quair, iii. 3.

SIGONALE, s. "A small parcel or quantity," Sibb. Gl.

This word appears in Houlate, iii. 16.

Syne for a *signale* of frutt thai stroue in the stede.

But in MS. it is *supona*, perhaps a plate, or basket; from Lat. *supponere*, to place under.

[**SIK, adj.** Such. V. **SIC.**]

SIKE, SYK, SYK, s. 1. A rill or rivulet, one that is usually dry in summer, S.; *strype*, synonym.

Bedowin in donkis depe was enery *sike*.
Doug. Virgil, 201, 10.

Nocht lang senyue, besyl ane *syik*,
Upoun the sonny syd of ane dyk,
I slew with my rycht hand
Ane thowsand.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 11.

2. A marshy bottom with a small stream in it. This sense of *syke* is still retained, S. B.

The swankies lap thro' mire and *syke*.
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 123.

A. Bor. *sick, sike*, a small stream, or rill.
Lancash. *sikr*, a gutter.

A.-S. *sic, sich*, sulcus aquarius, lacuna, fossa; Isl. *sijk, sijke*, rivulus aquae. Ihre mentions the S. term as synonym., vo. *Siga*, dolabi, which he assigns as the root. V. **SEO, v.**

Mr. Macpherson expl. *syk*, as used, Wyntown, viii. 27. 122, "marshy bottom, with a small stream in it."

Bot thai consydryd noucht the plas;
For a gret *syk* betwene thame was,
On ilke syd brays stay:
At that gret *syke* assemblyd thai.

It indeed seems to be used in the same sense, *Ibid.* 36, 57, &c.

Bot thare was nere hym in that stede
A depe *syk*, and on fute wes he;
Thare owre he stert wyth his menyhè,
And a-bule at the *sikis* bra.
The Inglis, als hard as hors mycht ga,
Come on, that *syk* as [thai] noucht had sene:
Thai went, that all playne feld had bene.
Thare at the assemblyd thai
In the *syk* to the gyrrhyn lay.

It is used in the same sense by Barbour, xi. 300.

And the *sykis* alwa that ar thar doun,
Sall put thaim to confusioun.

SIKIE, adj. Full of rills, commonly dry in summer, Clydes.

To **SIKE, v. a.** Prob., to sigh.

Giff ye be warldly wight, that dooth me *sike*,
Quhy lest God mak you so, my derest hert,
To do a sely prisoner thus smert?

King's Quair, ii. 25.

Mr. Tytler thinks it not improbable, that, as *sile* signifies grief, *syke* is used *mètri causa*. Perhaps it rather refers to sighing. V. next word.

SIKING, s. Sighing.

Hit yaules, hit yamers, with waymyng wete
And seid, with *siking* sare,
"I ban the body me bare!"

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 7.

A.-S. *sic-an, sicelle-an*, Su.-G. *suck-a*, anc. *suck-a*, id. *suck*, anc. *sikt*, a sigh; Moes-G. *svog-jan*, to groan.

[**SIKKER, SIKKIR, adj.** Sure, certain. V. **SICKER.**]

SIKKIN, adj. Such kind of. V. under **SIC.**

SIL, SILI, s. A billet, a piece of wood, a faggot.

Sum vthir presit with schidis and mony ane *sill*
The fyre bleis about the rufe to fling.

Doug. Virgil, 297, 34.

"He brocht mony huge *sillis* & treis out of the nixt wod, syne fillit the fowis and triches of the said castel with the samyn." Bolland. Cron. B. viii. c. 19.

A.-S. *syl*, Teut. *suyle*, a post, a pillar; A.-S. *syltaex*, a chip-axe or block-axe. V. **SYLL.**

SILDER, s. Silver, Ang.

The *adj.* is pron. in the same manner.

— Phoebe, wi' his gauden beams,
Bang'd in the light of day,
And glittering on the *silder* streams
That thro' the valleys stray.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 72.

Our gudewife was maistly dien',—
Growlin' ay for want o' *silder*.
Kickin' baith the dogs an' childer.
Duff's Poems, p. 36.

To SILE, SYLE, SYLL, *v. a.* 1. To cover, or to blindfold. V. SYLD.

Be not thairfor *syld* as ane bellie blind:
Nor lat thyself be led upone the yce.
Maitland Poems, p. 164.

Yet he, this glasse who hid, their eyes dide *sile*,
His guiltless blood must needs their hands defile.
More's True Crucifix, p. 62.

Why doe they *syle* poore mocked people's sight,
Christ's face from viewing in this mirror bright?
Ibid., p. 78.

2. To hide, to conceal.

—Yet and thou *syll* the veritie,
Then downe thou sall.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 9.

"Thai offend the Juge, fra quhom thai *syle* & hyde the veritie." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 70, a.

This seems the same with *syld*, *ouer syld*, Doug. Virgil, q. v. But the origin is uncertain. O. E. *cyll* is used to denote a sort of canopy.

"The chammer was haunged of red and of blew, and in it was a *cyll* of state of cloth of gold; but the Kyng was not under for that sam day." Marriage of James IV. and Margaret of Engl. Leland's Collect., iv. 295.

3. To ceil, to cover with a ceiling. "To *syll* the kirk;"—*syilled*, ceiled; Aberd. Reg.

But most probably it is from Fr. *ciler*, *cill-er*, (a term used in hawking,) to sow up the eyelids; O. E. *cele*. "I *cele* a hauke or a pigyon, or any other foule or byrde, whan I sowe vp their eyes for caryage or otherwyse; Jo *cile*." Palagr. B. iii. F. 184, a.

The origin has been supposed to be Ital. *cielo*, Fr. *ciel*, in a secondary sense, any high arch, from Lat. *coelum*.

SILING, SYLING, *s.* Ceiling.

["Item, to the kervour that tuk in task the *siling* of the chapel, in part of payment, ij lib. xiiij s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 357, Dickson. This was for the Royal Chapel in Stirling, in 1497.

—"The old *syling* that was once fast joyned together with nailes will begin to cling, and then to gape," &c. Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 612.

To SILE, SYLE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To strain, to drop, to pass through a strainer; a term pretty general in the south of S., whereas *sye* is used S.B. Loth., &c.

"The bonny winding and gentle Nith canna call a single fin its ain,—they *syle* its current through the herring nets 'tween Yule and Yule." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 159.

[2. To sink, drop, flow, rain; also, to cause to sink or settle; pret. *silit*.

As the seymly sone *silit* to the rest.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 17.

Syle occurs thus in Morte Arthure, f. 93—

"And thane syglande he sailde with *sylande* terys."]

A. Bor. to *soil milk*, to strain it; a *sile-dish*, a strainer, Ray.

Su.-G. *sil-a*, colare; *sil*, a strainer, Isl. *saillde*, id. cribrum, colum, *saeld-a*, colare, cribrare.

[SILE, *s.* The young of the herring, Aberd. Dan. *sild*, a herring.]

SILE, SYLE, SILL, *s.* A large beam, one end of which is placed on the wall, and the other pinned or nailed to another beam, of the same description, resting on the opposite wall, for the purpose of supporting the roof. These are denominated a pair o' *siles*, Aysr., Roxb.

Two transverse beams go from the one *sile-blade* to the other, to prevent the *siles* from being pressed down by the superincumbent load, which would soon make the walls *skail*, that is, jut outwards. The lower beam is called a *jeed*, or *joist*; the one above that a *hawk*; and sometimes a third is added, called a *wee-hawk*. The operation of joining the beams together, which is a work of considerable nicety, is called *knittin' the siles*, S. O. *Cupples*, synon.

"The roof was formed of strong cupples termed *syles*, set up 8 or 10 feet distant from each other." Agr. Surv. Aysr., p. 114.

When ye the juice o' earth didd tippie,
Ye didna ken but *syle* o' kippie,
Or stock to some auld wife's lint-ripple,
Might be your fate.

A. Scott's Poems, 1805, p. 22.

SILE-BLADE, *s.* One of the upright beams of a *sile*, S. O.

Sile is obviously the same with A.-S. *syf*, *syle*, *syll*, basis, fulcimentum, postis, columna, E. *sill*. The only sense in which the E. word is used, is as denoting "the timber or stone at the foot of a door," Johns. Su.-G. *syll* denotes the foundation of any thing; Isl. *sill-ur*, tigni proceres, latus jungentes; expl. in Dan. "the *bauks* or beams of a house, which lie along upon the walls;" Haldorson. Isl. *sula*, signifies a pillar. Seren. views Moes.-G. *sul-jan*, fundare, as the root. Lat. *sol-um* is undoubtedly a cognate term.

SILIT, [pret. Sank; *silit* to the rest, sank to rest.] Gawan and Gol., ii. 17. V. SEIGNITY.

SILIT, *part. pa.* "At a distance, [fallen behind]. *Silit rest*, companions at a distance. Teut. *schill-en*, distare;" Sibb. Gl.

*SILL, *s.* A beam lying on the ground-floor, Dumfr. Such beams are also called *Sleepers*, S.

Sill, as used in this sense, is retained in E. *groundsel*. V. SILE.

[SILL, *s.* Thin cloth of a gauze-like fabric, Shetl.]

[SILL, *s.* The milt of a fish, Shetl.]

[SILL-FISH, *s.* A male fish, a milter, *ibid.*]

SILLABE, *s.* A syllable, S.; [to *sillabe*, to divide into syllables, S.]

"Thankfulness standeth not in the multitude of *sillabe* and voices, bot—in the dispositioun of the soule." Bruce's Eleven Serms., M. 4, a.

"There is not a worde or a *sillabe* lost here." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 24.

Ben Johnson writes *syllabe*.

A.-S. *sillabe*, syllaba; C. B. *silleb*, id.

[SILLACK, SILLOCK, *s.* The fry of a coal-fish, Orkn. and Shetl. V. SILLIK.]

SILLER, SYLOUR, SILOURING, s. A canopy, [ceiling, roof. Other forms, as *Sylour*, *Silouring*, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 238, 357.]

The kyng to souper is set, served in halle,
Under a *siller* of silke, dayntly dight.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 1.

V. SILK, v.

SILLER, SILDER, s. 1. Silver, S.

Robert the good, by a' the swains rever'd,
Wise are his words, like *siller* is his beard.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 8.

2. Money in general, S.

"Mony a guid plack hae I gottin o' the Regent's *siller* for printin' preachins and plots." Mary Stewart, *Hist. Drama*, p. 44.

"He couldna take care o' the *siller* when he had gotten it neither, but flang it a' into yon idle quean's lap at Edinburgh—but light come light gane." *Waverley*, iii. 273.

The word in this form is used by Beaumont and Fletcher; but perhaps merely *metri causa*, or as a provincial corruption.

He that your writings, pack'd to every pillar,
Promis'd promotion to, and store of *siller*,
That very man I set before your Grace. P. 2820.

SILLER, adj. Of or belonging to money, S.

"This noble marquis—straitly commanded none of his ground, friends nor followers, men, tenants, and servants, that they should not answer nor obey men or arms, taxations or loans, *siller* excises, or any other impositions whatsoever." Spald., iii. 150.

"The excavations made in consequence of working the metals, at the southern extremity on the north side of the Leadlaw Hill, are still called by the inhabitants, the *siller* holes." P. Pennycuik, *Loth. Append. Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 628.

SILLERIE, adj. Rich in money, Lanarks.

SILLERIENESS, s. Richness in regard to money, ib.

SILLERLESS, SILVERLESS, adj. Destitute of money, S.

"A *silverless* man goes fast through the market," S. Prov. "Because he does not stay to cheapen or buy." Kelly, p. 10.

"Ye maunna gang this wilfu' gate *sillerless*, come o't what like." *Heart M. Loth.*, iii. 28.

[**SILLER-BUCKIE, s.** The grey purple-streaked pyramid shell, *Trochus cinerareus*, Banffs.]

SILLER-MARRIAGE, s. 1. The same with *Penny-Brydal*, Aberd.

[2. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding day is, in many districts of S., observed as a semi-jubilee, with feasting, rejoicing, and presents of silver to the so-honoured couple; hence, the occasion is called the *silver-wedding*, S.]

SILLAR SAWNIES. "Periwinkles, common shells on shores;" *Gall. Encyc.*; apparently so named from their *silvery* gloss.

SILLAR SHAKLE. The name of a plant, Gall.

The *sillar shakle* wags its pow
Upon the brae, my deary;
The zephyr, round the wunnelstrae,
Is whistling never weary.

Auld Sang, Gall. Encycl.

Viewed as the *Briza media*, or *Silvery cow-quakes*.

SILLIK, SILAK, SELLOK, s. The name given to the fry of the Coal-fish, or *Gadus Carbonarius*; properly, for the first year, Orkn.; *podlie*, synonym. Loth.

"There are numbers of small fish, such as coal-fish, and all their fry, of different ages, down to a year old; at which time I have seen them sold at the rate of 6d. the thousand, at the same time that worse fish of the same kind was sold in Edinburgh market at 6d. the dozen, or there about, under the name of *podlies*. Ours are called *silliks*." P. Birsay, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*, xiv. 314. *Selloks*, *ibid.* iii. 416.; *silaks*, vii. 542.

As this name is in Orkney given more laxly to fry of different kinds, it is not improbable that it is from *Su.-G. sill*, a herring, because the fry thus denominated are nearly of the same size. V. SEATH, and CUTH.

SILLIK, adj. Such, similar, Aberd. Reg.; from *sua* and *like*. A.-S. *swyle*.

SILLIST, adj. Expl. "laying aside work in the meantime," Perth.

Moes.-G. sill-an, notat tranquillum esse. *Selle*, in some parts of Sweden, denotes the still motion of water when its force is broken by interposing rocks. V. *Selle*, *Ihre*.

SILLUB, s. A potion, a decoction of herbs.

—Whom fra sho hes resavit a buike
For ony herb scho likis to luike:
It will instruct her how to tak it;
In sawis and *sillubs* how to mak it.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 321.

This seems originally the same with E. *sillabub*, concerning the origin of which a variety of conjectures are given by Skinner, but none of them satisfactory.

SILLY, adj. 1. Lean, meagre, S.

2. Weak, as the effect of disease, S.

—We haif sae hecht,
To do the thing we can,
To please baith, and eise baith,
This *silly* sickly man.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 108.

"A *silly* bairn is eith to lear," S.; Ferguson's Prov., p. 1, intimating, that weakly children often discover great quickness of apprehension, their minds not being diverted by fondness for play.

3. Expressive of constitutional or accidental debility of body, S.

"The master of Forbes's regiment was—discharged and disbanded by the committee of estates (not without the Earl Marischal's procuring in some measure), because they were but *silly* poor bodies, burdensome to the country, and not fit for soldiers." Spalding, i. 291. A *silly* bairn, &c., Lancash. *seely*, "weak in body;" T. Bobbins.

4. Frail, as being mortal.

"My *sillie* bodie, wee haue taken much pains to gether for to get a rest which we haue looked long for, but could not find." Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 1134.

5. In the same sense as *E. poor* is often used, denoting a state which excites compassion, *S.*

"The *silly* stranger in an uncouth country must take with smoky inns, and coarse cheer, and a hard bed, and a barking, ill-tongued host." Rutherford's Lett., P. iii. ep. 9.

6. Timid, spiritless, pusillanimous, *S.*

"Marischal—commanded the baillies to take out of their town 20 soldiers,—with eight score pounds in money for their forty days of loan; whilk for *plain fear* they were forced to do, being poor *silly* bodies." Spal-ling, i. 241.

7. Fatuous, weak-minded approaching to idiocy, *S. Lanc.* "*seely*, empty-headed."

"Davie's no sae *silly* as folks tak him for, Mr. Waverley; he wadna hae brought you here unless he had kend ye was a friend to his honour." Waverley, iii. 237.

"Davie's no just like other folk, puir fallow; but he's no sae *silly* as folk tak him for." Ibid., iii. 239.

"By reason of the extraordinary loss of blood, and strokes he had got, he did not recover the exercise of his reason fully, but was *silly*, and next to an idiot." Wodrow, ii. 318.

The term, as thus used, has a much stronger signification than *E. silly*, foolish. *V. SELY.*

8. Good, worthy; a sense peculiar to Liddesdale.

[To *SILLY*, *v. a.* and *refl.* To befool, to stultify, to shew one's self to be weak in mind, Banffs.]

SILLY MAN. An expression of kindness and compassion, like *E. poor fellow*, Roxb. *Sairy Man*, synonym. *V. SARY.*

SILLY-WISE, *adj.* Debilitated in some degree, whether bodily or mentally, *S.*

"He's no just quite *silly-wise*,—he just lies there motterin awa." Inheritance, ii. 319.

SILLY WYCHTIS. A name given to the Fairies. *V. Seily*, under *SEILE*.

[*SILLY-HOW*, *s.* Generally *Seely-how*, or *sely-how*, the happy *how* or hood with which some children are born. *V.* under *How*, a coif.]

SILVER-MAILL, *s.* Rent paid in money. *V. MAILL.*

To *SILVERIZE*, *v. a.* To cover with *silver-leaf*, *S.*

SIMILABLE, *adj.* Like, similar.

"That the said erle sall content & pay to the said abbot and convent the soume of fourty schillingis for a yeris profitis & cornez of the said croft, takin vp & intromettit with be the said erle, as wes in *similable* wise previt before the lordis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 305. Id. p. 361, col. 1.

SIMMER, *SYMER*, *s.* Summer.

"Than folowit mony incursionis, with gretslauchtir, bath of Romanis & Brittonis, continewing all the *symer*." Bellead. Cron. Fol. 29. a. b.

Simmer is still the vulgar pronunciation of some counties, *S.*, especially in the west and south.

It's no its loud roar on the wintry win' swellin',
It's no the cauld blast brings the tears i' my e'e;
For, O gin I saw but my bonny Scots callan',
The dark days o' winter war' *simmer* to me.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 167.

As *simmer's* morning, wi' the sun,
The Sev'n Trades there
Forgather'd—

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 9.

To *SIMMER* and *WINTER*. 1. To harp on the same string; or, to be very minute and prolix in narration, or instruction, *S.*

"No to *summer* and *winter* mare about it, ye'll just make a clean surrender o' the debateable goods over and intil our custody, for fear o' complaints." Rothe-lan, i. 237.

2. To spend much time in forming a plan, to ponder, to ruminate, *S.*

"Let none think that these are new flights, or flowing from prejudice and passion; but these have been my views and digested thoughts, that I have *summer'd* and *winter'd* these many years, according as they have come to pass." Walker's Peden, p. 22.

"We couldna think of a better way to fling the gear in his gate, though we *simmer'd* it and *winter'd* it e'er sae lang." Antiquary, iii. 323.

3. Permanently to adhere to.

"They—care not whether Joseph die in the stocks or not, or whether Zion sinke or swimme; because whatever they had of religion, it was never their mind both to *summer* and *winter* Jesus Christ." Rutherford's Sermon before H. of Commons, Jan. 1643, printed in London, 1644.

SIMMER-LIFT, *s.* The summer-sky, Ayrs.

An' if the *simmer-lift* hands clear,
Gin July I'se be wi' you.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 87.

SIMMERSCALES, *s. pl.* The *scales* which rise on the top of beer, in *summer*, when it begins to grow sour, *S.*

To *SIMMERSCALE*, *v. n.* Applied to beer when it casts up these scales, *S.*

SIMMER TREIS. May-poles. *V. SKAFRIE*, and *ABBOT* of *VNRESSOUN*.

SIMMER, *SYMMER*, *s.* 1. The principal beam, in the roof of a building, *S.* *Summer*, *E.*

2. One of the supports laid across a kiln, formerly made of wood, now generally of iron, with notches in them for receiving the *ribs*, on which the grain is spread in order to be dried; a hair cloth, or fine covering of wire, being interposed between the *ribs* and the grain, Loth.

"The whole rooffe and *symmers* of that said kill wero consumed, and only about 3 bolls oatts saffe, which wero likewise ill spoilt." Lamont's Diary, p. 179.

Trabs *summaria*, Skinner. *V. SHIMNER.*

[To SIMMISH, *v. a.* To astonish, amaze, Shetl.]

SIMMONS, SIMMUNDS, SYMMONS, *s. pl.*
Ropes made of heath and of *Empetrum nigrum*, Orkn.; evidently a derivative from Isl. *sime*, vinculum, funiculus.

"These [the *divots*] are secured on the houses with ropes made of heath, or straw (provincially *simmons*)."
Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 27.

SIMPILL, SYMPILL, SENPILL, SEMPLÉ, *adj.*
1. Low-born, S.

The *sympelast*, that is oure ost wyth-in,
Has gret gentilis of hys kyn.

Wyntoun, viii. 16, 179.

Law born he was, and off law *simpill* blud.

Wallace, vii. 738, MS.

Sexty thay slew, in that hald was no ma,

Bot ane auld preist, and *sympill* wemen twa.

Ibid. vi. 825, MS.

—To curs and ban the *sempill* poore man,
That had noght to flee the paine.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 7.

In the same sense the phrase *gentle and semple*, is used to denote those of superior and inferior birth, S.

2. Low in present circumstances, without respect to birth.

For he was cummyn of gentil-men.

In *sympil* state set he was then :

Hys ladyre was a manly knyght ;

Hys modyre was a lady brycht.

Wyntoun, viii. 18. 8.

3. Not possessing strength, from multitude or riches.

Thai war all out to fele to fycht
With few folk, off a *symple* land.

Barbour, xi. 202, MS.

In the same sense he calls a few men, a *sympill* company, because they durst not attempt to contend with their enemies.

4. Mean, vulgar.

As I hard say, it was a *semple* wane
Of fog and fern, full fecklessly was maid.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 146.

Fr. *simple*, common, ordinary.

5. Used as a term exciting, or expressive of, pity.

—To your magnificens
I me commend, as I haif done befor,
My *sempill* heart for now and evirmoir.

Scott, Chron. S. P., iii. 164.

Thus the phrase *poor heart* is sometimes used in E.

6. Mere ; *sempill* avail, the bare value, excluding the idea of any overplus.

—"That the hail iniureis and attemptatis committit of befor, and specialle sen the conclusioun of the first abstinence to the tyme thairof, suld be reparit to the *sempill* avail." Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 113.

It is also used to denote the exclusion of any thing in addition to that which is mentioned.

"And orlanis lettres of hornung vpoun ane *semple* charge of ten dayes poynding and all vther executioun neidfull the ane bot preiudice of the vther." Acts Ja. VI., 1592. Ibid., p. 594.

Simple is still used in the sense of sole, Dumfr., and *simly* for solely.

SYMPYLLY, *adv.* Poorly, meanly, in low and straitened circumstances.

—Sone to Paryss can be ga
And levyt thar full *sympylly*.

Barbour, i. 331, MS.

To **SIMULAT, *v. a.*** To dissemble, to hide under false pretences ; Lat. *simul-are*.

"He—ay sensyne hes *simulat*, hid, concealit the samyn in maist treasounable and secrete maner." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

SIMULATE, *part. adj.* 1. Pretended, fictitious, although having the appearance of legal authority ; Lat. *simulat-us*.

"The said James maid & constitute the forsailis Maister Jhone Chesholme, &c. his pretendit, feneyit & *simulate* assignais ;—& causit the forsailis pretendit assignais to renunce the said pretendit, feneyit & *simulate* assignatiounne, & resing [resign] the samyn," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 354.

—"Orlanis that the saidis fraudfull and *simulat* dispositionis of escheatis—sall nocht serue to nurische and sustene the saidis tratouris and rebellis in their contempt and rebelloun." Ibid. A. 1592, p. 575.

2. Dissembling, not sincere.

"But the moderator desired his grace to forbear to dissolve the assembly, in *simulate* manner, and withal to hear their answers to his protestation, whereof it appears they were well enough acquainted." Spalding, i. 90. This *adj.* is used by old Bale.

SIMULATLIE, *adv.* Under false pretences, hypocritically.

"Persons convict or standard rebellis for treasone—commounlie hes the fruitioun of thair guidis :—and that vnder pretenss and cullour of fraudfull dispositionis or assignatiounis made by thame selfis, or giftis of thair escheatis *simulatlie* purchest," &c. Acts 1592, ubi sup.

"They desire the duke and his brother the earl of Lanerk,—to swear and subscribe the covenant, whilk they both *simulately* refused." Spalding, ii. 122.

[**SIN, SYN, *adv.*** Since. Used also as a *conj.*, and a *prep.* S.]

[**SIN-SYNE, *adv.*** Since that time, since then, S.]

SIN, *s.* The sun, S.

—The *Sin* frae Thetis' lap,
Out owre the knows is blinkan.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 49.

SINNY, *adj.* Of, or belonging to the sun, S.

Life's just a wee bit *sinny* beek
That bright, an' brighter waxes, &c.

Ibid., p. 88.

SINWART, *adv.* Towards the sun, Ayr.

Near me was plac't a skepp o' bees,—
Wadg't in atween twa willow trees,
An' airtan to the *sinwart*.

Ibid., p. 125.

SINACLE, *s.* A sign, a vestige. "A grain, a small quantity," Shirr. Gl. S. B.; used also in metaphor.

I bade you speak, but ye nae answer made,
And syne in haste I lifted up your head ;

But never a *sinacle* of life was there,
And I was just the neist thing to despair.

Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

A *sign*, a *vestige*, appears to be the primary meaning of the term; as it is undoubtedly from Fr. *sinacle*, a *sign*, mark, or character, and this again from Lat. *signacul-um*, a seal, or the mark of a seal. "Never a *sinacle* of life" must therefore properly mean, "not a *sign*" or "vestige of life."

SINCERE, *adj.* Grave, apparently serious, Berwicks.

TO SIND, SYND, SINE, SEIN, *v. a.* 1. To wash slightly; as, to *synd a bowl*, to pour a little water into it, and then throw it out again, *S.*; to *synd*, to rinse, or wash out, *A. Bor.*

A well beside a birken bush,
A bush o'er spread wi' buds,
Tent well a lass of beauty flush
There *standing* out her duds.

Morison's Poems, p. 148.

Wi' nimble hand she *sinds* her milking pail.
Ibid. p. 185.

And shape it bairn and bairnie-like,
And in twa glazen een ye pit;
Wi' haly water *synd* it o'er,
And by the haly rood sain it.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 184.

O busk yir locks trigly, an' kilt up your coaties,
An' dry up that tearie, and *synd* yir face clean.

Tarras's Poems, p. 124.

It is always applied to things that are supposed to be nearly clean, as denoting a slight ablution. It seems originally to have denoted moral purifications especially that which was viewed as the consequence of making the *sign* of the cross.

That this has been the origin of the term, as now applied, appears highly probable, from the mode of consecration observed, in former times at least, in Orkney, by *sprinkling* with water.

"When the beasts—*are* sick, they sprinkle them with a water made up by them;—wherewith likeways they sprinkle their boats when they succeed and prosper not in fishing. And especially on *Hallow-Even*, they use to *sein* or *sign* their boats, and put a cross of tar upon them." *Brand's Orkney*, p. 62.

2. [Metaph. applied to meat and drink; also, to liquor after a meal.] To *synd down* one's *meat*, to dilute it, to wash it down, *S.*

"Ye maun gang ower and meet the carle ministers yonder the morn', for they will want to do your job, and *synd* it down with usquebaugh doubtless—they seldom mak dry wark in this kintra." *Heart M. Loth.*, iv. 153.

—My graybeard stout—
For *syning down*, it's unco rare,
The bitter wagang o' ilk care.

Poems, Engl., Scotch, and Latin, p. 101.

In the same sense one is said to *Synd* one's *Mouth*, *S.*

[3. To quench, to quench thirst; generally applied to the use of strong drink, *S.*]

—That ye may ne'er be scant o' brass,
To *synd* the spark that's i' yer hause, &c.
To a *Blacksmith, Turnbull's Poet. Ess.*, p. 190.

Hail, happy fraithin! on a day
Whan Phoebus glints sae brisk in May,
Or June, whan cockin o' the hay,
Ye *synd* the wizen.

Brand's Orkney, p. 136.

"Surely there is nae noble lord that will presume to say, that I, wha hae complied wi' a' compliances, tane all manner of tests, abjured all that was to be abjured, and sworn a' that was to be sworn, for these thirty years bypast—shouldna hae something now and then to *synde* my mouth wi' after sic drouthly wark." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 136.

4. To *sind*, or *synde up claise*, to wash or rinse them in cold water, in order to take out the soap, previously to their being hung up, or spread out to dry, *S.*

"Ye'll—only hae to carry the *tae* end o' the handbarrow to the water, wait till I *sinde up* the sarks, an' help me hame wi' them again." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 161.

It must be observed, however, that Isl. *sign-a*, consecrate, was probably used among the Goths in the times of heathenism. We read of a vessel *signat* or consecrated to Thor; *Herraud S. Signadi Odni*; He consecrated it to Odin; *Heimskringla, Hakonar Goda S. c. 18*. It is possible, however, that the writers only use the terms which had been adopted after the introduction of that corrupted form of Christianity which they had received. *Olaus* renders *sygn*, immunis a culpa, absolutus a crimine, insons; *Lex. Run. V. SANE*, to bless.

SINE, SYND, SYNE, *s.* 1. A slight ablution, a rinsing, *S.*

I never fash to view my face
Reflected in a keeking-glass,
But Sunday morn, when time I find
To gie my face and hands a *synd*,
I see my face reflected in
The water, kything wan and thin.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 10.

2. Metaph. applied to drink, [when taken along with, or after food, *S.*]

Weel kens the gudewife that the pleughs require
A heartsome meltith, and refreshing *synd*
O' nappy liquor, o'er a blazing fire.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 55.

SYNDINGS, *s. pl.* Slops; properly what has been employed in giving a slight washing to dishes, *S.*

"Maybe ye think we have the fashion of the table-dot,—where a' the bits of vinegar cruets are put awa' into an awmry, as they tell me, and ilk ane wi' the bit dribbles of *syndings* in it, and a paper about the neck o't, to shew which of the customers is aught it." *St. Ronan*, i. 44.

TO SINDER, *v. a.* To sunder, *S.*; also, as *v. n.*, to part, to separate.

A.-S. syndr-ian, separate.

[**SINDERIN, SINDRIN**, *s.* The act of separating, separation, the point of breaking up, *Clydes.*]

SINDRY, SYNDRY, *adj.* 1. Sundry, various; *A.-S. sindrig*.

Out of the heuin againe from *sindry* artis,
Out of quiet hurnes the rout vpstertis
Of thay birdis.

Doug. Virgil, 75. 27.

2. Separate, in a state of disjunction, *S.*

[SINDRY, SYNDRY, SINRY, SINNERY, *adv.* In pieces, asunder, apart; as, "The thing fell *sindry* in my han'," Clydes.]

SINDRYLY, SYNDRELY, *adv.* Severally.

Oure Scottis knychtis *syndrely*
Be-forsaid in-til armys ran
Til thir gret lordis man for man.

Wyntown, ix. 27. 46.

SINDRYNESS, SYNDRYNES, *s.* A state of separation or dispersion.

Quha skaylis his thought in *syndrynes*,
In ilk thyng it is the les.

Wyntown, viii. 16. 37.

SINDILL, *adv.* Seldom; also SINDLE, *adj.* V. SEINDLE.

[SINE, *adv.* Afterwards, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 634. V. SYNE.]

[SING, *s.* A sign, Ibid., *ibid.*, l. 1613.]

[SIGNET, *s.* A signet, private seal; also, the seal affixed to the King's letters.

"Item, the vj Marche, gevin at the Kingis command to the Duk of Ross to by him a signet, iij vnicornis. . . . iij li. xiiijs." Accts. L. H. Treas., l. 199, Dickson.]

* To SING. *Neither sing nor say*, a proverbial phrase, signifying that the person to whom it is applied is quite unfit for the business which he has undertaken.

Ramsay employs it to express total disqualification for making love, from bluntness and sheepishness.

He faulds his owrlay down his breast with care,
And few gangs trigger to the kirk or fair:
For a' that, he can *neither sing nor say*,
Except, *How d'ye I—* or, *There's a bonny day*.

Gentle Shepherd, Act. I. sc. 2.

It must be of considerable antiquity, as it is used by the Abbot of Corraguell; and, from the mode of its application may be supposed to have had an ecclesiastical origin, as denoting that one was quite unfit for any office in the church, whether as a *chorister*, or as a *preacher*.

"And quhen thay have gottin the benefice, gyf thay have ane brother, or ane sone, ye [yea] suppose he can *nolder sing nor say*, norischeit in vice all his dayis, fra hand he sall be montit on ane mule, with ane syde gown and ane round bonett, and then it is question quibether he or his mule knawis best to do his Office. Perchance Balaames asse knew mair nor thay baith." Comp. Tractiue, Keith's Hist. App., p. 202.

This view of the origin of the phrase is confirmed by a passage in a coeval poetical work, which sets the matter in a still clearer light, as referring to the *Are Marias* and other services of the church of Rome.

Sum mumlit *Aueis*, sum raknit creid[is],
Sum makes goddis of their beidis
Quhilk wot not what they *sing nor say*:
Alace, this is ane wrangous way.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 163.

To SING DUMB, *v. n.* To become totally silent, S.

She's now in her sweet bloom, has blood and charms
Of too much value for a shepherd's arms:

None know'st but me;—and if the morn were come,
I'll tell them tales will gar them all *sing dumb*.
Ramsay's Gent. Shepherd, A. II. sc. 4.

Young primpin Jean, wi' cuttle speen,
Sings dum' to luke the bannocks.
Tarras's Poems, p. 72.

* "She that undertakes the baking of them must remain *speechless* till they are finished." N. *ibid.*

This is an idiom which I have not remarked in any other language. Could it originate from the dumb mummery in the consecration of the mass, when the priest either changes his chant into mere muttering, or becomes entirely silent? Du Cange has observed that L. B. *canere* is used—*de tacita consecratione missae*.

As the Swedes use the phrase, *tigande maessa*, in the sense of *missa tacita*, vel *quae submissa voce recitabatur*, Loccenius has observed, that "according to the statutes of the ancient church, it was accounted a profanation to pronounce the words of consecration with an audible voice." Not. ad Leg. Westrogoth. c. 13.

It is by no means unlikely that this absurd mode of worship might give occasion to the phraseology, especially after the dawn of the Reformation. For this dumb shew was a special subject of ridicule with our ancestors. Hence, speaking of the breaaden God, they thus address his votaries:—

Why are ye sa vnnaturall
To take him in your teeth and sla him?
Tripartit and deuided him

At your *dumb dresse*:

But God knawes how ye gydlit him,
Mumling your Messe.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 198.

[To SING SMA', *v. n.* To become humble, to take a lower position; in whatever manner to own humiliation or defeat, Clydes.]

SINGIN-E'EN, *s.* The last night of the year, Fife, Angus; elsewhere called *Hogmanay*.

—We come to Jean,

A lass baith douse an' thrifty
But *singin-e'en* she's owre aft seen,
She's shakin' bands wi' filty.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 24.

The term seems to have originated from the carols *sung* on this evening. V. HOGMANAY. It may be observed, however, as many of the superstitious ideas and rites, originally pertaining to *Yule*, have been transferred to the last day of the year, that some of the vulgar believe that the bees may be heard to *sing* in their hives on Christmas-eve. V. YULE-E'EN.

To SING, *v. a.* To singe; part. pa. *singit*, also, *sung*; pron. as E. *sing*, *canere*.

They have contriv'd rebellious books,
Whose paper well might serve the cooks
To *sing* their poultry, I dare swear,
A thousand or three hundred year.

Cleland's Poems, p. 19.

Fat are the puddings; heads and feet well *sung*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 92.

"He's like the *signed* [pron. *singit*] cat, better than he's likely;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 33. Some express it,—"better than he's bonny to."

Under this word we may notice a singular ordinance of the town-council of Aberdeen, evidently intended as a purification from the Pest.

"The bailieis licent hir to returne to hir housis in the towne, quhar sche duellit afor on this conditioun following, that is to say, sche causand *sing* the said housis with ane 'turf of hedder, and thaireftir

keipand hir cloiss thairintill for viij dais thairestir." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543-5, V. 18.
A.-S. *saeng-an*, Germ. *seng-en*, Belg. *seng-en*, id.

SINGIT-LIKE, *adj.* Puny, shrivelled; as resembling what has been *singed*, S.

[**SINGLAR**, *adj.* V. under **SINGLE**.]

• **SINGLE**, *adj.* 1. Small; as, a *single letter*, a small, not a capital, letter; [single coins, small coins.]

[2. Weak; as, *single ale*, weak ale: strong ale being called *double ale*.

3. Of lowest rank or grade; as, a *single soldier*, a private; a *single sailor*, a man before the mast.]

[4. Without any addition or accompaniment]; as, the *single catechis*, the Shorter Catechism without proofs, as distinguished from one that contains the scripture-proofs extended.

[In the same sense, a *single waistcoat* is one without lining; a *single man* is one without arms or means of defence, S.]

SINGLE, *adv.* [1. One by one, by itself; without aid, addition, or accompaniment; like E. *singly*.]

2. Seldom. V. **SEINDLE**.

SINGLE, *s.* A handful of gleaned corn, S.

Thou lay richt prydes in the peis this sommer,
And fain at evin for to bring hame a *single*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53.

Sibb. writes also *sindle*, making this form of the word the ground of derivation from Su.-G. *syn*, necessitas, and *del*, pars, q. poor man's share. But *sin*, unus, singularis, and *del*, are perhaps preferable. It may, however, be traced to Lat. *singul us*, because the ears are gathered *singly*.

SINGLE-HORSE-TREE, *s.* A *swingle-tree*, or stretcher of a plough by which one horse draws, Roxb.; *Ae-horse-tree* *synon.*, Clydes.

"The plough is drawn by a long stretcher commonly called a two-horse tree, with an iron staple in the middle, and a hook to go into one of the holes of the bridle, and with two iron ends, in each of which there is a hole to receive a smaller hook coming from the middle of two lesser stretchers, or *single-horse-trees*, to whose extremities the ropes were formerly tied, and now the chains are fastened, which reach from both sides of the collars of two horses placed abreast." *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*, p. 50, 51.

SINGLE-STICK, *s.* Cudgelling, South and West of S.

—"Why don't you take good cudgels and settle it?"—"We tried that three times already—that's twice on the land and once at Lockerby fair.—But I dinna ken—we're baith gay good at *single-stick*, and it could na weel be judged." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 275.

VOL. IV.

SINGLAR, *adj.* [Without armour. V. **SINGLE**, s. 4.]

I wald tak weid, suld I fecht with a man,
Bot [for] a dog, that nocht of armys can,
I will haif nawn, bot *synylar* as I ga.
A gret mantell about his hand can ta,
And his gud suerd; with him he tuk na mar.
Wallace, xi. 241, MS.

[Fr. *singulier*, single, alone; in this instance, without the *weid*, i.e., mail, armour.]

SINILE, *adv.* Seldom, S.O. V. **SEINDILL**.

He faught, but *sinile* met wi' scars,
For they were only worly wars.

G. Turnbull's Poet. Essays, p. 200.

• **To SINK**, *v. a.* To cut the die used for striking money. Hence,

SINK, *s.* 1. A place where the superabundant moisture stagnates in the ground, *Aberd.*

"This kind of grain is found to answer very well when there is only a quantity of superabundant moisture, provincially a *sink*, without any fountain of running water." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 426.

Su.-G. *sank*, paludosus, from *sacn-a*, mergere.

2. The pit of a mine, S.; [synon. *shank*.]

"In those ages, when scanty yielding mines could afford a profit, it would appear that gold was searched for in the rivulets of Megget, and that silver was obtained from mines near the village of Linton, where remaining vestiges of old *sinks*, or pits, still retain the name of Silverholes." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 22.

SINKAR, SINKER, *s.* 1. The person employed in cutting dies.

"His Maiestie ordanis—the generall Mr. cunyeour, *sinkar*, &c. to proceed in working and *sinking* of the irnis, and making, forgeing, prenting and outputting of the said money." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, IV. 48, 49.

[2. The weight attached to a fishing line, S.

3. The weight attached to the rope of a horse's stall collar, Clydes., Banffs.]

[To **SINK**, To **SINK** AND **GRAEM**, *v. n.* To curse, to imprecate, Shetl. A.-S. *sencan*, to sink, and *grim*, wrath, fury.

SINKIL, *s.* [Prob., an errat. for *finkil*, fennel.]

"I sau *sinkil*, that slais the virmis of the bellye." *Compl. S.*, p. 104.

Apparently an errat. for *finkil*, fennel, still sometimes used as an anthelmintic. V. **FYNKLE**.

[**SINNACLE**, *s.* A person of a vicious disposition, Banffs.]

[**SINNAN**, *s.* A sinew, Shetl. V. **SINNON**.]

[**SINNA-PEATS**, *s. pl.* Peats full of fibres.]

[**SINNET**, *s.* Merry-plait, Banffs.]

[**SINNIE**, *s.* Senna; *sinnie-tea*, decoction of senna, Clydes.]

[**SINNIE**, *s.* A small kiln in a barn for drying corn, Shetl.]

E 2

[SINNIE, *s.* Contr. for Siniva, a female name, *ibid.*]

SINNIE-FYNNIE, *s.* The Black Guillemot, Colymbus Grylle, Linn., Mearns.

As this bird "may be seen fishing—even in the very worst weather in winter," (V. Barry's Orkn., p. 303,) it may be named from Gael. *sian*, storm, and *finiche*, signifying jet.

SINNON, SINNA, *s.* A sinew, Lanarks.; [sinnan, Shetl.] V. SENON.

SINSYNE, *adv.* Since, S.

—Years *sinsyne* has o'er us run,
Like Logan to the simmer sun.

Burns, iv. 74.

V. SYNE, *adv.* and SEN.

[SINTER, SINT, *s.* A small quantity, Shetl.; in West of S., *sint* and *sent*; also, a wee sint, a very small quantity.]

To SIPE, SYPE, SEIP, *v. n.* 1. To ooze, or distil very gently, as liquids do through a cask that is not quite tight, S. A. Bor.

"To *sipe*, *sype*, to leak, to pass through in small quantity;" Gl Sibb.

2. To let out any liquid, not to hold in; used of a leaky vessel, S.

"A sinner is like a *seiping* dish, a dish that runneth out," &c. Memoirs of Magopico.

"She wears her corpse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it, but that canna hinder the bluid *seiping* through." Heart M. Loth., ii. 116.

Teut. *sijp-en*, id. stillare, manare, fluere. I need scarcely observe, that this is quite different from *sipp-en*, pitissare, sorbillare, which corresponds to E. *sip*.

The diminutives of *sijp-en* are, Germ. *sippeln*, *zip-peln*, Belg. *zytel-en*, *afzytel-en*, to drop, *zyper-en*, leakage. The Teut. word in Germ. also assumes the form of *sawf-en*; fluere, manare. Wachter marks the affinity between this and Heb. *zuph*, *zoo*, fluxit, emanavit; although he seems to view Germ. *saw*, aqua, as the root of *sawf-en*.

A-S. *sip-an* is very nearly allied; expl. by Somner, "marcerare, to soften by steeping in liquor, to soke or wash in water or other liquor, to sappe."

3. As a *v. a.*, to distil, to shed, S. B.

But Tammy Norie thought nae sin
To come o'er him wi' a snype,
Levell'd his nose flat wi' his chin,
And gart his swall'd een *sype*
Sawt tears that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 124.

SIPAGE, SEIPAGE, SEIP, *s.* Leakage, S. B.

SIPE, SYPE, SEIP, *s.* 1. A slight spring of water, Perth.

2. The moisture which comes from any wet substance.

"Gif thair be ony persounis that settis furth under the yeird the *sype* of thair bark cobill, the draff of their lit, malt cobill, or lime-pot, or ony *sype* of kitching, to the King's water or well, throw the quibik the King's lieges may oft-times tak skaith, the perrel not being knawin to thame in dew time." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 588.

3. A dreg of any liquid remaining, Dumfr.
Teut. *sype*, cloaca. V. SIFE, *v.*

SIPIN, SEIPIN, *part. adj.* Very wet, dropping wet, S.

SIPINS, SYPINS, SEIPINS, *s. pl.* The liquor that has oozed from an insufficient cask, S.

SIPLIN, SIPPLYNE, *s.* A young tree; as a *birk-siplin*, a young birch, Selkirks.; corr. from E. *sapling*.

Doug. uses this word; but it would seem as synon. with bark.

—Skars this sentence prentis in his mynde,
His dochter for to clois wythin the rynde,
And stalwart *sipplyne* or bark of cork tree.

Virg. 383, 37.

To SIPPLE, *v. n.* To sip, S.; nearly synon. with E. *tipple*, and S. *sirple*.

"The bodie got sic a trick of *sippling* and tipling wi' the baillies and deacons when they met (which was amaisit ilka night) concerning the common gude o' that burgh, that he couldna weel sleep without it." Anti-quary, i. 201, 202.

Apparently a dimin. from the E. *v. to Sip*.

SIRDON, SIRDOUN, *s.* A low, murmuring, or plaintive cry, S.

To SIRDON, SIRDOUN, *v. n.* To emit a plaintive cry or wail, as some birds do, Renfrews.

SIRDONING, *s.* A term used to denote the singing of birds.

Their *sirdoning* the bony birds

In banks they do begin;

With pipes of reeds the jolie birds

Holds up the mirrie din.

A. Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 390.

Perhaps from Fr. *sourdine*, a kind of hoarse or low-sounding trumpet; "the little pipe, or tenon put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound low;" Cotgr.

SIR JOHN. A close stool, S.; knight, synon.

This name might perhaps be introduced about the time of the Reformation, from contempt of the priests, or *Pope's Knights*; especially as *John* seems to have been a name commonly imposed, in a disrespectful way, on a priest. Hence the contemptuous designation, *Mess John*, i.e., *John* who says mass.

Or shall we suppose that the synon., *knight*, is the more ancient name, conferred on this utensil from the idea of service?

SIRKEN, *adj.* 1. Tender of one's flesh, afraid of pain, [or cold; applied to one who keeps near the fire,] S.

Belg. *sorgh-en*, curare?

2. Tender of one's credit; as, "Ye needna be sae *sirken* to pay just now;" or, "Ye're ay very *sirken*," Clydes.

[SIRKENTON, *s.* One who is very careful to avoid pain or cold, or who keeps near the fire, Ayr.]

Gael. *seirghe*, sickly; perhaps allied to C.B. *syrech*, desire, affection, love, *syrech-a*, to fill with desire. *Sirke* might thus be originally applied to one filled with self-love.

[To SIRP, *v. a.* To wet overmuch; generally applied to leaven when made too thin for baking, Shetl.]

To SIRPLE, *v. a.* To sip often, to tipple, S.
Generally used in the first sense, A. Bor.

[SIRPLE, *s.* A sip, a mouthful, a taste, S.]

Sw. sorpl-a, Germ. *schurpf-en*, Belg. *slurp-en*, id., all nearly allied to Lat. *sorbill-are*.

SIRS, SIRSE, SERSE, *interj.* 1. A common mode of address to a number of persons, although of both sexes; often pron. *q. Sirce*, S.

2. *O sirs!* [*O sirse-a-day!*] an exclamation expressive of pain, or astonishment, S.

SISE, SYSS, *s.* 1. Assize, abbrev.

Schir Gilbert Malherbe, and Logy,
And Richard Broune, thir thre planly
War with a *syss* than ourtane;
Tharfor thai drawyn war ilkane,
And hangyt, and hedyt tharto.

Barbour, xix. 55, MS.

2. Doom, judgment.

Als faith is this sentence, as sharp is thy *sise*;
Synne duly they deemed what death it should die.

Montgomery, *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 16.

Mortone, sayis he, the lawis hes slaine him,
And Gowrie hes gottin a condigne *syse*,
Conforming to his interpryse.

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 325.

[SISS, *s. pl.* Times; for *sithis*, *pl.* of *sith*, a time, *q.v.*, *Barbour*, v. 178, xx. 225.]

To SIST, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To stop, to stay.
To sist procedure, or *process*, to delay judicial proceeding in a cause, S.; used both in civil and ecclesiastical courts. Lat. *sist-ere*, to stop.

"In church discipline, a difference is to be made between what is satisfactory unto a church judicatory, so as to admit the defender unto all church privileges, as if the offence had never been; and what may be satisfying, so as to *sist procedure* for the time." *Stewart's Collections*, p. 261.

2. To stop, to go no farther, S.

"Then were those who loved peace filled with hope that our troubles were ended; but that was soon ended by an accident which—imported that the covenanters meant not to *sist* there." *Guthrie's Mem.*, p. 60.

SIST, *s.* The act of legally staying diligence, or execution on decrees for civil debts; a forensic term, S.

"A *sist* granted on a bill without passing it, expires also in fourteen days; Act Sederunt, Nov. 9, 1680." *Erskine's Instit.*, B. iv., T. 3, s. 18. V. the *v.*

To SIST, or SIST *one's self*, *v. a.* 1. To cite, to summon; a forensic term, S.

"According to this letter, he [Mr. W. Veitch] was received upon the Borders, and brought prisoner to

Edinburgh, and February 22, he was *sisted* before the committee for publick affairs." *Wodrow's Hist.*, ii. 6.

2. To set, or take a place, as at the bar of a court, where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined; a term generally used in a religious sense, with respect to one's engagement in the acts of divine worship, in order to express the solemnity of the appearance, S.

"Ordinances are means by which, to use an unclassical, but expressive word, we are *sisted* more directly in the presence of God." *Disquisition on the Observance of the Lord's Supper*, p. 45, 46.

"It fell to be argued, where a prisoner in the messenger's hands grants a bond of presentation, with a cautioner, to *sist himself* such a day, or else pay the debt; if it be sufficient to exoner the cautioner, to alledge that none for the creditor or messenger appeared at the diet prefixed, to accept or require the prisoner," &c. *Fountainhall*, i. 680.

"The Convention ordanit maissers to passe & charge the said erle of Carnwath to come & *sist* his persone presentlie with all diligence befor the convention, as he will be answerable." *Acts Cha. I.*, Vol. VI., p. 5.

The term has been probably borrowed from the Roman law. *Sist-ere*, to set, or be made to stand; also, to have one forthcoming. *Sistere vadimonium*, to appear to his recognisance; *Cic. pro Quint.* 8.

[SISTENSTATION, *s.* The smallest possible quantity, a particle, Shetl.]

SISTER-BAIRN, *s.* A sister's child; used to denote the relation of a cousin. V. BROTHER-BAIRN.

"I said to the Chancellor, I was a gentleman that had blood relations to his relations, the Earl of Mar's mother and I being *sister-bairns*." *Ja. Skeen's Interrog. Cloud of Witnesses*, p. 95, Ed. 1720.

A.S. *sweoster-bearn*, sororis filius, nepos; Lye. "*Sweoster-bearna*, nepotes, sororini. Sister's children, nephews or nieces;" *Somner*.

SISTER-PART, *s.* The portion of a daughter, Shetl.

"Although the udallers divided their land among all their children, yet the portions were not equal, the son got two merks and the daughter one; hence the *sister part*, a common proverb in Zetland to this day." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*, i. 129.

[SISTER'S-PART, *s.* Half of a brother's portion, less than one's right, nothing at all; a proverbial phrase, *ibid.*]

To SIT, SITT, *v. n.* 1. To cease growing, to become stunted; applied both to animals and vegetables, S.

2. To shrink, settle, S.

3. To sink, as when a wall sinks or falls down in consequence of the softness of the foundation, S.

This seems merely a peculiar sense of the E. *v.*, as Lat. *subsidi-ere*, is formed from *sed-ere*, to sit.

4. To continue to inhabit the same house, possessed for some time before; *to sit, not to flit, S.*

A.-S. *sitt-an*, habitare, manere.

- To SIT, SITT, v. a. 1. To grieve, to vex.

And he for wo weyle ner worthit to wiede;
And said, "Sone, thir tithingis sittis me sor,
And be it knawin, thow may tak scaith tharfor."
Wallace, i. 438, MS.

2. [To decline, neglect]; as, *to sit an offer*, not to accept of it, S.

"It implieth that very few, who *sit* the offer until then, are honoured with repentance, as he was."
Guthrie's Trial, p. 82, 83.

3. [To disregard]; as, *to sit a charge* or *summons*, not to regard it, to disobey it.

"There came orders frae the Green Table about this time to Aberdeen charging them to transport their 12 pieces of ordnance to Montrose, for certain causes, whilk the town thought hardly off;—so they sat this charge, and nothing followed thereupon."
Spalding's Troubles, i. 150; i.e., they did not stir to obey.

- To SIT down. [1. To settle, continue; applied to the weather; as, "Is the frost to sit down, think ye?" S.]

2. To take hold of the lungs; as, *a sitten down cauld*, a cold or catarrh which cannot easily be removed, S. It is sometimes pron. *sutten down*.

"It was first a *sutten doon cauld*, and noo he's fa'n in till a sort o' a dwinin like, an' atweel I dinna think he'll e'er get the better o't." Inheritance, i. 30.

- [To SIT on. To remain, to continue to abide in the same house; same with s. 4 of v. n.; as, "Are ye to sit on the year?" i.e., are you to remain for another year, Clydes.]

- To SIT on ane's ain coat tail. To act in a way prejudicial to one's own interest, S.

Bot als gude he had sittin idle,
As there owre land to leid his brydle,
Considering what reward he gatt,
Still on his owne cott tail he satt.

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 329.

- [To SIT on anither's coat tail. To be helped by, or dependent upon, another, S.]

- To SIT still. To continue to reside in the same house, or on the same farm as before.

"Ane tenant beand warnit be his master at Whit-sunday to flit—and thairefter thoillit—to sit still and remane to ane certane day, may lauchfullie be put forth," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 458.

- To SIT to. 1. To adhere to the pot; [as, "Dinna let the kail sit to,"] S.

2. [To be singed or burned, S.]

The phrase evidently respects its adhesion to the pot. "Pot-sitten. Burnt to. North." Gl. Grose.

- To SIT ill to one's meat. To be ill fed, S.

"Nothing makes a man sooner old like, than sitting ill to his meat," S. Prov.; "To sit ill to one's Meat, in Scotch, is to be ill kept." Kelly, p. 264, 265. The allusion seems to be to one being so ill seated at table, that he cannot reach the food set before him.

- To SIT up. To become careless in regard to one's religious profession or duties, S.

"Even professors sat up, shirped away, and cryned into a shadow, as to all fervour for the cause." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 146. V. UPSITTEN.

- SIT, s. The state of sinking, as applied to a wall, S.

- [SITTEN, adj. Stunted in growth, Clydes., Banffs. V. SIT, v. n., s. 1.]

- [SITTEN down, part. adj. Settled, become calm; applied to the weather, S.]

- SITTEN on, part. adj. Broth or soup, which has been boiled too long, especially when burnt in the pot, is said to be *sitten on*, Roxb. Also *set-on*, *settin-on*.

- SITE, SYTE, s. 1. Sorrow, grief, S.

Stand still thare as thou art with mekle syte;
Preis na forther, for this is the hald rycht
Of Gayatis, Schaddois, Slep, and douerit Nycht.
Doug. Virgil, 177, 13.

In the same sense the term is used, when Gologras proposes to Gawan, who had defeated him, to submit to be carried to the castle, as if he had been his prisoner; that he might not be openly disgraced.

Thus may you saif me fra syte.
As I am cristynit perfite,
I sall thi kyndnes quyte,
And sanf thyn honour.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 8.

False is this world, and full of variance,
Besoucht with syn, and othir sytis mo.
Balade, printed 1508, S. P. R., iii. 128.

2. Anxious care, Duff.

3. Suffering, punishment.

Sic wikkit and condemnit wichtis al tyte,
As thay come in that dolly pyt of syte,
Tisiphone, the wrekar of misdeedis,
With quhip in hand al reddy fast hir spedis
All to assale, to skurge, toir and bet.

Doug. Virgil, 184, 19.

"It is S.—sometimes taken for revenge or punishment, as when they say, *I have gotten my heart's site on him*, i.e., my heart's desire on him, or all the evil I wish'd him," Rudd. "To dree the syte, to suffer punishment," Shirr. Gl. S.B. V. SITHE, s.

Ross had used this term in his first Edit., though *syte* was afterwards substituted.

We'll a' be missing, I'll get a' the wyte,
And me my lane be maid to bear the syte. P. 50.

The origin is undoubtedly Isl. *syte*, to mourn, to lament; whence *sut*, sorrow, anxiety, *syting*, *sything*, care. *Sytta*, dicitur, qui assiduo luget; G. Andr. Perhaps Su.-G. *suid-a*, dolere, may be viewed as a cognate; as well as Alem. *suid-en*, id. also affligere.

- SITFULL, SITEFULL, adj. Sorrowful, causing sorrow.

Compleyne for him in to that sitfull sell is,
Compleyne his payne in dolour thus that duellis.
Wallace, ii. 218, MS.

Rest at all eis, but sair or *sitfull* schouris ;
Abide in quiet, _____

Palace of Honour, ii. 30.

V. *SITR*.

SITFULLY, adv. Sorrowfully.

—To Dunbar the twa chystanys couth pass
Fall *sitfully*, for thair gret contrar caws.

Wallace, vii. 1242, MS.

SITFAST, s. 1. Creeping Crowfoot, *Ranunculus Repens*, Linn., Lanarks. V. *SIT-SICKER*.

This name is sometimes applied also to the Rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*.

2. A large stone fast in the earth, Berwicks.

"In many situations of this county improvable land is, or has lately been, much encumbered by such stones. These are sometimes large nodules or irregularly shaped masses, of whin, trap, basalt, or granite, either appearing above the surface or discovered by the plough, and are called *sitfasts*." *Agr. Surv. Berw.*, p. 380.

"Some are even of many hundred weights, and are called *sitfasts*." *Ibid.*, p. 35.

[*SITH*, *SYTH*, *s.* Times ; *feill sith*, many times, Barbour, ix. 737. A.-S. *sith*, a time.]

SITH, SITHEN, SYTHYN, adv. After, afterwards, then.

The lettir tauld hym all the deid,
And he till his men gert reid,
And *sythyn* said thaim, "Sekyrlly
"I hop Thomas prophecy
"Of Hersildoune sall weryfyd be."

Barbour, ii. 85, MS, id. *Wynt.*, ix. 5. 36.

It is common in O. E.

Sithen he went to Fraunce, and com vnto Parys. —
Sithen dight him to Scotland, & mykelle folk him wit.

R. Brunne, p. 112, 113.

From the same origin with *SEN*, q. v.

SITHENS, SYTHENS, SITH, conj. 1. Although.

—"Madame," scho said, "kepe Pitie fast.

Sythens scho ask, no licence to her leue ;

May scho wyn out, scho will play you a cast."

King Hart, i. 44.

V. *SITHYN*.

2. Since, seeing.

"Now *sithens* our forefathers, which lived most iust, could not be made iust in the deedes of the lawe ; —of necessitie we are compelled to seeke the iustice of a christian man, without all lawe or workes of the lawe." H. Balnaues's Confession, p. 69.

To *SITHE*, *SYITH*, *v. a.* To make compensation, to satisfy. V. *ASSYITH*.

SITHE, SYITH, s. 1. Satisfaction ; gratification.

"And that he was tempted hereunto by the devil, promising he should not want any pleasure, and that he should get his heart ['] *sythe* on all that should do him wrong." Satan's Invisible World, p. 7.

2. Atonement, compensation.

Ye Edomites idoll, with threefall croune,
The crop and rute of pride and tyrannie ;
Ye Ismalites, with scarlet hat and gowne,
Your bludie boist na *syth* can satisfie.

Psalm, lxxiii. *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 97.

This word had been used in O. E.

"Makyn a *sythe*. Satisfacio." *Prompt. Parv.*

SITHEMENT, s. Compensation. V. *ASSYTHEMENT*.

[*SITHE*, *s.* A scythe, S.]

SITHE-SNED, s. The shaft or long pole in which the blade of a *scythe* is fixed, Loth., Teviotd., Mearns.

"*Snedd, smethe*, handle, as of a scythe ;" Gl. Sibb.

This is purely an A.-S. word ; *snard*, falcis ansa, "the handle or staffe of a scythe ;" Soinner. From the signification of all the similar terms, one might rather suppose that it should have denoted the blade, as being that which *snids* or cuts. Isl. *snid* signifies obliquitas ; whence, as would seem, *snidill*, falx putatoria.

SITHE-STRAIK, s. A piece of hard wood overlaid with tallow and flinty sand, for sharpening a *scythe*, Teviotd.

Named from the act of stroking, A.-S. *strac-an*.

SIT-HOUSE, s. A place of habitation, as distinguished from a house appropriated to some other purpose ; as a barn, cow-house, &c. ; Loth., Fife.

"What should be the form of a *sit-house*, barn, bire, stable, with corn and kitchen yards?" Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 437.

From A.-S. *sitt-an*, habitare, manere, and *hus*, domus. In the same manner is formed A.-S. *burh-sittende*, the inhabitant of a burgh ; *land-sittende*, &c. *Sit-house* thus seems equivalent to *dwelling-house*.

SITSICKER, s. Upright Meadow Crowfoot. *Ranunculus acris*, Upp. Clydes., Mearns. This name is given to the *R. arvensis*, *Stirlings*. So named from the difficulty of eradicating it.

"The *ranunculus arvensis*, crowfoot, or *sit-sicker*, as it is here called, is very common, very hurtful, and very difficult to extirpate." *Ag. Surv. Stirl.*, p. 131.

[*SITTAND*, *part. pr.* Sitting, Barbour, x. 763 ; *sittis*, sits, *ibid.*, xii. 172 ; *sittyn*, sat, vii. 269.]

[*SITTELL, s.* Errat. for *Rebell*, Barbour, x. 129, Herd's Ed.]

[*SITTEN, adj.* Stunted, badly shaped, Banffs.]

[*SITTEN on, part. pa.* Singed, burned, S. V. under *SIT*, v.]

SITTERING, s. A stone of a citron colour.

"A lingar of a belt of knoppis of *sitteringie*, containing sex in everie knop, and fiftene in nowmer, with fourtene knoppis of perill betuix everie knop containing foure perill, and perill wanting of the haill." *Inventories*, A. 1579, p. 290.

This appears to denote a stone of a citron, or pale-yellow colour, Fr. *citrin*, id. It is evident from the Dict. Trev. that this name is still given in France to certain crystals, perhaps of that straw-colour which we call *Cairngorms*. *Citrin*, espèce de cristal qui est ainsi appelé à cause de sa couleur citrine. *Crystallus citrina*.

SITTIE-FITTIE, *s.* The sea-bird called Lady-bird, Ettr. For.

[SITTIL, *adj.* Subtle, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 4179.]

SITTREL, *adj.* Peevish, discontented, Perth.

SIV, *s.* The common pronunciation of the E. word *Sieve* in some parts of S.

O. E. *Syffe*. "Cribrum. Cribellum." Prompt. Parv.

SIVER, SYVER, *s.* 1. A covered drain, S. also *syre*, E. *sewer*.

"It lies in a swamp, the inconvenience of which the present clergyman has, in some degree, remedied by *sivers*, as they are here called, and by other methods of draining the water." P. Glasford, Lanarks. Statist. Acc., vii. 145.

2. It sometimes denotes a gutter, S.

"He frequently rode up and down the street as far as the Luckenbooths, and the Abbey's sanctuary *giver*." R. Gilhaize, i. 183.

Dr. Johns. derives the E. word from Fr. *issu-er*, q. to issue. Perhaps Teut. *syver*, mundus, *syver-en*, mundare, purgare may have some claim of affinity.

[O. Fr. "*essiaiver*, to flow away; *essuier*, *essuyer*, *essavrière*, *seuivière*, a conduit, mill leat, drain of a pond," Roquef.]

3. A *rumblin* or *rummlin syver*, a drain filled with stones thrown loosely together, so as to leave a passage for the water, S.

"*Rummlinsires*, small sewers filled with little stones;" Gall. Encycl.

SIVVEN, *s.* The Raspberry, or the fruit of the *Rubus idaeus*, Linn. S.

SIVVENS, SIBBINS, *s. pl.* 1. A disease of the venereal kind, S.

"A loathsome and very infectious disease of the venereal kind, called the *Sivvens*, has long afflicted the inhabitants of the Highlands, and from thence some parts of the Lowlands in Scotland, even as far as the borders of England. Tradition says that it was introduced by the soldiers of Cromwell garrisoned in the Highlands.—Sometimes a fungus appears in various parts of the body resembling a rasp-berry, in the Erse language called *Sivven*." Pennant's Tour in S. 1772, p. 447.

The same account is given of the origin of the name by Swediaur.

C'est la ressemblance de ces excroissances avec le fruit d'un framboisier sauvage du pays, nommé, dans la langue Celtique, *Siwin*, que les habitants ont donné le nom de *Sivvin*, *Sibbin*, ou *Sibbens*, a cette maladie. Maladies Syphilitiques, Tom. ii. 380.

"The disease called *Sibbins*,—has made its appearance once or twice in this parish." P. Menmuir, Forfars. Statist. Acc., v. 146.

Some view this disease as a combination of the venereal with the itch.

2. The itch, Orkn. pron *sibbens*.

[SIXAREEN, *s.* A six-oared Norway skiff, Shetl.]

SKAAB, *s.* The bottom of the sea, Shetl.

[SKAAG, *s.* Snuff, *ibid.*]

[SKAAP, *s.* A bed of mussels attached to stones, *ibid.* Goth. and Sib. *skapa*, to procreate.]

[SKAAR, *s.* A small quantity of anything, a morsel; also, a candle-snuff, *ibid.*]

SKABIT, *part. pa.* [Prob. a corr. of *cabit*, stolen. V. CAB.]

"That Robert Mure of Rowalan sall content and pay—for the skaith sustenit be hir of a miero and a stag [mare and colt] *skabit*, quhilk scho gat again, xx s." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1493, p. 300.

SKACLES, *s. pl.* Expl. "people disguised; maskers." Shetl.

This would seem to be allied to Dan. *skalk*, a cheat; whence the phrase, *at skiule skalken*, to hide or conceal; *skalekuile*, a disguise; Teut. *schelckeard*, homo callidus.

SKADDERIZ'D, SCADDERIZ'D, *adj.* Dry, withered; applied to a person, Inverness; *Wizzen'd* synon. Can this have any reference to what is shrunk by *scauding* or by *scauthering*, i.e., by the force of heat?

[SKADDIN, *adj.* and *s.* Applied to anything that is dry, shrivelled, lean, or thin; *skaddins*, dried fish, dried turfs; also, lean, scraggy cattle, Banffs.]

Teut. *schadde*, cespes, gleba; which may be radically allied to Isl. *skavid*, disjunction, as being separated from the soil. This again is from *skaa*, a primitive denoting separation. V. SHACE.

SKADDOW, *s.* Shadow, Ettr. For.

A.-S. *scadu*, id. It seems probable that *c* in this and many other instances was sounded hard by the Anglo-Saxons.

To **SKAE, *v. a.* and *n.*** [1. To happen, to come or bring about, Shetl.]

2. To give a direction to, to take aim with, S. O.; synon. *Ettle*.

And we will *skae* them sure.

Old Song.

[Sw. *ske*, Dan. *skeer*, to happen, to take place.]

[To SKAED, *v. a.* To hurt, damage, injure, Shetl. Sw. *skada*, Dan. *skade*, id.]

[SKAED, *s.* Hurt, damage, *ibid.*; synon. *skait*.]

To **SKAFF, SKAIFF, *v. a.*** [1. To provide food, to devise means of obtaining it, S.; synon. *skegh*.

2. To eat greedily, Shetl.]

3. To sponge, to collect by dishonourable means.

[4. To wander about idly; used as a *v. n.*, Banffs.]

He says, Thou *skaffs* and begs mair beir and aits, Nor ony cripple in Carrick land about.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54.

Skaife, Chron. S. P., i. 353.

Amongis the Bischopis of the towne,
He played the beggar vp and downe;
—Ane *scaffing* warlot, wanting schame;
Thrie of thair haikneis he tuk hame,
He beggit buikis, he beggit bowis;
Tacking in earnest, asking in mowes.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 337.

Su.-G. *skaif-a*, Dan. *skaif-er*, to provide food. V. SCAFFAR.

SKAFF, *s.* 1. Provisions; diversion. V. SCAFF.
[2. The act of roaming about idly; also, a person who roams so, Clydes., Banffs.]

[SKAFFAR, SKAFFER, *s.* A parasite. V. SCAFFAR.]

SKAFFAY, *adj.* Applied to the inferior practitioners in courts of law, from their supposed eagerness to provide for themselves.

Bot *scaffay* clerks, with covetyce inspyred,
Till execute thair office maun be hyred.
Na caus thay call unless they hirelings have;
If not, it sall be laid beneath the lave.

Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 372.

Afterwards *scaffing* is used as synonym. p. 373.

Sum Senators, as well as *scaffing* scribes,
Ar blindit oft with blinding buds and bribes;
And mair respects the person nor the cause,
And finds for divers persons divers laws.

SKAFRIE, SCAFFERIE, *s.* 1. Extortion, unjust methods of procuring money.

"And gif ony women or vthers about simmer treis singand, makis perturbatioun to the Quenis liegis in the passage throw burrowis and vthers landwart townis, the women perturbatouris for *skafrie* of money or vtherwyse, salbe takin, handellit, and put vponne the cukstulis of euerie burgh, or towne." Acts Mar. 1555, c. 40, Edit. 1566.

"The Lordes of Secret Counsell, and Session, considering the great extortion used by the Writers and Clerkes of all judicatories within this realme, in extorting from the subjects of the country such unreasonable and exorbitant pryces for their writtes, as ought not to be suffered in a well governed commonwealth: Procuring thereby not only private grudges, but publicke exclamations, against the with-gate and libertie graunted unto such shamefull *scafferie* and extortion," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606. V. Acts, 1621, c. 19, Murray.

2. "The contents of a larder or pantry," Sibb. Gl. Sw. *scafferi*, cella penuaria.

3. The claim of such perquisites as may be viewed as illegal exaction.

When grain was sold, one of the parties, or his servants, had claimed a right to all the samples, and also to what adhered to the *sheets* in which it was carried.

"Na *skaifry* sic as sampill & scheit schakin to be tane tharof." Aberd. Reg., A. 1563.

[SKAFFIN, SKAFFAN, *s.* 1. The act of roaming about idly, Clydes., Banffs.

2. Eating greedily, Shetl.]

SKAFFE, *s.* A small boat.

—"The burgh of Kinghorne—is—hellelé trublit, and hurt be the *skaifis*, skeldrykes," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1600. V. SKELDRYKE.

Lat. *scaphi-a*, Gr. *σκάφη*, Armor. *scaff*, Fr. *esquis*, Germ. *scheff*, E. *skiff*.

SKAFFELL, *s.* Scaffold.

—"Johnne Bynning, seruand to the said maister Archibald [Dowglas]—also repetit the notoriety of his confessionne the tyme of his accusatiounne, and also wponne the *scaffell* the tyme of his executiounne." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 196, 197.

SKAICHER, *s.* A term used in addressing a child, implying the idea of a sort of good-humoured reprehension, Ang.

Germ. *schecker*, a wanton, *schecker-n*, to wanton; Gael. *sgiochair*, a jackanapes.

[SKAID, *adj.* Scald, scabby, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2489.]

[SKAIG, SKAIGG, *s.* and *v.* Same with *Skeg*, *q.v.*, Banffs.]

[SKAIG, *adv.* With vigour, violently; also, with long, striding step, *ibid.*]

To SKAIGH, SKEGH, *v. a.* 1. To obtain any thing by craft or wiles, Clydes.

2. To obtain by any means, *ibid.*

3. To steal, to filch. This is the only sense in which it is used in Ettr. For., where it is viewed as a slang word.

Ir. Gael. *spagham*, signifies to sort, to digest; and *scrick*, to finish, or bring to an end.

[To SKAIGH, SKEGH, *v. n.* To roam about idly, but with the expectation of obtaining food somehow, S.]

[SKAIGH, SKEGH, SKAIGHIN, SKEGHIN, *s.* The act of roaming about as above, S.]

SKAIGHER, *s.* One who obtains any thing by artful means; nearly the same with E. *thief*; Clydes.

To SKAIK, *v. a.* 1. To spread, to separate one part of any thing from another, in an awkward or dirty manner, S. B.

It is properly applied to moist substances. A child is said to *skaik* his porridge, when instead of *supping* it equally, he spreads it over the plate with his spoon.

2. To bedaub. Clothes are said to be *skaikit* with dirt or gutters, especially when streaked with it here and there, S. B.

This seems to be a very ancient word, as intimately allied to Isl. *skuck-ur*, impar. *skecke*, dispar facio, G. Andr., p. 209. *Skacki*, inaequalitas, discrimen; Orkneyinga S., p. 168. V. SHACH and SCALET.

To SKAIL, SKAILL, SKALE, *v. a.* 1. To disjoin, to separate, to disperse; implying the idea of violence, or of the influence of terror, S.

Bot the Kyng rycht manly
Swne *skalyd* all that cumpany,
And tuk and slwe.

Wyntown, vii. 7. 210.

Skayle is used as the pret., in relation to the dispersion of a fleet.

Bot a storme awa gret thaym *skayle*,
That thai war drywyn all away.

Ibid., viii. 42. 96.

2. To dismiss, to cause to depart, S.

"The Schiref sall be him self, his Deputis, or Officiaris, send to thay parteis, and charge them to ceis, and *skail* thair gadderings, and cum in sober and quyet wyis to the court after the forme of the said act." Acts Ja. III., 1487, c. 123, Ed. 1566.

To *skail the byke*, a metaph. phrase borrowed from a hive of bees, signifying, to disperse the assembly, S.

3. To scatter, disperse, dissipate.

From thenis fordwarde Vlixes mare and mare
With new crimes begouth to affray me sare,
And dangerous rumours amangis the comouns hedis
Skailit and sew of me in diueres stellis.

Doug. Virgil, 41, 47.

Spargere voces, Virg.

A. Bor. "*scale*; to spread, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials;" Gl. Grose.

Quha *skaylis* his thought in syndrynes
In ilk thyng it is the les.

Wyntown, viii. 16. 37.

4. To spill, to shed, to scatter; applied to liquids and solids, You will *skail* your *kail*, you will spill your broth, S.

"An old seck is ay *skailing*." Ray's Scot. Prov., p. 280. Divers. Purley, i. 238. The phrase is elliptical, as referring to what it contains, grain, meal, &c.

Mr. Tooke expl. this, "parting, dividing, separating, breaking." *Ibid.* p. 240. But it is not the sack itself that is *skail'd*, but the grain contained in it. This is *skail'd* or dropt out, by reason of the holes in the sack. In Aberdeens. this term is used of dry substances only, *spill* being always applied to liquids.

It means also to *scatter*.

Some o'er the furrow'd field hap hastily,—
An' crowding on the fresh-turn'd hillock, *skail*
Wi' eager nobis, the dusky frozen turf.

Davidson's Poems, p. 143.

This is mentioned as an established prognostic of an approaching storm.

5. To unrip; *Skelt*, "having the seams unrip," S. B. Gl. Ross.

To her left shoulder too her keek was worn,
Her gartens tint, her shoon a' *skelt* and torn.

Ross's Helenore, p. 28.

This sense is merely a particular application of the v. as signifying, to disjoin.

6. [To cross, to pass over]; applied to vessels.

Mony a boat *skail'd* the ferry,
Mony a boat, mony a ship,—

The Dreg-Song, Herd's Coll., ii. 103.

7. To *skale* down, to shed, to pour out.

I sail apoun thame ane myrk schoure *doun skale*
Of weilt and wynd, mydlit with felloun hale.

Doug. Virgil, 103, 52.

Infundam, Virg.

8. To *Skail* a gun, to empty it of its contents, S.

9. To *skail* house, to give over keeping house, synon. *displenis*; or perhaps, as denoting

the cause, to waste one's domestic property.

"Were it not that want paineth me, I should have *skaild* house, and gone a begging long since." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 124.

"Rebellious and disobedient persounis, inhabitanis of Liddisdail,—daylie murtheris and slayis the trew legeis in the defence of thair awn gudis, in sic sort, that divers gude and profitabill landis are laid waist, and mony honest houshaldaris constrainit to *skail* thair housis." Proclam. 28 May, 1567, Keith's Hist., p. 395, 6.

10. To *Skail* a proclamation, to recall it, to discharge from its obligation; an old forensic phrase. It occurs with respect to the King's summons to attend the army.

"Quhilk proclamatioun has the strength of an inhibition, to discharge all jugsis criminal to proceed aganis ony persoun that aucht to keip proclamatioun, the samin standand undischargit or *skailit*." Balfour's Pract., p. 345.

It is here used as if the negative *un* in *undischargit* applied also to *skailit*.

11. To *skale* a rig, to plough ground so as to make it fall away from the crown of the ridge, S.

12. To *Skail* a Sege, to raise a siege, by obliging the besieging army to disperse, or to remove from the place.

"Edward, the new king, hearing of his intent and provision, caused ane armie cum and seidge the castel. The said Captane Bruce—send to the counsall of Scotland desiring them to releive him, or ellis to *skail* the seidge." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 168.

To Glasg^{ow} past, with mony trapit steid,
Thair *skail* the seige, releuit the castell sone.

Sege, Edinb. Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 289.

Radd. improperly seeks a Fr. origin. Sibb. has mentioned the true origin, but confounds it with *Sa.-G. skala*, festinanter currere, which has certainly no connexion. It occurs indeed in almost all the Goth. dialects. *Sa.-G. Isl. skil-ia*, distinguere, separare, *A.-S. scyl-an*, Belg. *scheel-en*, *schill-en*, Mod. Sax. *schal-en*, id. *Sa.-G. skael*, Teut. *scheele*, discrimen, distinctio. This word also appears in Celt. For *secoil-an*, and *sgaol-am*, signify to separate, to scatter.

TO SKAIL, SCALE, SCALE, v. n. 1. To part, to separate, one from another. The kirk is *skailing*; the people, who have been assembled for worship, are parting from each other, S.

Thai *skalyt* throw the toun in hy;
And brak wp duris sturdely,
And slew all that thai mycht outtak.

Barbour, v. 93, MS.

Isl. skil-ia, unus ab altero recedere; G. Andr., p. 213.

Scale in this sense is used by Hollingshed. Speaking of the retreat of the Welchmen, during the absence of Richard II., he says; "They would no longer abide, but *scaled* and departed away." Ap. Divers. Purley, ii. 237.

2. To be diffused; applied to tidings or news.

Bot tithandis, that *scalis* sone
Off this deid that Douglas has done,
Come to the Clyfurd his ere, in hy.

Barbour, v. 447, MS.

It is also used with respect to an offensive smell.

The stynk *scalys* off ded bodyis sa wyde,
The Scottis abhorl ner hand for to byld.
Wallace, vii. 467, MS.

3. To depart from a place formerly occupied. Thus it is applied to the sailing of vessels, S.
4. To jut outwards, applied to a wall, S. O. V. SILE, SYLE, p. 385.

• **SKAIL, SKALE, SCAIL, SCALE, s.** 1. A dispersion or separation; as, *the skail of the kirk*, the dismissal or separation of those who have been assembled for public worship, S.

2. A scattered party, those who fly from battle.

Schyr Adam of Gordoun, that than
Wes becommyn Scottis man,
Saw thaim dryf sua away thair fe;
And wend thai had bene quhone, for he
Saw but the fleeing *skail* perfay,
And them that seazed on the prey.
—Bot then both forray, and the *skail*,
Were knit into a sop all hail.

Barbour, xv. 337.

The last four lines are from Edit. 1620.

3. A thin shallow vessel, resembling a saucer, made of tin or wood, for skimming the cream off milk, Teviotd.; synon. *Reamin'-dish*. V. SKEIL, and SKUL, s.

SKAILER, s. A scatterer, a disperser, Clydes.

SKAILIN, SCAILIN, s. A dispersion, the act of scattering, S.

—It sall soon get a *scailin*!

His bags sall be mouldie nae mair!

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 153.

"The Earl Marischal having sure intelligence of the *scailing* of the baron's army,—began hastily to convene forces through Angus and Mearns, and comes to Tollo-hill—with about 800 horse and foot." Spalding's Troubles, i. 155.

SKAILMENT, SCALEMENT, s. The act of dispersing, or of driving away, Ettr. For.

SKAIL-WATER, s. The water that is let off by a sluice before it reaches the mill, as being in too great quantity for the proper motion of the mill, Roxb. V. SKAIL, v.

SKAIL-WIND, s. A dispersion, or that which causes it, S.

—"You shall all be scattered every man to his own, and shall leave me alone yet, for as sicker as you are. You are sure enough now, but beware of the next blast that is to blow, it will make a *skailwind* among you." Serm. by Mich. Bruce, 4to, 1709, p. 13.

The term seems to have been originally applied to denote the effects of a storm in dispersing ships. V. SKAIL, v. a. sense 1.

SKALIT down, part. adj. In a dishevelled state.

The samyn tyme the Troianis madynnes quhite
With hare *down skalit* all sorrowful can pas
Vnto the temple of the greuit Pallas.

Doug. Virgil 23, 2.

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Skail is used, rather anomalously, as the part. pa. And the religious nun with hare *down skail*,
Thre hundreth goldis with hir mouth rowpit sche.
Doug. Virgil, 117, 53.

SKAILDRAIK, SKELDRAKE, s. The shield-drake or burrough Duck, *Anas todarna*, Linn.

—"They discharge any persons whatsoever—to sell or buy any—Schidderems, *Skaildraik*, Herron, Butter, or any sik kynde of fowllea." Acts Ja. VI, 1600, c. 23.

In Orkney it is called "*skel-goos*;"—sometimes—*skelwing-goose* or *skel-duck*; in Shetland *scale-drake*." Neill's Tour, p. 195, 196.

Perhaps so named from Su.-G. *skael*, ratio, facultas intelligendi; for the same reason that it is called *chenaloyer* or the *fox-goose*, by the ancients, and is still designed the *styggoose* by the inhabitants of Orkney?

Grose assigns another reason. Explaining A. Bor. *sheld*, party-coloured, flecked or speckled, he adds: "Hence *sheld-drake* and *sheld-fowl*. South."

SKAILLIE, SKAILYIE; s. Blue slate used for covering houses, S. B.

"That the heretors of such houses as are alreadie thaicked with thack and straw (if the same thacke, and straw-roofs shall hereafter at any time become ruinous) shall bee astricted to thaick the same againe with sklaite, or *skailie*, lead, tyld, or thacke-stone." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, c. 26.

A distinction is here made between *skailie* and *thacke-stone*, similar to that which is retained, S. B.; the name *skailie* being confined to blue slates, while the flat stones, commonly used instead of them, are called *brown sklates*.

"Narrest the Wolfis iyle layes ane iyllane, callit ane Erische, Leid-Ellan-Belnachua, quhairin ther is fair *skailie* aneuche." Monroe's Isles, p. 9.

Rudd. writes this *skelly*, vo. *Skellyis*.

Skailly is sometimes expressly distinguished from *slate*.

"Here is to be found marle, and kylestone, free-stone and whinstone, *slait* and *skailly*, as good as the kingdom affords." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 5.

The Dutch call those slates, which are taken from the rock in *lamina*, and used for covering houses, *schalie*. Moes.-G. *skal-jos*, tiles, tiling, Luke, v. 19. pl. of *skal-ja*, a shell, a tile. Hence perhaps the Isl. name for a roof, *skali*. The origin might seem to be Su.-G. *skil-ja*, disjungere, from the circumstance of these slates being found in *lamina*. Ihre, however, directs to a different one. V. SKYLE, v. Hence,

SKAILLIE-BURD, SKEILLIE-BROD, s. A writing slate, S.

SKAILLIE-PEN, SKEILLIE-PEN. A sort of pencil of soft slate used for taking memorandums, or writing accounts, on a slate, S.

To **SKAIR, v. a. and n.** To frighten, to take fright, S. B. V. SKAR.

[**SKAIR, SKEER, s.** A fright, surprise, *ibid.*]

[**SKAIR-LOOKIN, SKAIR-LEUKIN, SKAIR-LIKE, adj.** Having a wild or frightened look, Clydes., Banffs.]

SKAIR, s. 1. A share, Ang. Loth.

The Courteour replyit agane,
Saying, That reassoun is bot vane:

F 2

To say a man may do na mair,
Bot serue a kirk untill his skair.
Diail. Clerk and Courtour, p. 17.
God grant him an unmeasur'd skair,
Of a' that grac'd his great forbeers!
Ramsay's Works, i. 103.

2. One of the parts of a fishing rod; as, *the hand-skair*, the lowest part, *the head-skair*, the highest part, S. B.

3. The sliced end of each part, to which that of another part is fastened, S. A.

4. A bare place on the side of a hill. V. SCAR.

[A.-S. *scæar*, a share]: Su.-G. *skær-a*, dissecare, dividere; *skæra*, lut, partes hæreditatis dividere. Dan. *skærer*, scindere, Isl. *sker-a*, secare; A.-S. *scyr-an*, partiri.

[To SKAIR, *v. a.* To share, divide, Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 4391.]

SKAIRS, SKARS, *s. pl.* Rocks through which there is an opening, S. Some rocks on our coast are thus denominated, which have such an aperture that a ship may sail through it.

Su.-G. *skær*, a rock, Alem. *scorr*, O. Belg. *schorre*, Gr. *σκαρος*, id. The root is supposed to be Su.-G. *skær-a*, to cut, to divide; as *klipp-a*, a rock, from *Hipp-a*, to cut. These are also called *Kairs*.

Hence apparently the name of *Skerries*, given to several broken islands in Shetland. Brand, p. 92. V. SKERRY.

SKAIR FURISDAY. V. SKIRISFURISDAY.

SKAIRGIFNOCK, SKERRIEGIFNOT, SKIRGIFFIN, *s.* A girl just entering into the state of puberty, a half-grown female; corresponding with *Hobble-de-hoy*, as applied to a male, Ayrs.

The form of this word indicates a Gothic origin. It may perhaps be resolved q. Isl. *skir-gefn*, purgare donatus, or datus, as referring to the time of life.

SKAIR-SKON, *s.* A kind of thin cake, made of milk, meal or flour, eggs beaten up, and sugar, baked and eaten on *Fasten's-een* or Shrove-Tuesday, Aberd., Mearns. [In West of S. called *Kar-Scon*.] V. SOOTY-SKON.

[SKAIR-TAFT, *s.* The farthest aft thoft, Shetl.]

SKAIRTH, SCAIRCH, *adj.* Scarce.

"Diueris and andrie persones—hes vit all the saidis indirect means in slaying of the saidis wyld foule and bestiall, quhairby this cuntrey—is becum altogidder *scairth* of sic wairis." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 236. *Skairch*, *ibid.*, p. 180, may have originated from reading *t* as *c*; or perhaps the word was then pronounced as if terminated by *ch* hard.

SKAIRTHIE, *s.* Scarcity.

"Ane of the greitest occasionis of the *skairthie* of the saidis partridgis and murefoull, is be ressoun of the

greit slauchttis of thair poultis and young anis, quhen as for youth nather ar thai abill to gif pastyme, and for quantitie can nawyis be ane greit refreschment." Acts Ja. VI., 1590, Ed. 1814, p. 181. *Scarstie*, in the parallel act, *ibid.*, p. 236.

SKAITBIRD, *s.* The Arctic Gull.

Ignorant elf, ape, owl, irregular,
Skaldit skaitbird and common skandelar.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 49.

Here the Poet seems to allude to the Arctic Gull or Dunghunter, *Larus Parasiticus*, Linn. "All writers that mention it," says Pennant, "agree, that it has the property of pursuing the lesser gulls so long, that they mute for fear, and that it catches up their excrements before they fall into the water; from which the name." Zool., p. 534. Others assert, that it only forces them to vomit up their newly swallowed food, which it devours.

Kennedy seems to have believed that this fowl attacked the bird which it pursued, by pouring forth its excrement. Hence most probably the epithet of *skaldit*. The name *skaitbird*, according to this idea, may be from Su.-G. *skit-a*, cacare; especially as in some places it is called *shite-scouter*, S. V. AULIN and SCOUTIALLAN.

SKAITH, SCATH, *s.* 1. Hurt, damage, in whatever way, S.

—Ha, how grete harme, and *skaiith* for euermare
That child has caught, throw lesing of his moder!
Doug. Virgil, 79, 23.

It is often conjoined with the word *Scorn*; as denoting blame, or reproach, S.

"One does the *scathe*, and another gets the *scorn*;" S. Prov.; "Spoken when one is blam'd for another man's mistake." Kelly, p. 272.

There is another Prov. still more emphatical, used when the same person both suffers the injury and bears the blame of it; "I get baith the *skaiith* and the *scorn*," S.

"Foul fa' the randy—to gie me baith the *skaiith* and the *scorn*." Saxon and Gael, i. 65. V. RANDY, *s.*

Scathe is used in the same sense, E. I mention the word in this acceptation, merely to observe that in Aug. it is pron., as would seem, nearly in the Goth. mode, *skaid*, or q. *skaidt*. Isl. *skade*, Su.-G. *skada*, id. Moes.-G. *skath-jan*, A.-S. *scæth-an*, Belg. *schaed-en*, Germ. *schad-en*, nocere.

2. Injury supposed to proceed from witchcraft, S. Thus men or *cattle* are said to have *gotten skaiith*, when it is believed that the disease, which affects them, proceeds from preternatural influence.

"Superstition yet continues to operate so strongly on some people, that they put a small quantity of salt into the first milk of a cow after calving, that is given any person to drink. This is done with a view to prevent *skaiith*, if it should happen that the person is not *cany* [i. *canny*]. A certain quantity of cow dung is forced into the mouth of a calf, immediately after it is calved, or at least before it receives any meat; owing to this, the vulgar believe that witches and fairies can have no power ever after to injure the calf." P. Kilearn, *Stirl. Statist. Acc.*, xvi. 121, 122.

G. Andr. observes, that *Skade* is the name of Janthes or Ate in the Edda. Hence, he says, *skade*, loss, injury, and *skad-a*, to hurt. I need scarcely add that with the Romans *Ate* was the goddess of revenge, a principle supposed to be predominant with all witches.

SKAITHLESS, SCAITHLESS, *adj.* 1. Innocent, without culpability, S.

"It was a true ye tell'd me about Westburnflat; but he's sent back Grace safe and *scathless*; see there's nae ill happened yet, but what may be suffered and sustained." Black Dwarf, p. 207.

2. Uninjured, without receiving hurt, S.

In this sense Chaucer uses *scathelesse*.

SKAITHLIE, *adj.* Injurious, hurtful, Ettr. For.; synonym with E. *Scatheful*.

Yet wad she clasp thy towzy pow:
Thy greesome grips were never *skaithtly*.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 184.

The term is often used substantively, as a name for a young person who is a complete roimp. It is common to say of such a one, *That's Skaithtlie*.

A. S. *scæthig* is the correspondent term. But our word is from *skaitth* and *lic*, q. *similis noxae*; and is more immediately allied to Teut. *schaedelick*, *damnosus*, *noxius*.

SKAITHIE, SKATHIE, *s.* 1. A fence or shelter occasionally made of those stakes called *stuckins* and ropes; also of bunches of straw tied with ropes, set on end and pinned to the wall, placed before the outer door, towards the quarter whence the wind comes, Roxb., Banffs.

2. This name is also given to a wall, made of stone and turf, and sometimes of boards, erected on the outside of a door to ward off the wind, *ibid.*

Su.-G. *skydde*, protection, from *skyld-a*, *tueri*. Teut. *schaede* and *schaeduwe*, umbra, seem to claim a common origin with *skydde*.

SKAIVIE, *adj.* Harebrained; applied to one who acts as if in a delirium, or on the borders of insanity, S.

"He means mad," said the party alluded to.—"Ye have it—ye have it—that is not clean *skirie*, but"—Here he stopped," &c. Redgauntlet, ii. 144.

Sibb. writes also *schary*, rendering it "wode, i.e., mad," and seems to derive it from *schaw*, a wood.

As the term denotes obliquity of mind, it is evidently from Isl. *skeif-r*, Sw. *skéf*, Dan. *skiaev*, Belg. Germ. *schief*, obliquus; q. having the mind awry or distorted. A. Bor. *scæfe*, wild, as, a *scæfe lad*, a wild youth, (Gl. Grose), may be viewed as originally the same. V. SHACH.

[**SKAIVIE, *s.*** 1. A trick, prank; also, whatever results from a mad prank or folly; hence,

2. Disappointment, affront; as, "He got an unco *skavie*," Banffs. V. SHAVIE.]

[**To SKAIVIE, *v. n.*** To go about in an idle, silly manner; also, to play pranks: part. pr. *skaviein*, used also as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

[**TO SKAIVLE, *v. a.* and *n.*** 1. To put out of shape, to twist, S. V. SKAVLE.]

2. To walk with a tottering gait, or with some silly affected air, Banffs.]

[**SKAIVLIN, SKAIVLAN. 1.** As an *adj.*, having a twisted or tottering gait, *ibid.*

2. As a *s.*, the act of walking as in *s.* 2 of *v.*, *ibid.*]

SKALD, *s.* A scold. V. SCOLD, SCALD.

A skog, a scornar, a *skald*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. l. v. 99.

SKALDOCKS, *s. pl.* Apparently the same with SKELLOCHS, q. *v.*

"Rapistrum arvorum, *skaldocks*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 18.

SKALE, SKAIL, *s.* "A skimming dish, or vessel of that form or size," Gl. Sibb.; generally *Reaming-skale*, Peebles and Selkirks. [V. under SKAIL, *v.*]

Gael. *scala* is expl. "a bowl or bason;" *ibid.*

SKALIS, *s. pl.* [Shells, an old form of drinking cup.]

Among articles purchased for the royal household, A. 1511, are—"Item, xij magni cippi vocat. *Skalis* ad usum aule liberat. ciphariis iij s. vi d."

L. B. *ciphus* denotes a cup or goblet, the same with *scyphus*, a name given to the consecrated vessel that contained "the wine which was offered in the sacrifice of the mass." Du Cange.

This is evidently the same with Isl. *skiola*, *vas quo arida vel liquida metiri consueverunt*. Verel. Ind.

SKALK, *s.* A bumper of whiskey taken by the Hebridians, in the morning.

"They are not a drunken race, at least I never was present at much intemperance; but no man is so abstemious as to refuse the morning dram, which they call a *skalk*." Journey West. Isl., Johnson's Works, viii. 270, 271.

Gael. *sgailc*, id. But the term was probably left by the Norwegians, as corr. from Dan. Sw. *kalk*, a cup. V. CAWKER.

SKALL, SKELL, *s.* A term used to express that one has a right, in grinding, to the next turn of the mill, in preference to another who has come to the place after him, S. B.

This may be traced to the old Isl. auxiliary *v. skal*, by Halderson rendered *Debeo*. This Ihere views as the present indicative of Su.-G. *skol-a*, *debere*, *aliquid praestandum habere*. He explains it as analogous to Gr. *μᾶλλον*.

SKALLAG, SCALLAG, *s.* A kind of bond-servant, who carries kelp, and does all the hard work; a term used in the Long Island.

"The *scallag*, whether male or female, is a poor being, who, for mere subsistence, becomes a prelia slave to another, whether a subtenant, a tacksman, or a laird.—Five days in the week he works for his master: the sixth is allowed to himself, for the cultivation of some scrap of land, on the edge of some moss or moor." J. Lane Buchanan's Travels in the W. Hebrides, p. 7.

Gael. *scalog*, or rather *sgallag*, a man-servant. The word has undoubtedly been imported into the Western Islands by the Norwegians. Moes.-G. *skalk*, A.-S. *scalc*, Su.-G. Isl. *skalk*, servus; a name given, as Wachter observes, both to slaves and to free servants. Hence *Marescalc*, the modern *Marshal*, &c.

SKALRAG, *adj.* Having a shabby appearance; given as synonym with *Disjaskit*, *Selkirks*.

It is most probably compounded of *skail*, to scatter, and *E. rag*, as equivalent to *tatterdemalion*; q. "one who gives his rags to the wind." I prefer this to deriving the term from Isl. *skell-a*, (pret. *skall*) quati, and *ragr*, pavidus, q. to shake from fear.

SKALRAG, *s.* A tatterdemalion, *ibid.*

SKALV, *s.* The straw netting that contains fishing-lines, Shetl.

SKALVE, *s.* Snow in broad flakes, Shetl.

This seems perfectly synonym with *E. flake*. For Serenius gives Sw. *skal-a*, whence *skolve*, as signifying to flake. It also corresponds, in a general sense, with S. *Skolve*, q. v.

[**SKAM**, *s.* A spot or blemish, Shetl. Dan. and Sw. *skam*, shame, dishonour. Synon. *scam*.]

SKAMBLE, **SKAMYLL**, **SKAYMLE**, *s.* 1. A bench, a form.

Thai xxx dayis his band thai durst nocht slaik,
Quhill he was lundyn on a skamyll off ayk,
With ym chenyeis that was bath stark and keyn.
Wallace, xi. 1352, MS.

It occurs in the same sense in a plural form. "Ane skaymlis of tre at the fysche cors for laying of the fische thairupounne." Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21. A.-S. *scaemel*, *scaemel*, *scamol*, *id.*

2. *Skambles*, *shambles*.

The fleachers' skambles ar gane dry;
The hieland men bringis in na ky.

Mailland Poems, p. 182.

S. B. *skemmils* denotes the butchers' market; from the tables or benches on which the meat is exposed. Seren. derives the E. word, rather whimsically, from Isl. *skemma*, domus brevis, *skamr*, brevis.

SKAMBLER, **SKAMLAR**, **SCAMBLER**, *s.* [A parasite, a meal-time visitor. Synon. *scorner*, *scourger*.]

"The les slauchter wes maid, becaus the maist parte of the knichtis and men of armis—war passand like *skamlaris* throw the cuntre." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 405. *Lixae*, Lat. scullions, drudges.

Johnson gives *Scambler* as "Scottish," signifying "a bold intruder upon one's generosity at table."

"It is well ken'd your father's son was never a *scambler*." "One that goes about among his friends for meat, by the Irish called a Cosharer," N. Kelly, p. 274.

Serenius expl. *Scambler* by Sw. *skamhund*, *skamgaest*, parasitus. Verelius renders Isl. *skamhund*, impudens canis, equivalent to Sw. *skamloes hund*, q. "a shameless dog." But it is very questionable, if our term has any affinity to this. It may perhaps be traced to A.-S. *scamol*, a bench, a stall on which butchers expose their meat; q. one who ranges about in quest of scraps.

To **SKANCE**. V. **SCANCE**.

SKANES, *s. pl.* Scurf of the head appearing among the hair; or, the exfoliation of the cuticle, Roxb.

C. B. *yegen*, *id.*, morpew, dandriff; *yagen-u*, to generate scurf or dandriff. Isl. *skaeni*, membrana, the outer skin or cuticle; *skaening-r*, crustula membranacea, also furfures, Halderson. Teut. *skan*, crusta, cortex; Mod.-Sax. *schin*, furfures capitis, furfuraceae squamulae capitis. *Scheene*, lamina, lamella, may be viewed as a cognate term.

[**SKANS**, *s.* Scandal, obloquy, Shetl. V. **SKAM**.]

[**SKANT**, *adj.* Scanty, scarce, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 753.]

[**SKANT**, *adv.* Scarcely, hardly, Barbour, xx. 434, Herd's Ed.]

SKANT, **SCANTH**, *s.* Scarcity.

And thus grete skant of time, and besy care,
Has made my werk mare subtil and obscure,
And not so plesand as it aucht to be.

Doug. Virgil, 434, 23.

—The scanth of men ye set nocht by,
And mortall weris contemptis and comptis not.

Ibid. 30, 5.

V. **ROOVE**, sense 2.

"Scot. they say scanth and want," Rudd.

Rudd., it has been seen, observes that in S. they say "scanth and want." It is used at least more commonly in a different form, by the interposition of the conjunction *nor*.

"Monro having gotten this strong strength thus beyond his expectation, with so little pains, whilk was neither for scant nor want given over, he returns back again to Strathboggie triumphantly, beginning where he left, to plunder horse and armour, and to fine every gentleman, yeoman, herd and herdsman that had any money, without respect." Spalding, i. 239, 240.

"The Laird in his lifetime maintained a rough and free hospitality; and, as his kindred and acquaintance expected, there was neither scant nor want at his burial." The Entail, i. 66.

It is obviously a pleonasm, signifying that there was abundance.

The term is still used in another proverbial phrase; "Skant o' checks maks a lang nose," S.

Jun. derives E. *scant*, *adj.*, from Dan. *skan-a*, *skon-a*, parcere; but Seren., with greater probability, from Isl. *skam-r*, brevis, [*skemt-a*, dividere, proportionari,] as originally signifying that anything is too short for the use for which it was intended.

SKANTACK, *s.* A set line, with a number of baited hooks on it, used for catching fish by night, in a river, lake, or pond; Moray.

The last syllable is probably *tack*, as denoting the act of catching fishes. Whether the first has any relation to E. *skaine*, or S. *skeenyie*, as signifying that they are caught by a cord or line, I shall not pretend to determine.

SKAP, *s.* Head, scalp.

To—skonce my skap and shanks frae rain
I bure me to a biel.

Vision, Evergreen, l. 213.

[SKAPELLARYE, SKAPLARIE, *s.* Scapulary, a vestment worn by friars, Lyndsay, *Exper. and Court*, l. 5853, Thrie Estaitis, l. 3628.]

SKAPTYNE, *s.* The practice of extortion.

"The regrating of this burcht, and skaptyne of the parcomentis of the samyne, in selling of deir mot-torne & lamis." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

Skapt seems to have been used as a frequentative from *Skaf*, *v.*, to collect by dishonourable means.

To SKAR, SKAIR, *v. a. and n.* 1. To frighten; to take fright, to be affrighted, *S.*; [*part. pa.*, *skard*, frightened, Lyndsay.]

Duel no langare, but cum hiddir in haist
Ne skar not at his freyndis face as aue gaist.

Doug. Virgil, 214, 62.

A horse that scars is one that is easily startled, or takes fright at any objects on the road, *S.*; a skair horse, *id.*, *S. B.*

Johas, after Skinner, derives *E. scare*, to affright, from Ital. *scarare*, consternare: Sibb. thinks that it is "perhaps originally the same with *schair*," to threaten: But *Seren.*, after referring to the Ital. word, mentions *Isl. skora*, provocare, *scorast*, diffugere. But the cognate term is undoubtedly *Isl. skiar*, vitabundus, *Ihre*; *refugas*, *Verel*. From the former we learn that *Su.-G. skyyg*, which he makes synonym. with *Isl. skiar*, is used precisely in the same sense with *S. skair*, in relation to a horse. *Usurpatur frequentissime de equo, qui re quavis territus a via deflectit; Ihre vo. Sky. Skiarrast, pavidissimus*, *Edd. Saemund*. The root is *Su.-G. sky*, vitare.

SKAR, SCAR, *adj.* 1. Timorous, easily affrighted or startled, *S.*; *skair*, *S. B.*

The uther sayis, Thocht ye wes skar,
Me think that now ye cum our nar.

Dialog. sine titulo. Reign Q. Mary.

Qahilkis ar nocht skar to bar on far fra bourdis.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 201.

"He began to retract, and to say that the old man was coming to ride on the horse behind him, and the horse being scar, he twice threw him off, and so he broke his neck." *Fountainhall's Decisions*, i. 59.

A. Bæ. "skare or skair, wild, timid, shy;" *Grose*.

2. Shy, affectedly modest, *S.*; *skeigh*, synonym.

And Bess was a braw thumpin kittie,
For Habbie just feer for feer;
But she was (and wasna't a pity?)
As skittish and scare as a deer.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 294.

And now cam the night o' feet washin',
And Bessie look'd mim and scare.

Ibid., p. 295.

3. Scrupulous in religious matters.

"Ye se thairfoir that ye ar mair skar nor vas *S. Hieron*, quha vald not separat him self from communion with the kirk of Rome, quhatsumeuer corruption of maneris he did persaeue in sum priuat personis." *Nicol Burne*, F. 132, a.

SKAR, SKARE, *s.* 1. A fright; [also, whatever causes fright or fear], *S. skair*, *S. B.*

I trow, friend Neil, your heart has got a skare.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 153.

But O the skair I got into the pool!

I thought my heart had coup'd frae its hool.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

2. A scarecrow, an object of terror.

Corr. Ar ye not with the King familiar?

O. Couns. That an I not, my lord, full wais me!

Bot lyk ane brybour halden at the bar;

Thay play Bokeik, even as I war a skar.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 148.

[SKAR-CRAW, *s.* 1. An effigy set in a potato field to scare away the crows, a scarecrow; synonym. *tattie-bogle*, West of *S.*

2. A term applied to a ragged, torn down person; to a lean, scraggy creature; also, to any object of disgust or terror, *ibid.*]

SKAR-GAIT, *adj.* Easily startled; applied to a horse that skars on the road or gait, *Renfr.*

SKARALE, *s.* Squirrel. Ital. *sciriuolo*, *id.*

"For a tymmer of skarale, ii. d.; For ane hundreth gragries and skarale, dicht and lade, viii. d.; For ilk otter skin, ane halfpeny." *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 86, *Tit. Custumis*.

[To SKARE, *v. a.* To unite two pieces of wood by fitting them to each other and then overlapping them; as in a fishing rod. The juncture is called a skare, so also is each piece, and also the sliced or fitted end of each piece. West of *S.*, *Shetl.* *V. SKAIR.*]

SKARES, *s. pl.* Rocks in the sea, *S.*

"They are either violently brought back into the sea, by the rage thereof, broken upon rocks, and driven upon skares, or else by the sworle of the seas, sunke in the waves thereof." *Descr. of the Kingdom of Scotlande*.

This is merely a variety of SKAIRS, *q. v.*

SKARMUSCHE, *s.* A skirmish.

"At last, they met togidder at ane skarmusche, in quhilk Remus always wes slane." *Bellend.*, T. Liv., p. 13. *Fr. escarmouche*, *id.* *V. SCARM*, *v.*

SKARRACH, *s.* 1. A flying shower, a temporary blast of foul weather; *Ang.*, *Fife. skift, flist*, synonym.

Isl. skur, pluvia momentanea, *Su.-G. id.* Dicitur de grandine vel pluvia copiosius et fortius ruente; *Ihre. Moes.-G. skura vindis*, procella magna venti. *Mr. Tooke* ingeniously views *E. shower*, *A.-S. scur*, as literally meaning, "broken, divided, separated, (subaud. clouds)." *Divers. Purley*, ii. 172.

2. A considerable quantity of drink, *Loth.*

This seems merely a metaph. use of the same word; *q. as much as to wet one*.

SKARSMENT, *s.* [A projecting or separating line in the roof of a building. *V. SCARSEMENT.*]

Pinnakillis, fyellis, turnpekkis mony one,
Gilt birneist torris, quhilk like to Phebus schone,
Skarsment, reprise, corbell, and battellingis—
Thair might be sene.

Palice of Honour, iii. 17.

SKART, *s.* A cormorant. *V. SCARTH.*

[To SKART, SKRAT, SCRAUT, *v. a.* and *n.*
1. To scratch, scrape; also, to scatter, S.
V. SCART.]

2. To collect or gather slowly and carefully, S.

3. To make a scraping or rasping noise, S.]

[SKART, SKRAT, SCRAUT, *s.* 1. A scratch, scrape, S.

2. A slight tasting, a very small quantity; as, a *skart o' saut*, i.e., a few grains of salt: just as a large amount is called a *claut*, as in a *claut o' siller*, Clydes.

3. A scraping or rasping sound, *ibid.* V. SCART.]

SKARTFREE, *adj.* Without injury, S. V. SCART, *v.*

SKARTH, *s.* [Cormorant, used as a term of contempt. V. SCART.]

Worlin wanworth, I warn thee it is written,
Thou skyland *skarth*, thou has the hurle behind.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57.

—Ane scabbitt *skarth*, ane scorpion, ane scutarde
behind.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

To SKASHILE, *v. n.* To quarrel, to squabble, to wrangle, *Aberd.* V. SCASH, *id.*

SKASHILE, *s.* A squabble, a wrangle, *ibid.*

To SKAT, SKATT, *v. a.* To tax, to levy.

This Revin I likin till a fals crownar,
Qubhik hes a porteous of the endytment,
And passis furth befor the justice air,
All misdoaris to bring till jugement:
But luke gif he be of a trow intent,
To skraip out *Johne*, and wryt in Will of [or] *Wale*,
—And so a bad at bayth the parteis *skat*.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 113.

“The tounne is haely murmowrit be the landmen,
that the wittall byaris of the merkatt *scattis* thame
gryttie in taking of sampillis, scheyt schakkingis, &
sic order ewill visit custum,” &c. *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1541,
V. 17.

A.-S. *scat*, a part, share, also rent, cess, Su.-G.
skat, Teut. *schat*, *id.* Hence it is still said, to pay
one's skot, i.e., his share of a reckoning.

[SKATCHES, SKATCHERS, *s. pl.* Skates; *skatcher*, *skaitcher*, a skater, West of S. V. SKETCHERS.]

The forms *Skatches* and *Skaitchers* are also used: the *ai* sounded as in *aile*.]

SKATE, SKAIT, *s.* A paper-kite, sometimes called a *Dragon*, Teviotdale, Renfrs.

Perhaps something that is darted or shot forth;
A.-S. *scat*, jaculatus est, *scyt*, jactus.

* SKATE, *s.* A term of contempt, S. B.

Gin I had here the skypel *skate*,
Sae weel's I shou'd him bang!
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 125.
Jog on your gate, ye bladderskate.
Maggie Lauder, Herd's Coll., ii. 72.

It seems prob. that this term originated from the name of the fish thus called; which, by reason of its ungraceful form, is generally held in little estimation.

SKATE, SKAITIE-PURSE, *s.* The ovarium of the skate, Mearns. *Crow-purse*, Orkin.

SKATE-RUMPLE, *s.* A meagre, awkward-looking person, S.; from the supposed resemblance to the hinder part of the fish that bears this name; *synon.* *Skrae*.

SKATE-SHEERS, *s. pl.* The name given by fishermen to the sexual appendages on the body of the male skate, Frith of Forth.

“The male has not only his pectoral fins studded with spines, but he possesses long sharp-edged appendages on the lower part of his body, with which he lays hold of the female; and fishers call these appendages *skate-sheers*, from their resemblance to the blades of a pair of scissors.” *Neill's List of Fishes*, p. 27.

SKATHIE, *s.* A fence. V. SKAITHIE.

SKATIE-GOO, *s.* The Skua Gull, *Larus Cataractes*, Linn., Mearns.

To SKATT, SCATT, *v. a.* To tax. V. SCATT.

SKAU, SKEW, *s.* A state of ruin, or destruction, *Aberd.*; from Isl. *skag-a*, deflection, or its root *ska*, a primitive particle denoting disjunction. *Skae* signifies noxa, to which we may trace S. *skait*, E. *scath*.

To SKAUD, SKAUDE, SCAUD, *v. a.* To scald; [to parboil; as, to *scaud milk*]; *pron.* *skadd*, S. V. SCAD.

Cartoun, for dreid thay suld his lippis *skande*,
Durst neuer twiche this vark for laike of knalage.
Doug. Virgil, Pref., 7. 42.

[I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gie,
Evin to a deil,

To skelp an' *scaud* poor dogs like me,
An' hear us squeel!

Burns, Address to the Deil, s. 2.]

Fr. *exchaud-er*, Ital. *scald-are*, *id.* Belg. *schaud-en*, *schoud-en*, *adurere*. Hickes derives E. *scald* from Isl. *skald-a*, calvum facere, glabrare; A.-S. Gram., p. 229.

To SKAUDE, SKAD, *v. n.* When any part of the body is galled and inflamed, in consequence of heat, it is said to *skad*, S.

[SKAUD, SCAD, *s.* A scald, or the mark of it; also, a galled or inflamed part of the body, Clydes.]

To SKAUM, SCAME, *v. a.* To scorch, to singe, to burn slightly; applied rather to clothes, &c., than to persons, S.

“M'Donald—wrote to the committee of Murray then sitting in Auldearn a charge, with a fiery cross of timber, whereof every point was *scamed* and burnt with fire, commanding all manner of men within that country to rise and follow the king's Lieutenant and marquis of Montrose, under the pain of fire and sword.” *Spalding*, ii. 216.

SKAUM, s. The act of singeing clothes by putting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron; also, the appearance produced by this; a slight mark of burning, S.

SKAUMMIT, part. adj. Having a mark produced by fire or a hot iron, S.

Sw. skamm-a, a stain; from Isl. kaam, id. macula, levis contaminatio; kaam-a, maculo, leviter inquino; G. Andr.

SKAUR-WRANG, adj. Quite wrong, totally out of the way; used in a moral sense, Loth.

If not from *Sker, Skar*, laevus; perhaps the original idea was, "wrong like a horse that starts out of the road." V. *SKAR*.

[SKAVE, adj.] Oblique, awry, out of shape, Shetl.]

SKAVIE, s. A trick, a prank, Aberd. V. *SHAVIE*.

[To SKAVIE, v. n.] To play pranks, *ibid.*]

To SKAVLE, v. a. To put out of shape, Shetl.; synon. with S. *Shevel*. [V. *SKAIVLE*.]

Immediately from Dan. *skiaev*, askew. The cognate terms in the northern languages are given under the v. *to Shack*.

SKAW, s. A scall of any kind, S.

"Nocht two myllis fra Edinburgh is ane fontane dedicat to Sanct Katrine, quhair sternis of oulie springis ithandle.—This fountane rais throw ane drop of Sanct Katrynis oulie, quhilk was brocht out of Mont Synay fra hir sepulture to Sanct Margaret the blissit queene of Scotland.—This oulie hes ane singulare virtew aganis all maner of cankir and *skawis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 10. Cutis scabrities, Boeth.

[SKAW, s.] A promontory, Shetl. V. *SCAW*.]

SKAWBERT, SKAWBURN, s. A scabbard.

"Ane Frence repar [rapier] with ane Scottis *skawbert* thairone, gardit with blak hiltis of the rowand faissoun, and the neif wevpit with black virge thred." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

"Item—6 quarters of vellous, for covering of a sword.—Item, a pyrn of gold, for a *skawburn* to the samyn." A. 1474. Borthwick's Brit. Antiq., p. 135.

Merely a corruption. G. Douglas writes *scalbert*.

SKAYCHT, s. Damage; for *Skayth*.

"Requyrit hir to borrow in hir cow, & mend the *skaycht*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

SKAYMLIS, s. A bench. V. *SKAMYLL*.

SKEAN, SKEIN, SKENE, s. A dirk, a short dagger; a knife which serves either for stabbing or carving, S.

"Skene of that ilk in Aberdeenshire, carries gules, three dirks, or *skeins*, paleways in fesse *argent*,—supported as by many wolves' heads of the third." Nisbet's Heraldry, i. 324.

The ancient family, here referred to, is supposed to

have taken its name from a circumstance connected with the use of this weapon. "The first of this family is said to have been of the family of Macdonald who killed, with a *skain*, a wolf in presence of one of our kings, from whence he took his surname *Skene*, and called his lands in Aberdeenshire after his name. John le Skeen was one of the arbitrators at Berwick, between the Bruce and Baliol, as in Prynn's History." Nisbet, *ubi sup*.

Johnson has given this word, but as Irish and *Erse*, that is, Gaelic. In both these languages, *sgian* signifies a knife. He also mentions A.-S. *saene*, as synonymous. Somner writes it *saene*, which he expl. "gladius, ensis; a sword, or *skeine*." He seems to have viewed these words as originally the same. C.B. *yagi-en*, "a cutter,—a scymeter, a large knife;" *yagi-aw*, to cut away. Isl. *skain-a*, to wound.

SKENE-OCCLE, s. A concealed dirk, Highl.

"'Her ain sell,' said Callum, 'could wait for her a wee bit frae the toun, and kittle his quarters wi' her *skeno-occle*.' 'Skeno-occle? what's that?' Callum unbuttoned his coat, raised his left arm, and with an emphatic nod, pointed to the hilt of a small dirk, snugly deposited under it, in the lining of his jacket." Waverly, ii. 105, 106.

Occle is perhaps formed from *ceil-am*, to conceal, *coighil*, *coigle*, secret; q. "a concealed dirk."

I have heard it derived, however, from *asquil* or *ach-lain*, the armpit, because it is concealed under the arm.

[SKEB, s.] A large basket made of straw, used for holding corn; containing about four *kishies* or *cazzies*, Shetl. Su.-G. *skep*, a vessel.]

SKEBEL, s. A mean worthless fellow, Roxb.

"My very bluid began to rise at being chased by twa *skebels*." Brownie of Bodsb. i. 42. V. *SKYBALD*.

To SKECK, SKEIK, v. a. "To husband, to guide," Shetl.

Dan. *skikt-er*, to rate, to order or dispose of a thing; Su.-G. Isl. *skick-a*, ordinare, sese gerere.

SKEE, s. A small house. V. *SKEO*.

[SKEE, SKAE, s.] Excrement, Shetl.; *skae*, liquid excrement, Banffs.]

[To SKEE, v. n.] Cacare, Shetl. Su.-G. *skita*, Dan. *skide*, *id.*]

[SKEEB, s.] A large knife, or other cutting instrument; also, a staff or stick, Banffs.]

[To SKEEB, v. n.] 1. To go about in a silly manner, flourishing a knife or stick, *ibid.*]

2. To act in a silly, vain, or trifling manner when carrying anything, *ibid.*]

[SKEEB, adv.] With silly boast or vain parade, *ibid.*]

[SKEEBIN, SKEEBAN, s.] The act of going about, as given under the v., *ibid.*]

SKEEBRIE, s. Thin light soil, Ang. *scalp*, *scaup*, synon.

Perhaps allied to Su.-G. *skofsee*, a covering, Teut. *schubbe*, a scurf, or rather to Ir. *scarab*. V. next word.

SKEEBROCH, s. Very lean meat, Galloway. Ir. *scabar*, thin, lean. *Kebrach* is synonym. Loth.

SKEEG, s. The smallest portion of any thing. No a *skeeg* to the fore, not a fragment remaining, Ang., Fife.

Isl. *skick*, indumentum pariale; *skiki*, pars sequior lacerae vestis; Dan. *skik*, a shape.

To SKEEG, v. a. To lash, to flog.

Quhan words he found, their elritch sound
Was like the norian blast,
Frae yon deep glack, at Catia's back,
That *skeegs* the dark-brown waste.

Minstrelsy Scot. Border, iii. 359.

The term literally signifies to lash or scourge, S. B. It may possibly be an oblique use of *Skegg*, q. to cause to move nimbly. If we may trust *Bullet*, *skig-ia* is a Celt. word, signifying, to cut, to slice, to strike. Arm. *skai*, to knock, to bang. Su.-G. *sweg* denotes a green bough used as a rod or scourge.

Skeg, id., Aberd., Moray. V. **SKEG**.

SKEEG, SKEEGIT, s. A stroke on the naked breech, Mearns; [*skeegit*, a blow, Banffs.]

SKEEG, adv. He played *skeeg*; a phrase used of one who suddenly becomes bankrupt, Fife.

Allied to the v. *Skeeg*, to lash, q. "He failed like the smack of a whip;" or to Su.-G. *skykg-a*, subterfugere.

SKEEGGERS, s. pl. A whip; properly, one made of sedges, used by boys in playing at top, Ang. V. the v.

SKEEL, s. A tub. V. **SKEIL, SKEILL**.

SKEEL, s. 1. Acquaintance with, knowledge of, S.

"That will be what they ca' the fugie-warrants—I hae some *skeel* in them." *Antiq.* iii. 213. V. **SKILL**.

2. Generally applied to the medical art. To get *skeel*, to consult a medical gentleman, Roxb.

[To **SKEEL, v. a.** To prove, to test, Banffs.]

SKEELY, adj. Intelligent, skilful, S. V. **SKILLY**.

"This auld man, Ochiltree, is very *skeely* and auld-farrant about mony things, as the diseases of cows and horse, and sic like." *Antiquary*, iii. 272.

"The Duke of Argyll—is—likewise *skeely* enow in bestial, whereof he has promised to gie me twa Devonshire kye." *Heart M. Loth.* iv. 23. V. **SKILLY**.

SKEELIE-PEN, s. A slate pencil, Roxb. V. **SKAILLIE**.

SKEELING GOOSE. The name sometimes given to the Shieldrake, Orkn.

Skeeling-goose, de quo fama est, in ejus ventriculo grana piperis reperiri, de quo tamen non constat. *Sibb. Scot.*, p. 21.

Lealey also mentions it in his *Scot. Descript.*, p. 35. V. Neill's *Tour*, p. 193, 196, and **SKAILDRAIK**.

SKEENGIE, SKEENYIE, s. Packthread.

This word is more generally pronounced in either of these ways, S. I have formerly given it with the orthography of *Skin*, q. v.

[**SKEER, SKEERIE, adj.** 1. Raised, excited; wild with excitement of fear or fun; generally applied to a romp, West of S.

2. Frightened, easily frightened, somewhat restive; applied to an animal, *ibid.*]

[**SKEERIE, RAM-SKEERIE, RUMMIL-SKEERIE, s.** A wild, reckless romp, a mad-cap, *ibid.* V. **RUMMILGATRIE**.]

SKEETACK, s. The cuttlefish, Shetl.

"*Sepia Officinalis*, (Lin. Syst.) *Skeetack*, Cuttlefish." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*, ii. 319.

Perhaps from Isl. *skyt-a*, jaculare, because of the dark substance which it ejects from its belly for obscuring the path of its pursuer. [Dan. *skyde*, to spout out.]

SKEG, s. [Prob. savage, monster; Isl. *skegg*, a beard, *skeggi*, shaggy, wild, savage one.]

—A *skeg*, a scornar, a scald,

A bald strod and a bald—

Colkellie Sow, F. l. v. 99.

Isl. *skaekia*, and Dan. *skioege*, signify meretrix; Isl. *skakk-r*, obliquus, pravus, *skekkja*, obliquitas, *skekk-ja*, obliquare, pret. *skegdi*; A.-S. *sceac*, piger, *sceocca*, satanas, diabolus. Whether *skeg* be allied to any of these terms, must be left to the learned reader to determine for himself.

[**SKEG, s.** A sail, Shetl.]

To SKEG, v. a. To strike with the open hand, Aberd., Moray. *To Skeg*, "to flog with the palm of the hand;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*. In Mearns it is understood as referring to the breech as the recipient.

SKEG, s. A blow with the palm of the hand, *ibid.* Merely a variety of **SKEEG**, q. v.

To SKEGH, v. n. To ease nature, Lanarks.

Gael. *scag-aim* signifies to cleanse. But perhaps *skegh* is from Lat. *cacare*, or C.B. *cachu*, id., with *s* prefixed, according to the Gothic mode.

To SKEGH, v. a. To filch. V. **SKAIGH**.

SKEICH, SKEIGH, adj. 1. Timorous, apt to startle, S.

Messapus musing can withdraw on dreich,
Seand his stedis and the horses *skeich*,

Doug. Virgil, 278, 37.

2. Spirited, mettlesome, skittish, unmanageable; applied to a horse, even when not timorous, S.

Perhaps this is the proper sense in the following passage:—

To hym in fere also has he layd—

—Thymetes, ane man of full grete fors,

Casting from his staffage, *skeich*, and heide strang hors.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 18.

Casting for Casten, part, pa. cast, thrown.

When thou an' I were young an' *skeigh*,

Burns, iii. 142.

An' stable-meals at fairs were dreigh,
How thou wad prance, an' snore, an' skreigh !
Burns, lli. 142.

3. Coy, shy; a term frequently applied to women, S.

Shamfu' she was, and *skeigh* like ony hare,
Nor cou'd she think of sitting langer there.
Ross's Helenore, p. 30.

4. Proud, nice, S., often applied to women, (but in a stronger sense than in that last mentioned) as including the idea of prudery, or expressive of disdain, S.

Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Look'd asklent and unco *skeigh*,
Gart poor Duncan stand abeigh.
Burns, iv. 26.

"Let gae my hands, I say, be quait ;"
And vow ! gin she was *skeigh*
And mim that day.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

5. "Fierce-looking;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 693.

Sibb. mentions, although with marks of uncertainty, Sw. *sknelg*, obliquus, which has no connexion. Rudd. has referred to Skinner, vo. *Skittish*; and this adj., as deduced from E. *skew*, to eschew, has evidently the same origin. Germ. *scheuch*, *scheue*, shy; Ein *scheues pferd*, a *skeich* horse; Belg. *schouwich*, also *schichtig*, id., from Alem. *schu-an*, Germ. *scheu-en*, Belg. *schuuen*, to shun, to be shy.

The affinity is still closer with Su.-G. *skygg*, a term frequently applied to a horse in the same sense. V. *SKAB*, adj. This is from *sky*, vitare. I need scarcely add, that there is every reason to believe, that E. *skew*, *eschew*, *shun*, *shy*, *skittish*, *scare*, and S. *skeich*, *skair*, *skar*, *skair*, *scunner*, have all one origin.

[*SKEICH*, *SKEIGH*, adv. Same senses as the adj., S.]

To *SKEICH*, v. n. To take fright, to startle.

Of Hippolytus, it is said that he
Sufferit by hys blude and breith
The cruel pany's of his faderis wreith,
As to be harlit with hors that caught affray,
And *skeichit* at ane mereswyne by the way.

Doug. Virgil, 236, 31.
Su.-G. *skygg-a*, meticulous recedere. V. the adj.

SKEICHNESS, s. The act or state of being *skeich*; used in the different senses of the adj., S.

SKEIGH, s. A round movable piece of wood, perforated in the middle, put upon the spindle of the *muckle wheel*, used for spinning wool, to prevent the worsted from coming off the spindle, Upp. Clydes.

Corr. perhaps from C.B. *yogeth*, that pushes or repels, *yogeth-a*, to push, to repulse. *Yegau* denotes what is hollow; and *yageu-aw*, to hollow, to scoop. But it is more probably from *yagie*, guard, safeguard.

SKEIGH, adj., adv., and r. V. *SKEICH*.

SKEIL, *SKEILL*, (pron. *skeel*) s. 1. A tub; properly, one used for washing, S.

Fish wyves cry Fy, and cast down skulls and *skells*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 59.

This is a provincial E. word.

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"*Skeels*—are broad shallow vessels; principally for the use of setting milk in, to stand for cream; made in the tub manner—from eighteen inches to two feet and a half diameter; and from five to seven inches deep." Glocester. Marshall's Rural Econ., p. 269.

"The Yorkshire *skeel* with one handle is described as a milking pail." Ibid., p. 26. V. *SKUL*.

[2. A wooden drinking-vessel with a handle; used also as a ladle, Orkn., Shetl. V. *SKAIL*, s.]

SKEILKIN, s. Loud, wanton laughing, Shetl.

Isl. *skelkinn*, suggests an idea quite different, pavore percitus, from *skell-a*, terrere. It certainly resembles Ir. Gael. *sgol*, *sgolghaire*, loud laughter.

To *SKEILL*, v. a. To disperse; a northern variety of *Skail*. "On force man *skeill* his hous & familie, & lewe [leave] the toune." Aberd. Reg.

SKEIR, *SKEER*, *SKEERIE*, adj. Hare-brained, S.

This may seem to be the same word that is written *skire* by Rudd., and mentioned under *SCHIRE*. But I suspect that it is rather from Isl. *skiar*, pavidus, as properly denoting that delirium which is produced by excessive fear.

It may thus be viewed as equivalent to an E. phrase.

They shew forth a gleam, fraught with malice and ire,
A gleam fraught with horror and cruelty dire,
Like mortals whose senses are scar'd.

Welsh Legends, p. 82.

It is rather against the etymon here given, that in Fife, instead of saying that one is *skeir* or *skeer*, the phrase, is *skyre-mad*, i.e., quite insane. *Skeir*, however, in other counties, does not admit of so forcible a meaning. This may, however, be q. *sheer-mad*.

SKEIR, adj. Pure, holy. It is retained, in a corrupted form, in *Scarce-Thursday*, the name of a fair held at Melrose on the Thursday before Easter.

"This, in the time of popery, was their great fair called *Skeir Thursday*, or *schier*, pure, holy." Milne's Descript. of Melrose, p. 44, Ed. 1782. V. *SCHIRE* adj., also *SKIRISFURISDAY*.

To *SKEITCH*, v. n. To slide on skates; *skeitcher*, one who slides on skates, S.

SKEITCHES, *SKEITCHERS*, *SKYTCHERS*, s. pl. Skates, S.

Teut. *schatse*, Belg. *schaatsen*, id. Hence,

[*SKEITCHIN*, *SKYTCHIN*, s. Skating, the act of skating, S.]

SKELB, *SKELF*, *SKELVE*, s. A splinter or flake of wood, S.

—"The quene being in Dumbar, thair came one post to hir, showing hir that the king of France was evill hurt in the face with the *skelbe* of ane spear, being justing in the time of his triumphant battellis." Pit-scottie's Cron., p. 546. V. *SCOB*.

Gael. *sgyalb*, *sgolb*, id. V. *SKELVE*.

[To *SKELB*, *SKELF*, *SKELVE*, v. a. and n. To cut, break, or take off in thin flakes or

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alices; also, to break up or separate into the same, S.]

[SKELBY, SKELFY, *adj.* Full of splinters, tending to form or run into splinters, West of S.]

SKELDOCKS, SKELDICKS, *s. pl.* Wild mustard. V. SKELLOCH and SCALDRICKS.

SKELDRAKE, *s.* The Shieldrake. V. SKAILDRAKE.

SKELDROCH (*gutt.*), *s.* Hoarfrost, Linlithgows.; *synon.* *Crandroch.*

From the termination, apparently of Celt. origin; perhaps *q.* this frost, from C.B. *ygyt*, thin, and *rheu*, frost, Gael. *reothadh*.

SKELDRYKE, *s.* A sort of small passage-boat.

"The General Convention of Burrowes, understanding that the burgh of Kinghorne and ferrie thair of being of gret antiquité, the space of thir six hundreth yeris or thairby, is now lailie bellelé trublit and hurt be the skaffis, *skeldrykes* and yolles of unfrie tounis, of Leith upon the north syde of the brig, and of New bewin," &c. Act. Conv. Royal Bor. Jan. 13, 1600.

This might be viewed as allied to L.B. *scal-a*.

In *Angliam adducitur* (classis navium Normannicarum).—submersis aut caesis hominibus omniibus, qui erant in navibus, solis illis exceptis, qui in *Scalis* vix salvi fuerant fugiendo. Chron. Trivet, ad an. 1293.

But Du Cange views *scala* as merely a blunder for *scapha*, a shallop. It is more probable that *skeldryke* is a corr. of *scutler*, a cockboat, (if we may suppose the E. word so old); if it was not rather a sailor's cant-word, used to express contempt for so small a boat, as denoting its resemblance of the sea-bird in S. called a *Skeldrake*.

SKELLET, SCELET, *s.* Form, appearance.

"The Lords thought this decret had not so much as the visage and *scelet* of a decret; and that it was given without Sir John Shaw's knowledge, &c. Therefore they turned the decret into a libel." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iv. 673. Fr. *scelet*, a skeleton, [Sw. *skelett*, id.]

SKELF, SKELVE, *s.* [1. A splinter or flake of wood, Clydes., Shetl. V. SKELB.]

2. A shelf, a board fixed to the wall for bearing anything, S.

On *skelfs* around the sheal the cogs were set,
Ready to ream, and for the cheese be het.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 77.

A.-S. *scelf*, *scylf*, abacus.

3. Sometimes it denotes a wooden frame containing several shelves, S.; *synon.* *Rack*.

"Above it [the *ambry*], lying against the slaunt of the roof, is the *skelf*, or frame, containing shelves, with cross bars in front, to prevent the utensils set upon its shelves from tumbling off from its overhanging position." Notes to Pennecuik's *Tweed*, p. 83.

SKELLAT, *s.* "An imaginary spirit," Buchan, Gl. Tarr.

Sae aff it fudder't owe the height,
As fleet's a *skellat*.

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 9.

If this goblin be any thing like the *Skelly-coat* of the South of S., the name is perhaps from Dan. *skiaellat*, crustatus.

SKELLAT, *s.* 1. A small bell. V. SKELLIE.

Unto no mess pressit this prelat,
For sound of sacring bell nor *skellat*.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 20.

2. A sort of iron rattle, used for the same purpose as a hand-bell, for making proclamations on the street, (*synon.* *clap*, *clapper*), Loth.

Su.-G. *skaella*, Isl. *skella*, nola, tintinnabulum. In Su.-G. that bell which is hung about the necks of animals is called *skaella*. The same name was anciently given to the bells worn by persons of distinction, that their inferiors might get out of the way. L. B. *skella*, Ital. *squilla*, Germ. Belg. *schelle*, Hisp. *esquila*. In this sense the word *skella* is used in the Salic Laws, tit. 29. Si quis *skellam* de caballis furaverit, &c. It is written *scilla* by Eadmer, in the life of St. Anselm, Lib. 1. Sumta in manibus chorda pro excitandis fratribus *scillam* pulsantem. Thus it denoted both the bells hung to the necks of horses, and those small ones used in monasteries. V. Du Cange, vo. *Skella*. Itho derives the word, from Su.-G. *skall*, sonitus, whence S. *skelloch*, E. *squeal*. V. SCHILL.

O. Fr. *eschellette*, petite sonnette, crecelle. We learn from Roquefort, that it was used in monasteries for awaking the religious; and also for making proclamations.

SKELLET, *adj.* 1. Used as *synon.* with *Yettlin*, i.e., cast metal, Dumfr.

2. Elsewhere it signifies what is made of white or tinned iron, S.; as "a *skellet-pan*."

This must be viewed as originally the same with E. *skillet*, "a small kettle or boiler." Fr. *escuellete*.

SKELLIE, SKELLY, *s.* A squint look, S.

A.-S. *sceol-eage*, *scyle-eged*, id. *q.* *squint-eye*, or *eyed*; Isl. *skialg-ur*, Dan. *skaelg*, Germ. *skel*, *schiel*, Belg. *scheel*, id., all from the word signifying oblique.

There is an O. E. term nearly allied, although, not explained either by Junius or Skinner. This is a *skile*.

Than Scripture scorned me, & a *skile* looked,
And lacked me in Latine, & light by me she set;
And said, *Multi multa sciunt, et seipso nesciunt*.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 53, a.

In Edit. 1561, it is printed as one word, *askile*.

SKELLIE, SKELLIE-EE'D, *adj.* Having the eyes placed a little obliquely, Clydes.

This claims the same origin with *Skellied*; A.-S. *sceol-eged*, *scyle-eged*, "strabo; squint-eyed, goggle-eyed;" Somner. Dan. *skiel-oeyed*; Sw. *skeloegd*, id. *Skellied* may be viewed as the same compound abbreviated in the pronunciation; whereas, strictly perhaps, *skellie-ee'd* is tautological; *skellie* itself being apparently from the A.-S. *adj.* *sceol-eag*, used in the same sense with *sceol-eged*.

To SKELLIE, SCALIE, *v. n.* 1. To squint, to have a squint look, S.

"John Balfour; called Burley, aquiline nose, red-haired, five feet eight inches in height."—It is he—it is the very man," said Bothwell, "skellies fearfully with one eye." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 87.

Sae proud was he o' his Maggie,
Though she did baith *scalie* and squint.

Herd's *Coll.*, ii. 171.

This language is evidently tautological.

2. To work or write off the straight. One who does not write in a straight line, is said to *skellie*, or to be "a *skellying* blockhead." The same is said of a ploughman who draws irregular or unequal furrows, Dumfr.

3. To throw, or shoot, aside from the mark, *ibid.* This is synon. with the phrase "a *gley'd* gunner," S.

Su.-G. *skael-a*, torvis oculis intueri, Germ. *schiel-en*, *id.* Skinner apprehends that E. *scowl*, which is probably allied to this, has some affinity to Gr. *σκολιός*, obliquus.

SKELLIED, SKELLY, *adj.* Squinting, [squint-eyed; also, off the straight, S.]

There's gentle John, and Jock the storp,
And *skellied* Jock, and bellied Jock, &c.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 40.

SKELLIE, *s.* The hand-bell used by public criers, Lanarks. Hence,

SKELLIE-MAN, *s.* A bellman or public crier, *ibid.*

Isl. *skella*, Su.-G. *skaella*, tintinnabulum. V. SKEL-LATE.

SKELLOCH, SKELDOCK, SKELLIE, *s.* 1. Wild mustard, generally used in pl. S. synon. *runches*, S. B. *Sinapis arvensis*, Linn.

"There are two sorts of wild mustard, the one commonly called *Skeldock*, the other *Runches*. Some fields will have plenty of the one, and none of the other, & vice versa. *Skeldocks* yield yellow, *Runches* very white honey; meadows make white honey, heath red-dish.—If there is a mixture of either the heath or the *skeldocks*, the honey will be yellowish, but not so yellow as if there were no *Runches*." Maxwell's *Bee-master*, p. 71, 72.

"The corn fields are liable to the common weeds, especially to *skelloch*, (mostly wild mustard), for which, to sow late after ploughing, when the plant is risen up, and may be destroyed by Harrowing, has been tried with success." P. Nigg, Kincardine Statist. Acc., vii. 197.

Ir. *egeallagach*, wild mustard; O'Brien. Gael. *ageallan*, the seeds of mustard. The E. name *charlock*, has some resemblance. A.-S. *certice*, *id.* Somner.

2. The term *Skelloch* is sometimes applied, in the South of S., to wild radish, raphanus raphanistrum, Linn.

By the more intelligent, however, even among the peasantry, the wild radish is called *runches*, while the name *skelloch* is given to wild mustard.

To SKELLOCH, *v. n.* To cry with a shrill voice, S. B.

This, as well as *squeal*, *sc'awl*, E. is nearly allied to Isl. *skell-a*, clangere, Su.-G. *squaal-a*, ejulare, plorare. Seren. observes, that as the latter properly denotes the wailing of infants, as the consequence of disease, it may be traced to Isl. *quill-a*, prae acritudine queri, a deriv. from Sw. *quid-a*, *id.* Franc. *skell-an*, Germ. *schall-en*, to emit a sound, *erschall-en*, to ring. Gael. *sgal*, a shriek, a loud shrill cry; Shaw.

SKELLOCH, *s.* A shrill cry, a squawl, S. B.

SKELLY, *s.* The chub, a fish; *Cyprinus cephalus*, Linn. Roxburghs.

"The fish are, trouts, lampreys, eels, *skelly* or chub, salmon, grilse, &c." P. Castletown, Statist. Acc., xvi. 75.

Ital. *squalio*, Lat. *squal-us*, *id.* A.-S. *scylga* denotes a fish of some kind, perhaps a roach; *Rocca*, Aelfr. Gl., p. 77. Lye renders *scelga*, rubellio, *rocea piscis*. The name of *skelly* is, by the inhabitants of Cumberland, given not only to the Gwiniad, but to the Chub, from its being a *scaly* fish. V. Penn. Zool., iii. 263, N.

SKELLY, *s.* A species of slate. V. SKAIL-LIE.

SKELLYIS, *s. pl.* "Sharp or rugged rocks," Rudd.

—As Sergest with fers mynd al infyrit,
Turnit his stevin toward the rolk ouer nere,
Vntyl ane wikkit place his schip did stene,
Qubil on the blynd craggis myscheuslye,
Fast stikkis scho, choppend hard qulynnis in hye,
And on the scharp *skellyis*, to hir wanhap,
Smate with sic fard, the airis in fendris lap,
Hyr forschyp hang, and sum dele schorit throw out.
And first Sergest behynd sone left has he,
Wreland on *skellyis*, and vndeipis of the se.

Doug. Virgil, 134, 26, 51.

The word is certainly of the same meaning with E. *shelers*, which, I suspect, originally denoted a ridge of low rocks, rather than sand-banks. V. SKELVE, v.

To SKELP, *v. n.* 1. To beat; applied to the motion of a clock.

Baith night and day my lane I *skelp*;
Wind up my weights but anes a week,
Without him I can gang and speak.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 557.

2. To beat with velocity and violence. The veins are said to be *skelpin*, when the pulse beats very quick or hard, as in a strong fever, S. B.

3. To *skelp*, to *skelp it*, to move quickly on foot, to trip along; especially applied to one who is barefooted, S.

The well-win thousands of some years
In ae big bargain disappears:
'Tis sair to bide, but wha can help it,
Instead of coach, on foot they *skelp it*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 332.

As lightsomely I glow'd abroad,
To see a scene so gay,
Three hizzies, early at the road,
Cam *skelpin* up the way.

Burns, iii. 29.

Perhaps this use of the term has originated from the sharp noise made by the feet in walking smartly, q. striking or beating the road.

4. Denoting quick motion on horseback, S.

"Aweel, to mak a lang tale short, up cam my young Lord Evandale, *skelping* as fast as his horse could trot, and twenty red-coats at his back." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 10.

[Tam *skelpit* on thro' dub and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.]

[5. To do work with energy and spirit, to hurry; as, "Noo, *skelp* at it," Clydes., Banffs.]

Su. G. *skalf-a*, Isl. *skialf-a*, A.-S. *scylf-an*, to tremble; Isl. *skelf-a*, to shake, to cause to tremble; *skialft*, tremor, *iardskialft*, an earthquake; Su.-G. *skaelfoa*, *skalfwoot*, a fever, q. because of the tremulous motion of the joints, from *skulfwa* and *sof*, sickness.

Seren., however, seems to appropriate this name to the ague; and this is exactly analogous to the name by which it is known, S. B. *the trembling fevers*.

To SKELP, v. a. 1. To strike with the open hand. It properly denotes the chastisement inflicted on the breech, S. *scud*, *scult*, synon.

Bat fat's the matter! the chiel says,
He sav't the Grecian ships,
Held aff the Trojans an' the gods,
An' *skelpit* Hector's hips.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 27.

Sometimes it signifies to flog the buttocks by means of a lash.

He's whirled aff the gude weather's skin,
And wrappit the dandily lady therein;
"I darena pay, you for your gentle kin,
But weel may I *skelp* my weather's skin."

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 325.

I'm friends with Mause; with very Madge I'm gree'd;
Altho' they *skelpit* me when woody fleid.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 190.

This may be viewed as an oblique use of the preceding v., as Isl. *skaelf-a*, Su.-G. *skelf-a*, also signify, to frighten, terrere, Verel. Isl. *skelf-a*, however, is occasionally used in the very same sense with our *skelp*; percello, Kristniasg. Gl.; *skell-a*, id. *Ras-skell-a*, podicem manu verberare; Gl. Orkneyinga, S. vo. *Skella*.

2. To strike, in whatever way, to drub, S.

—Baxter lads has seal'd a vow
To *skelp* an' clout the guard.

Fergusson's Poems, p. 51.

3. Applied to the strokes of misfortune, S.

—Money a ane aftimes he helpit,
Whan like to be wi' fortune *skelpit*.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 18.

SKELP, s. 1. A stroke, a blow, used in a general sense, S.

Quhen Inglistmen come into this land,
Had I bene thair with my bricht brand,
Withowtyn ony help,
Bot myne allane, on Pynky Craiggis,
I sowld half revin thame all in raggis,
And laid on *skelp* for *skelp*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 11.

The water is said to come with a *skelp* on a boat, when its shock is sudden and violent, so as to make it give way. The term, in this application, has considerable resemblance to Isl. *skialf-a*, concutere, quatere, tremere facere.

2. Metaph. for a misfortune, in trade or otherwise, S., as E. *blow* is frequently used. A *sair skelp*, a severe blow.

—Quhys loking comfort to resauce,
Quhys loking for a *skelp*;
Quhys dreiding sche suld me disaue,
Quhys houping for hir help.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 48.

V. Mow-BIT.

3. A severe blast, a squall; applied also to a heavy fall of rain, S.

4. A large portion, Ettr. For.

"We had an unco *skelp* o' wind an' sleet yesternight wi' a nasty plash o' a sea along wi't; bit it looks like to clear up now." St. Kathleen, iii. 98.

[**SKELP, adv.** Quickly, vigorously; with energy or violence, Banffs.]

SKELPER, s. 1. One who strikes with the open hand, S.

2. [An energetic person]; as, "He's a *skelper* at gangin';" Clydes.

[**SKELPIE, SKELPIE-LIMMER, s.** An opprobrious term applied to a female, S.; "a little worth person;" Gl. Picken.

Ye little *skelpie-limmer's* face,
I daur you try sic sportin,
As seek the foul thief ony place,
For him to spae your fortune.

Burns, iii. 131.

SKELPIN', s. A beating with the open hand, S.

SKELPIN', SKELPING, adj. 1. [Energetic, vigorous, loud]; as, "a *skelpin'* kiss," a smack, Burns.

2. Clever, agile, active, S.

"In comes one, two, threa, four, or half a dozen of *skelping* long lads from some foolery or another, misca' me for barring my ain door against them, and eat up half of what my sister's providence—and she is not over bountiful—has provided for my dinner." The Pirate, iii. 53.

SKELP-THE-DUB, adj. A term applied in contempt to one who is accustomed to do low work; as, to act like a foot-boy, Ayrs.

"A *skelp-the-dub* creature to upbraid me wi' his justly dues!" The Entail, iii. 202.

As denoting that a person throws up the mire in running from one place to another. In the same sense is the cant term *Dub-skelper* applied in Edinburgh to the youngest clerk in a bank who runs about giving intimation when bills are due, &c.

SKELP, s. 1. A splinter of wood; as, "He's run a *skelp* into his finger," Loth. Gael. *sgealp*, a splinter.

The same with SKELB and SKELVE, q. v.

[2. A splash, a quantity of any liquid dashed up or out, Clydes., Banffs.; synon. *jaup*.]

To SKELP, v. a. and n. 1. To apply splints to a broken limb, Ettr. For.

[2. To run, break, or fall, into splinters, Clydes.

3. To dash; generally applied to liquids, ibid. Banffs.

4. To turn over, or to remove, the surface in large pieces, as in ploughing, planing, &c., ibid.]

SKELT, *part. pa.* Having the seams unrapt. *V. SKAIL*, *v.*

To SKELVE, *v. n.* To separate in *laminae*. A stone is said to *skelve*, when thin layers fall off from it, in consequence of friction, or of exposure to the air, *S. B.*

Teut. schelfe, squama, mica, schelfer, mica, schelf-fer-en, assulatum frangere, in micis frangere sive frangi. The word appears in a more primitive form in Su.-G. skaell-a, Isl. skel-iaut, in tenues laminas dissillire, from skal, putamen; and this perhaps from skil-ja, separare.

SKELVE, *s.* A thin slice, *lamina*, *S. B.* *Teut. schelve, segmen. [V. SKELB, and SKELF.]*

SKELVY, *adj.* 1. A term applied to a rock which appears in a variety of *laminae*, *S. B.*

Ilk rib aae bare, a skelvy skair. — Minstreley Border, iii. 358.

2. Applied to rocks which form the bed of a shallow river, *S. shelvy, E.*

Here, foaming down the skelvy rocks, In twisting strength I rin. Burns, iii. 356.

To SKEMMEL, SKEMBLE, SKAMMEL, *v. n.* 1.

To throw the limbs out in a loose and awkward manner in walking, *Ettr. For., Loth.; [E. shamble.]*

2. To climb or walk over slight or loose obstructions, *Roxb.*

3. To climb over rocks or walls, *ibid.*

To SKEMMEL, SKAMMEL, *v. a.* To throw things hither and thither in a slovenly and careless way, *ibid.*

This seems originally the same with E. scramble, which is defined by Philips, to rove or wander up and down. A scrambling town, a town wherein the houses stand at a great distance from one another. Johns. explains it "to shift awkwardly." Serenius gives as a synonyme the vulgar Sw. v. skaem-a, Isl. skym-a, otiose vagari.

SKEMMIL, *adj.* Having the feet thrown outwards, *Loth.*

It is the reverse of E. splayfoot, as expl. by Johns., but exactly agrees with it, according to the definition of Bailey, which seems to be the true one.

SKEMMIL, *s.* A tall, thin, ungainly person, *Upp. Clydes.*

SKEMMLING, *s.* "A foolish way of throwing the legs;" *Gall. Enc.;* merely a variety in form of *E. scrambling.*

Prob. the ancient Isl. primitive skaa, denoting disjunction or separation, is the root, whatever intermediate change it may have undergone.

SKEMP, SKEMPY, *s.* A worthless fellow, *Roxb.;* the same with *Scamp.*

[SKENE-OCCLE, *s.* A concealed dirk, *Waverley. V. under SKEAN.]*

"Ye're surely some silly *skemp* of a fellow, to draw out your sword on a pair auld woman." *Brownie of Bodebeck, i. 110.*

"Out o' her bed, quotha! — Na — there'll nae young *skempy* among them wile her out o' her bed i' the night-time." *Ibid. i. 7.*

[SKENGERIN, *s.* A small quantity, a morsel, *Shetl.]*

[SKENK, *s.* A shin of beef, *ibid. Dan. and Sw. skank, the hough; Eng. shank.]*

[SKENYDOUGER, *s.* A slight peal of thunder, *Shetl. V. SKEYNDOAGER.]*

SKEO, SKEE, *s.* A small hut, built of dry-stone for drying fish without salt, *Ork.*

"I have observed that in some houses there is little lime, clay, or any such thing for cementing of the building, which renders their dwelling so much the colder, the piercing air passing through between the chinks of the stones. — But some of these houses they may designedly so build, that the wind may have free pass through them, for drying of their fishes, which houses some call *skéos*." *Brand's Zetland, p. 80, 81.*

"He would substitute better houses for the *skéos*, or sheds built of dry stones, in which the inhabitants cured or manufactured their fish." *The Pirate, i. 261.*

This word is also written skée, and thus defined:

"*Skees*: These are little houses, built of dry stones without any mortar, that the wind may have free passage through them. In them they dry their fishes and fleshes; and what is so dried is called *Blowen Meate*." *MS. Explic. of Norish Words.*

This word is probably corr. from Su.-G. sko, also skof-ve, tegmen, a covering of whatever kind; whence port-skof-ve, a covered place at the entrance of an area or yard, where carts and cattle are placed. Su.-G. and Dan. skiul denotes a shed, a shelter; whence Su.-G. portskiul, used in the very same sense with portskof-ve.

[SKEOMIT, *adj.* Pale, sickly-coloured; sickly, *Shetl.]*

SKEP, SKEPP, SKEPPE, SCAPE, *s.* 1. A case, resembling a basket, made of twisted straw, used as a bee-hive, *S.*

*Forth of their skeppes sum raging beis
Lyes out, and will not cast;
Sum uther awarnes hyves on the treis
In knotts togidder fast.*

A. Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 389.

"Bees are so rare there, that a young man, in the end of April, stooped the *skép* (which a lady had taken hither from Angus) with a piece of a peat. About 8 days thereafter, the Laird going to look after them, found them all dead. His family being convened, he inquired who had done it. The actor did confidently answer, that upon such a day he did it because they were all flying away." *Mackail's Relation concerning Orkney, MS. Adv. Libr. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 453.*

"*Skep*, cumera, a great vessel of wickers or of earth to keep corn in;" *Cooperi Thesaur.*

Ray, among South and East country words, mentions "bee-skip, a bee hive;" Coll., p. 114. Su.-G. biogskepp signifies a bushel of barley, q. a skép of big; hordie modius, LL. Loccen. Lex. Jur. Su.-G., p. 26.

[2. A light basket of wicker-work used for corn and potatoes: called also a maun, West of S.]

3. Used metaph. in relation to industry.

Yit thir, alas ! are antrin sock,
That laid their *scapp* wi' winter stock.

Fergusson's Poems, II. 81.

Su.-G. *skaepp-a*, *skepp-a*, a vessel used by farmers in sowing, for holding the seed; *antleskaeppa*, q. a seed-skepp. A.-S. *sciop*, a vessel, a box; Germ. *schafu*, a wooden concave vessel, Teut. *schap*, vas, theca, Lat. *scappium*, L. B. *scapp-a*, from Gr. *skapos*, cavitās; Gael. *scēip*, a bee-hive; Shaw.

E. *skep* must have been originally the same; expl. "a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top, to fetch corn in." Johns. oddly derives it from *scephen*, Lower. Sax. to draw.

To SKEP, *v. a.* To inclose in a bee-hive, S.

To SKEP *a bike*. To carry off wild bees with their combs from their natural nest, and put them into a hive; a practice common among boys, Aberd.

To SKEP *in*, *v. n.* "To get into acquaintance with;" a metaph. borrowed from the conjunction of bees of different swarms in one hive, S. O.

Jo' wad fain *skep* in wi' me,
Gin the carlin could but mak it;

But can I, see stout an' young,

Wed an auld wife broken-bucket?

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 156.

SKEPPING, *s.* "The act of putting bees into their houses when they hive," S.; Gall. Enc.

SKEPLET, *adj.* [Mean, tattered, ragged; another form of *skybald*, q. v.] *Skeplet hat*, "a hat out of shape," Aberd.

I'll leave some heirships to my kin;—
A *skeplet* hat, and plaiden hose.

Jacobite Relics, I. 118.

[Prob. allied to *Skarle*, to put out of shape, q. v.]

[SKEPSIT, *adj.* Stretched out, put out of shape, askew, Shetl. Prob. from Sw. *skapa*, to shape, and *sid*, wide.]

SKER, SKAR, *adj.* Left. It occurs in

SKER-HANDIT, *adj.* Left-handed, Roxb., Loth.; [*car-handit*, Fife.; *carrie-handit*, Clydes.]

Prob., this is merely Gael. *caerr*, id.; which, having been adopted by those of Gothic origin, had *s* prefixed to it. V. KER, KAR.

[To SKER, *v. a.* and *n.* To scare, startle, frighten, Shetl. V. SKEIR.

Also used by Lyndsay in Compl. of Bagsche, l. 116.]

SKER, *adj.* Scared, frightened, in a state of fear.

Venus that day coniunit with Juppiter,
That day Neptunus hid him like ane *sker*;
That day Dame Nature, with greit besines,
Furtherit Flora to kith hir craftines.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 190.

Skar, later Edit. It seems used as an *adj.*; but V. SCAR, *s. 2*.

SKERIE, *adj.* [1. Easily frightened or startled]; "somewhat restive," Gall. Enc.

[2. Excited, wild with excitement; also, hare-brained, reckless, Clydes., Perth. V. SKEERIE.]

[SKERIE, RAM-SKERIE, RUMMIL-SKERIE, *s.* A wild, reckless romp, one mad with fun and frolic, West of S. V. RUMMILGAIRIE.]

[SKERDINS, *s. pl.* Mice, Shetl.]

SKERR, *s.* 1. A ridge of rock, Roxb. V. SKERRY and SKAIRS.

2. A bare precipice, *ibid.* Here used in the same sense with *Scar*.

SKERRY, *s.* 1. An insulated rock, Orkn.

"Near this Pentland *Skerry*, there are two or three other *skerries* or rocks, on which there is not nourishment for any tame living creature." P. S. Ronaldsay, *Statist. Acc.*, xv. 300.

"There are several which are overflowed at high water, and have scarcely any soil for the production of vegetables;—these—are called *Skerries*, a name which indicates sharp, ragged rocks." Barry's Orkn., p. 18.

"Our souerane Lord—hes contractit with—Schir Johne Arnot of Berswick knight, &c. for all rycht, title and entres that they or any of thame hes or may pretend to ony landis, annuelrentis, iles, *skerreis*, holmes, mylnis, multuris, fischingis, and vtheris quhatsumcuiir lyand within the erldome of Orkney and lordschip of Zetland," &c. Acts, IV. p. 481.

"*Skerries*, ragged rocks." MS. Explication of Norish Words used in Orkney and Shetland.

2. It is sometimes, although perhaps improperly, used in a more limited sense; as appears from the following example.

"The sandy beaches of the two first mentioned extend each a mile in length; that of the last not so much, except at low water of spring tides; and consist partly of *skerries*, (flat rocks over which the sea flows and ebbs)." P. Stronsay, Orkn., *Ibid.*, p. 388.

Perhaps from Su.-G. Isl. *skær*, a rock, and *ey*, an island; although Isl. *skær* by itself is sometimes rendered, *scopulus maris*. V. SKAIR.

SKERTER, *s.* The name for Sea-belts, Orkn. *Fucus saccharinus*, Linn.; a species of sea-weed burnt for making kelp.

"*F. saccharinus*, *Skserter*, Orkney." Neill's Tour, p. 191.

The name seems allied to Sw. *ske-oert*, scurvy-grass.

SKET, SKETE. *Ful sket*, full hastily or quickly; i.e., full readily.

The harpoun gan to say,
—"The maistri give I the,
Ful *sket*."

Bifor the kinges kne
Tristrem is cald to set.

Sir Tristrem, p. 34.

A.-S. *scyt-an*, irruere. It may be added that *On scyte wanes* is rendered by Lye, in *praecipiti erat*, was in haste, or rushed headlong; *scyte-raese*, praecipit ruens. Perhaps, allied to Isl. *skiot-ur*, celer, pernix; *skiotur á foti*, swift of foot; whence the Sw. have given the name *skiot* to a horse, as he is also called *haest*, from *haet-a*, festinare.

To SKETCH, SKEYTCH, *v. n.* To skate, S. SKETCHERS, *s. pl.* The vulgar name for skates, used on ice, S.; Belg. *schaats-en*.

SKETCHERS, *s. pl.* Two wooden legs with a cross-bar, used for supporting a tree during the operation of sawing within doors, Berwicks.

Flandr. *schaetse*, grallae; Teut. id. *cantherii fulcrum*, the prop of a joist.

To SKEUCH, (gutt.), [SKEUT, *v. a.* and *n.* To twist,] to distort; [also, to walk in a distorted manner;] *Skeuch'd*, twisted to a side, Aberd., Mearns; [*skeut-fittit*, having the feet turned outwards or inwards, Banffs. V. SKEW, *v.*]

SKEUGH, SKEUT, *s.* A twist, a distortion, *ibid.* V. SHACH, *v.*

[To SKEUT, *v. a.* and *n.* V. SKEUCH, and SKEW.]

[SKEUT, *s.* 1. A skate, Clydes.

2. Anything broad, flat, and unshapely; applied to hands, feet, shoes, &c.; *what skeuts!* Banffs.

3. Applied to an ungainly and untidy female, *ibid.*]

[To SKEUT, *v. a.* and *n.* To cast down flat; to fall down flat; to walk like a flat-footed person, *ibid.*]

[SKEUT, *adv.* Flat; with violence; like one with flat-feet, *ibid.*]

[SKEUT-FITTIT, *adj.* With broad, flat feet, *ibid.*]

To SKEVREL, *v. n.* To move unsteadily in a circular way, Renfr.

This *v.* obviously claims affinity to Su.-G. *skof*, Isl. *skarf-r*, *skrif-r*, Dan. *skiaev*, Teut. *scheef*, whence E. *skew*, *askew*, obliquus. From *scheef* is formed Germ. *schief-en*, obliquare, to depart from the right line.

To SKEW, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. [To twist, turn round]; also to twist one's self in an affected manner, S. [Dan. *skiaev*, oblique, *skiaeve*, to slant.]

Contemplating ilk foppish brat,
That's got a sword and cocket hat,
To see them *skew* and skip about,
Is jeerin' fun.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 112.

V. SKEUGH.

2. To build in an oblique form, S.

3. To *skew a house*, to cover the gables of a thatched roof with sods, Tweedl.

4. To *skew a shower*, to shun, to seek shelter from, rain, Roxb. Synon. with *Skug*, *q. v.*, and E. *Eschev*.

SKEW, SKEU, *s.* [1. A twist, a turn, a movement to one side; as, "Gie the stane a *skew* this way," Clydes.]

2. That part of a gable which is oblique, from the eaves to the chimney-stalk, S.

The bitter, blindin, whirling drift
Through raggit *skew*, an' chimlie rift,
The cottage fills.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, l. 45.

This has the same origin with SHACH, *q. v.*

High on the skientin *skew*, or thatched eave,
The sparrow, nibbling ravager of garden pride,
Seeks out a dwelling-place.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 43.

"Spere or *skue*. Ventifuga." Prompt. Parv.

3. A wooden machine put on the chimney-tops of country houses for preventing smoke, Mearns.

SKEW'D, *adj.* [1. Twisted, aslant, squint, West of S.; synon.; *gley'd*.

2. A half-drunk person, when walking zig-zag, is said to be *skew'd*, *ibid.*]

3. Demented, acting like one deprived of reason, Perth.

SKEW, *s.* *Skew and reskew*, capture and recapture.

Hardy and hat contenyt the fell melië,
Skew and Reskew off Scottis and Ingliss alls:
Sum kerwynt bran in sondyr, sum the hals,
Sum hurt, sum hynt, sum derfly dong to dede.

Wallace, v. 835, MS.

As *reskew* evidently denotes the deliverance of those who have been taken by an enemy, from O. Fr. *rescouer*, to take again; *skew* signifies the state of being seized by the enemy, from *secou-er*, to move violently: Imprimer à un corps un mouvement qui enbraie toutes ses porties; Dict. Trev. Corr. from Lat. *succut-ere*, to shake.

The term seems properly to denote that *disorder* into which part of an army is thrown, in consequence of which some are taken prisoners.

[SKEWES, *s. pl.* Skiffs, Calderwood; synon., *scours*.]

To SKEWL, *v. a.* To distort, to put any thing out of its proper direction; *skewled*, having an oblique direction, S.B. V. SHOWL.

To SKEY off, *v. n.* To fly, to remove quickly.

Than Jhon off Lyn was rycht gretly agast;
He saw his folk failye about him fast:
With egypt will he wald haiff beyn away,
Bad wynd the sail in all the haist thai may.
Bot fra the Scottis thay mycht than off *skew*,
The clyp so sar on athir burd thai wey.

Wallace, x. 8. 73, MS.

In Edit. 1648 and 1673, *eskey*.

Su.-G. *sky*, Alem. *ski-en*, vitare, subterfugere, Sw. *af-sky*, aversion, abhorrence, Wideg. E. *eschew* retains more of the Teut. form. V. next word.

SKEYB-IIORNT (*ey* as Gr. α), *adj.* Having the horns at a considerable distance from each other, Clydes.

Tent. *scheef*, obliquus, distortus; or rather, Isl. *skif-a*, Su.-G. *skifw-a*, discindere, dissecare.

SKEYF, s. A shrivelled dwarf, Upp. Clydes.

Tent. *scheef*, tortus, distortus; see cognate words mentioned under **SKEVEL, v.**

To SKEYG, v. n. To move nimbly in walking, to scud along. *Skeyggin awa' on the road*, walking stoutly and quickly, S. B.

Moca.-G. *skeu-jan*, iter facere; or Su.-G. *skyyg-a*, subterfugere.

SKEYG, s. At the *skegg*, in a quick motion, in the act of scudding away, Ang.

SKEYLD, s. The surf, Shetl.

Isl. *skell-r*, ictus cum sonitu; or Dan. *skyll-e*, eluere?

SKEYNDOAGER, SKENYDOUGER, s. A slight peal of thunder, Shetl.; perhaps originally applied to a flash of lightning, the first syllable being apparently allied to Isl. Su.-G. *skin-a*, fulgere, splendere.

[To SKEYTCH, v. n. To skate, West of S. V. **SKETCH.]**

[SKEYTCHER, s. A skater, *ibid.*]

[SKEYTCHES, SKEYTCHERS, SKEYTS, s. pl. Skates, *ibid.*]

SKIACH (gutt.), s. The berry of the hawthorn, Moray. Ir. and Gael. *sciog*, a hawthorn; *sgeach*, *sgeachog*, a haw.

SKIB, s. A stroke, Aberd.

But, wae's my heart for Petrie Gib,
The carlie's head 'twas scaw't;
Upo' the crown he got a *skib*,
That gart him yowll and claw't.

Christmas B'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 128.

Allied perhaps to Germ. *schieb-en*, to shove, to push, to thrust.

SKIBE, s. A niggardly fellow, West and South of S. V. **SKYBALD.**

"*Skyb*, a worthless fellow, *Skyball*, the same;"
Gall. Encycl.

Skibe is often used, Border, in a general sense, as denoting contempt. The particular application is determined by the epithet conjoined. Thus, a *windy skibe* denotes a braggart, a *neetie skibe*, a mean parsimonious fellow.

[SKIBRIE, SKIBBRIE, adj. Worthless; applied to stuff of any kind, Banffs. V. **SKEEBRIE.]**

SKICHEN (gutt.), SKIKEN, s. A disgust at food from one's being too nice in the taste, Mearns, Banffs.

Gael. *sciathaigh-am*, to tire; or *sceath*, vomiting. Su.-G. *sky*, however, signifies aversion, horror. We may perhaps view *Skichen* as having a common origin with *Skeich*.

To SKID, v. n. 1. To slide, Dumfr. V. **SKYTE, v.**

2. To look obliquely at any object, to look askint, Ang.

The radical term is Isl. *skaa*, a primitive particle denoting disjunction; whence *askavid*, disjunctim, separatim; G. Andr. This is the root of a number of S. words bearing this sense; as, *Shach*, *Skaik*, *Skaivie*, *Skellie*, q. v.

SKIDDIE, adj. Squint, oblique, Ang.; a *skiddie-look*, a squint look. Synon., *Skellie*.

To SKIFF, SKIFT, v. a. and n. 1. To move lightly and smoothly along, to move as scarcely touching the ground, S.

Use not to *skift* athort the gait.

Maitland Poems, p. 329.

High owre my head the sheep in packs,

I see them mice-like *skift*.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1790, p. 215.

The dew stood skiunklan on her feet,

As she gaed *skiffan* owre the green.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 69.

V. MUM CHAIRTIS.

i.e., Let it be your custom to move lightly through the streets.

Kind muse, *skiff* to the bent away,

To try anes mair the landart lay.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 58.

Ye watchful guardians of the fair,

Who *skiff* on wings of ambient air.

Ibid., p. 214.

V. BUSTINE.

It may be originally the same with E. *skip*; Isl. *skop-a*, discurrere. But Su.-G. *skifwa sig* is rendered, superbe incedere; and *skift* seems indeed to include the idea of pride as well as of levity.

2. To glide over, to pass any thing in a slight way, S.B. V. **SCOUP, v. 2.**

[3. To rain or snow very slightly, S.

4. To do any kind of work in a hasty or careless manner; often followed by the prep. *owre* or *by*, Clydes., Banffs.]

5. To cause a flat stone to *skip* along the surface of a body of water, S. V. **SCOUP, v. 2.**

[6. To graze or hurt slightly, S.

7. To remove dust or any light substance by a gentle motion or action, S.]

SKIFF, SKIFT, s. [1. A slight movement, action, touch, stroke, or rub, S.]

2. A slight or flying shower, S.B.

The idea seems borrowed from that of sudden change; Su.-G. *skifw-a*, mutare, *skift*, intervallum; as a *skift* is opposed to *rain*; or as allied to *Skift*, v.

[3. A skip; also, the act of skipping; as, of a flat stone over the surface of water, S.

4. A slight graze or hurt, S.

5. A slightly whizzing sound; as made by a body *skiffing* through the air, S.]

6. Art, or facility in doing any thing, S.B.

Probably allied to Moes.-G. *ya-skraft*, making, from *skapan*, facere.

[SKIFFTER, *s.* A very slight shower; used as a dimin. of *skift*, West of S., Banffs.]

[To SKIFFER, SKIFTER, *v. n.* To rain, snow, or hail very gently, *ibid.*]

SKIFFIE, *s.* A name given to the tub or box used for bringing up coals from the pit, S.

"There were employed at least two men at the windlass, putting up the coals in *skiffies*, termed hutches." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 331. Apparently from E. *skiff*, as boat is used to signify a tub.

SKIFT, *s.* A broad ridge of land, as distinguished from *Laing*, a narrow ridge, Orkn.; from Su.-G. *skift*, intervallum, a division, *skift-a*, to divide. *Shed* is nearly synon.

To SKIG, *v. a.* To flog; the same with *Skeeg* and *Skeg*, Aberd.

SKIG, *s.* A stroke on the breech, *ibid.*

SKIGGA, *s.* The sail of a vessel, Shetl.

To SKIGGLE, *v. a.* To spill. V. SKINKLE.

[SKIKEN, *s.* Disgust, Banffs. V. SKICHEN.]

[SKIKEN, *adj.* Haughty; showing contempt and disgust, *ibid.*]

[To SKIKEN, *v. a.* and *n.* To disgust; to become disgusted, *ibid.*]

[SKILDERIN, *s.* A smooth glazed surface, Shetl. Dan. *skildrer*, to point.]

[To SKILE, SKYLE, *v. a.* To disperse, Clydes. V. SKAIL.]

[SKILE, *s.* Dispersion, *ibid.*]

SKILL, *s.* Return. [V. SKYLD.]

"I yield me, schir, and do me nocht to smart,—

"I sauf youris, suppois it be no skill."

—Thy waresoun sould be [richt] smal but skill.

King Hart, i. 51. ii. 7.

Isl. *skil*, redditio, Pinkerton. It is allied to Su.-G. *skyll-a*, debitum solvere.

SKILL, SKYL, SKYLL, *s.* 1. Cause, reason.

Bot sen thow spekys sa rudily,
It is gret *skyll* men chast,
Thai proud wordis, till that thou know
The rycht, and bow it as thou aw.

Barbour, ix. 751, MS.

Reason is substituted, Edit. 1620.

Oft times is better hald nor len,
And this is my skill and resson quhy;
Full evill to knaw ar mony men,
And to be crabbit settis littil by.

Chron., S. P., iii. 225.

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Skyl occurs in the same sense in *True Thomas*.

Ffor here no longer may thu dwell,
I shal tel the *skyl* wherfore.
To morrow on the Hel, a fowle fende,
Among these folke shal chese his fee:
Thou art a fayre man and a hende,
Fful wele I wot he wil chese the.

MS. Cambr. Jamieson's Pop. Ball., ii. 25.

It is written *skyle*, in MS. Cotton.

And I sal tele ye a *skyle*, &c.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 280.

2. Proof, argument.

—Till the knyght the prys gawe thai,
That smate William the Ramsay
Throw-owte the hede, and a *skyll*
Thai schawyt til enfors thare-til,
And sayd, it wes justyng of were,
And he, that mast engrewyt there,
Suld have the grettast prys, wyth thi
That he engrewyt honestly.

Wyntown, viii. 35. 187.

3. Approbation, or regard. *I hae nae skill of him, or it*, i.e., no favourable opinion, S.B.

"I have little *skill* of any of her kind," said Adam, 'and I am sure you cannot help blessing the merciful Providence which hath kept them asunder.—My noble master marry a Papist!'" St. Johnst., ii. 224.

This is merely an oblique use of the term as denoting proof. It had originally been employed to signify that one could not judge of a person or thing, as having had no trial, or opportunity of probation. The Isl. *v.* is used in a similar manner. *Mier skilst*, sapio, G. Andr., p. 213.

Su.-G. *skael*, *skil*, ratio, probatio; *Anfoera*, *syna skael*, to bring forward his reasons; *Ihre*, Dan. *skiel*, A.-S. *scyle*, id. Isl. Su.-G. *skil ia*, disjungere, separare; primarily applied to external objects, and metaph. to the mind.

SKILLY, SKEELY, *adj.* 1. Intelligent, skillful in any profession or art, S.; pron. *skeely*, Aberd.

The king sits in Dumferline town,
Drinking the blude-red wine;
"O whare will I get a *skeely* skipper,
"To sail this new ship of mine!"

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 64.

Upon your milk your *skilly* hand you'll try,
And gee's a feast o't, as we're coming by.

Ross's Helenore, p. 95.

2. Having real or supposed skill in curing diseases in man or beast; as, "He's an unco *skeely* body," S.

3. Endowed with the knowledge which was supposed to enable one to counteract the power of magic, South of S.

"Certain rules and remedies, no less strange than ridiculous, were prescribed by *skilly* auld wives, whereby the charms of the fairies might be averted." *Edin. Mag.*, April 1820, p. 344.

Su.-G. *skaelig*, rational; Isl. *skialliyr*, prudent; *skialliyr maðr*, homo disertus et consideratus; G. Andr.

SKILLOCKS, *s. pl.* Wild mustard, Renfrewshire; the same with *Skelloch*, q. v.

"The weeds which abound in corn fields are,—wild mustard, or *skillocks*, *sinapis arvensis*," &c. *Wilson's Renfrewshire*, p. 137.

H 2

[SKILM, *s.* The cream and milk adhering to the inside of an unwashed milk-pail, Shetl. Dan. *skimmel*, mould.]

[SKILMY, *adj.* Applied to milk tainted by the impurity of the vessel containing it, *ibid.* Dan. *skimle*, mouldy.]

To SKILT, *v. n.* To move quickly and lightly; *skelp*, *synon.*

There Pan kept sheep, and there it was
Where the red-hair'd glyed wanton lass
Did *skilt* through woods, owre banks and braes,
With her blind get, who, Poets sayes,
Could shoot as well as those that sees.

Cleland's Poems, p. 59.

This is used in Ettr. For. as signifying, to skip.
"What gars ye luck sae blae, bairn?—Ye're juste
like the lave: ye gang aw *skiltin* about the streets half
naked, an' than ye maun sit an' birsle yoursels afore
the fire at hame." Marriage, ii. 131.

As the *v. Skult* signifies to beat, and is *synon.* with
skelp; the latter being transferred to quick motion,
or striking the ground with rapidity; perhaps *Skilt* is
merely a variety of *Skult*, used in the same secondary
sense.

To SKILT, *v. n.* To drink copiously, to
swill, with the prep. *at*; Gall.

"Wine was dealt roun'; I *skilted* at it; but had I
drunk at it till yet, it wad na hae doitered me." Gall.
Encycl., p. 419.

SKILT, *s.* A draught. "*Skilts*, drinks of any
thing;" *ibid.*

SKILTING, *s.* The act of drinking deeply,
ibid.

This seems merely a provincial variety of S.B. *Skolt*,
expl. by the learned Ruddiman, pocula eximanire, and
obviously formed from *skol*, *skul*, a drinking vessel.
V. Skul, *s.*, and *SKOLE*, *SKOLT*, *v.*, also *SCOLD*, *SCOLL*,
id. *Isl. skol-a* and Dan. *skyll-er*, as most probably
having a common origin, signify to wash, eluere, lavare;
at skyle munnen, "to wash the mouth;" Wolff.

To SKIME, SKYME, *v. n.* To glance or
gleam with reflected light, Lanarks. It
differs from *Skimmer*, which seems to have
a common origin; as *Skimmer* is often ap-
plied to the luminous object itself.

That sillie May gade linkin' hame
Daft as the lamb on lea—
"An' whar hae ye been, dear dochter mine,
"For joy *skimes* frae your ee?"

A.-S. *scim-an*, *scim-ian*, splendere, fulgere, corrus-
care, Lye; "to glister, glitter, or shine;" Somner.

SKIME, *s.* "The glance of reflected light,"
ibid.

His mantle was o' the *skime* o' licht,
That glints frae the emeraunt green,
An' his bannet blue o' skyan hue
Ontshone the heaven's sheen.

Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

Licht was her step, as the yauldest dae's
That skiffs the heather-bell;
An' the *skime* o' her een was the dewy sheen
O' the bonny crystal-well.

Lady Mary o' Craignethan, *ibid.* July, 1819, p. 525.

A.-S. *scima*, splendor, fulgor; *sunnan scima*, solis

splendor; *aefen-scima*, crepusculum, the twilight. *Isl.*
skima, lux parva, crepera; *rima lucifera*, q. "a chink
that admits the light;" Su.-G. *skumm*, subobscurus;
Germ. *schim-en*, obscure lucere, whence Mod. Sax.
schimmer, crepusculum.

This term, as respecting light, is very ancient;
Moes.-G. *skeima* denoting a lantern, Joh. 18, 3.

To SKIMMER, *v. n.* and *a.* 1. To flicker, as
applied to light, S.

A.-S. *scymr-ian*, Su.-G. *skimr-a*, Germ. *schimmer-n*,
radiare.

2. The inconstant motion of the rays of light,
when reflected from a liquid surface slightly
agitated, Lanarks.

3. To have a flaunting appearance; applied
to females when lightly and showily dressed,
Ayr., Lanarks.

And quhan she cam into the kirk,
She *skimmer'd* like the sun;
The belt that was about her waist
Was aw wi' pearls bedone.

Ballad, Sir Thomas and Fair Ann.

The day was sunny, he saw a bonny
Young lass come *skimerin'* by;
The smirking girl, like glancin' pearl,
Made a' his young heartstrings to dirle.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 358.

[4. To scatter, to dust, lightly or quickly over
the surface of anything, Banffs.

5. To fall in a very light drizzling shower, *ibid.*]

6. To act or walk quickly, Roxb.; perhaps *q.*
to move with the rapidity of a ray of light.

Wachter views the Germ. word as a frequentative
from *schim-en*, obscure lucere. V. SKIME.

7. To glide lightly and speedily, as one does
over boggy ground, Perth.

8. Applied to the flight of a swallow near the
surface of smooth water, Fife.

SKIMMER, SKIMMERIN, *s.* 1. The flickering
of the rays of light, Lanarks.

[2. A very light shower; also, a slight sprink-
ling of any fine powdery substance, Banffs.]

3. A low flight, Fife.

SKIMMERIN, *adj.* [1. Faint, flickering, un-
steady]. A *skimmerin look*, that peculiar
look which characterises an idiot or a
lunatic, S.B., as perhaps originally descrip-
tive of the faint glare of the disordered eye.

The application of the Teut. term to the eye, when
in a disordered state, corresponds with our use of the
term. *Schemeringhe in d'ooghe*, suffusio; cum nebe-
culae muscae, et id genus alia oculis obversantur;
Kilian.

[2. Light, drizzling, or powdery, Banffs.]

Germ. *schimmer*, a dim or faint glare of light; Su.-G.
skymm-a, obumbrare, *skumm*, obscurus. For *lhre* justly
views A.-S. *scymr-ian*, in this sense, as radically dif-
ferent from the word of the same form signifying to

shine. He concludes that the Scythic root denoted something faintly shining, or in an intermediate state between obscurity and brightness, from the use of Moes.-G. *skema*, for a lantern, Joh. xviii. 3. A.-S. *scymr-ian*, "umbrare, inumbrare. To cast a shadow; Belg. *schmer-en*, whereof our *shimering*, for an imperfect light, like unto that of the twilight;" Somner.

[SKIMP, *s.* Good humoured banter, raillery, Shetl. Dan. *skiemt*, jest, joke, sport.]

[To SKIMP, *v. a.* To joke, banter, *ibid.* Dan. *skiemte*, Isl. *skiemtu*, *id.*]

[SKIMPIN, *part. adj.* Joking, scoffing, reducing, *ibid.*]

SKIN, *s.* 1. A particle, a single grain, Aberd.

2. A small quantity, *ibid.*

In both these senses are the phrases used, "a skin [of] corn," "a skin of sand," "a skin [of] salt," &c.

Perhaps allied to Su.-G. *skin*, Teut. *schijn*, Germ. *schin*, forma, species; Su.-G. *skin-a*, apparere, speciem præ se ferre; Teut. *schyn-en*, *id.*

SKIN, *s.* A term applied to a person, as expressive of the greatest contempt; as, "Ye're naething but a nasty skin," S.

Perhaps merely a figurative use of the E. word as denoting a husk. Isl. *skeni*, however, has a similar acceptation; Hoino nauci, Halderson.

[SKIN-CLAES, *s. pl.* Waterproof overalls, Shetl.]

SKIN-FLINT, *s.* A covetous wretch, one who, if possible, would take the *skin* off a flint.

"'It would have been long,' said Oldbuck, — 'ere my womankind could have made such a reasonable bargain with that old *skin-flint*.'" Antiquary, i. 235.

Both Dr. Johnson and Mr. Todd mention this word, but without any example. Grose indeed gives it as a cant word; "an avaricious man or woman;" Class. Dict.

SKINCHEON *o' drink.* The same with *Skube*, Fife; perhaps from the S. *v. to skink*.

SKINK, *s.* 1. A shin of beef. In this sense the term is used in Mearns, and perhaps in other northern counties.

This term, although with an improper orthography, occurs in a curious medical prescription.

"The materials of spermatick medicament ingendring seed.—*Of living creatures*, the brains of sparrows, cocks stoners, bulls pisel, harts pisel, civet, oysters, musk, *scinks*." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 64.

2. Soup made of shins of beef, S.; soup of any kind, West of S.

"Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nutriment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled." Bacon's Nat. Hist., ap. Johns.

Guid harley broth and *skink* came next,
Wi' raisins and plundamis mixt.

Shirref's Poems, p. 210

Su.-G. *skinka*, Belg. Germ. *schinok*, A.-S. *sceanc*, a gammon. A.-S. *scenc*, however, signifies drink, potus.

SKINK-BROTH, *s.* The same with *Skink*, soup made of shins of beef, S.B.

SKINK-HOUGH, *s.* The leg-joint or shin of beef used in making the soup called *skink*, S.

SKINK-PLAIT, *s.* A plate for holding soup.

"The air sall haue—an butter plait, ane *skink-plait*, ane beif plait, ane luggit disch," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

SKINK, SKYNK, *s.* 1. Drink, in a general sense, S.

"The wine!—there was hardly half a mutchkin, and pair, thin, fasionless *skink* it was." St. Ronan, iii. 155. A.-S. *scenc*, potus; calix, poculum; Teut. *schenck-wijn*, vinum donativum.

[2. A draught, drink; also, a drinking bout, a *booze*, Clydes.]

To SKINK, SKYNK, *v. a. and n.* 1. To pour out liquor of any kind for drinking.

And for thir tithingis in flakoun and in skull
Thay *skynk* the wyne, and wauchtis cowpys full.
Doug. Virgil, 210, 6.

The *v.* is still used in this sense, Ianarks., often as *synon.* with E. *to Decant*.

This seems the primary sense; Su.-G. *skaenk-a*, Franc. *skenk-en*, Dan. *skenk-er*, Germ. *schenk-en*, potum infundere. Hence Franc. *skinko*, Alem. *scenke*, Germ. *schenk*, pincerna, a butler; *synon.* with A.-S. *byrle*; Germ. *erz-schenk*, the chief butler who presented the cup to the Emperor at the feast on occasion of his coronation; *erb-schenk*, a hereditary butler; from A.-S. *scenc*, drink.

2. To make a libation, to pour out in making an offering to the gods. [In modern times to fill glasses and drink healths, S.]

Now *skynk* and offer Jupiter cowpis full,
And in your prayeris and orisonis in fere
Do call apoun Anchises my fader dere.

Doug. Virgil, 209, 33.

Pateris libate Jovi, Virg.

3. To serve drink; a sense still retained in E.

Call on our patroun, common God diuyn is,
And with gude will do *skynk* and birrl the wynis.
Doug. Virgil, 250, 49.

4. [To drink in company, to share one's liquor]. *To skink over*, to drink together, in order to settle or confirm and formally to renounce; as in the case of a vender drinking the health of a buyer, by way of confirming the bargain, and wishing him enjoyment of what he has purchased, S.

"If this had not been, I should have *skinked over* and foregone my part of paradise and salvation, for a breakfast of dead moth-eaten earth." Rutherford's Lett., P. i., ep. 88.

[To SKINK, *v. a. and n.* 1. To scatter, disperse; split, separate; as, "Noo, we man *skink* awa' hame," Clydes.]

2. "To break in pieces by weight or pressure;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

3. "To crush the sides of any thing, as of an egg, together;" *ibid.*

[Sw. *skingra*, to disperse, scatter, break up. The *v. skink*, is still used; as in the common advice given to one making gruel—*skink it weel*, i.e., while stirring it with the spoon, frequently lift a spoonful and pour it back again, in order to break the gruel thoroughly and prevent it sitting to the bottom of the vessel, S.]

[SKINK, *s.* 1. Splitting, the act of splitting; also, cleavage; as, "Ilk stane has a *skink* o' its ain," i.e., its own line of cleavage, Clydes.

2. A small portion or fragment; a chip, shred, tatter; also, a small quantity; as, "Gane a' *skink*," gone to shreds or tatters; a *skink* o' *saut*, a small quantity of salt, Lanarks.

3. A crush or smash; also, the sudden pressure, stroke, or blow by which it is produced; as "He brak it wi' a *skink* o' his heel," Clydes.]

[SKINKLE, SKINKLIN, SKINKLING, *s.* 1. A sprinkling or scattering in small quantities, as of salt, sugar, etc.; also, a sprinkling or spilling, as of water, *ibid.*]

2. A very small portion or quantity, *ibid.*, Gl. Burns.

Fraunces gives O.E. "Scantlyon, or *skanklyone*," rendering it *Equissium*, a word I can find in no other Dictionary.

To SKINKLE, *v. a. and n.* To sprinkle, to scatter, to spill in small quantities, Clydes., Mearns, Edin.; sometimes pron. *skiggle*; synon. *scuttle*.

SKINKLING, *adj.* Applied to meat that is tainted or out of season, and ungrateful to the palate, Mearns.

To SKINKLE, *v. n.* 1. To sparkle, to shine, S. [part. pr. *skinklin*, *skinklan*, *skinkland*.]

The cleadng that fair Annet had on,
It *skinkled* in their een.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 190.

—The gay mantel

Was *skinkland* in the sone.

Janieson's Popular Ball., i. 345.

Squire Pope but busks his *skinklin* patches,
O' heathen tatters.

Burns, iv. 360.

2. To make a showy appearance, S.O.

—There, midst lang yellow ranks
O' gowans on sweet Cartha's banks,
Row't in a *skinklan* plaid,
Souns' loud the Scottish Muse's horn,—

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 505.

Evidently a frequentative from Moes-G. *skein-an*, Su.-G. *skin-a*, A.-S. *scin-an*, fulgere.

SKINKLE, *s.* [Gleam, glancing.] "Lustre, shining;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 693.

SKINKLIN, *s.* The sparkling of a bright irradiation, Ayr.

SKINY, *s.* "Packthread," S. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 127.

He derives it from *σκούρος*. It is pron. q. *skeenye*, E. *skain* of thread is probably allied.

SKIO, *s.* A hut in which fish are dried, Shetl.

"The same domestic—had observed—a deserted *skio*, or fisherman's hut, and suggested that they should occupy it for the night." The Pirate, iii. 41.

V. *SKZO*, which seems the established orthography.

[To SKIONE, *v. a.* To ascertain (by a method well known to fowl-keepers) whether a hen is about to lay an egg, Shetl. Dan. *skionne*, Swed. *skönja*, to ascertain.]

* To SKIP, *v. a.* To make a thin stone skim along the surface of water, Berwicks.; synon. *Skiff* and *Squirr*, q. v.

SKIP, *s.* The person who, in *Curling*, plays the last of his party; and who is also the judge or director as to the mode of playing the game to all on his side, Dumfr., Gall.

"It adds not a little to the honour of the Kirkpatrickians, that one of the rinks, headed on the part of Wamphray by Mr. H. Currie, was never before conquered on any ice since he became *skip*—an honour which he has long and very deservedly held." Caledon. Mercury, Feb. 8, 1823.

Su.-G. *Isl. skip-a*, ordinare, constituere, *skipalag*, jus dicere; Tent. *schepen*, senator, decuria, judex.

SKIP, *term.* Denoting state or condition, as in *foreskip*, *herrieskip*, *hissieskip*, *nouriskip*, &c.

This term corresponds to Su.-G. *skap*, Belg. *schap*, Germ. *schaft*, A.-S. *scipe*, E. *ship*; all from the *v.* denoting action or constitution, Su.-G. *skap-a*, creare, &c.

SKIPPARE, SKIPPER, *s.* 1. A shipmaster; but now generally appropriated to the master of a sloop, barge, or passage-boat, S.

Himself as *skippare* hynt the stero on hand,
Himself as maister gan marynaris command.

Doug. Virgil, 133, 23.

The *skiper* had gar land thee at the Bass.

Everyreen, ii. 71.

"Some of Kirkaldy *skippers*, Crouner Hamilton also, would have been at the trying of their fire works on the King's ships." Baillie's Lett., i. 167. V. SKILLY.

It is still sometimes applied, but rather in a familiar way, to shipmasters of a higher order, S.

Su.-G. *skippare*, anc. *skipare*, A.-S. *scipar*, Belg. *schipper*, Germ. *schiffer*.

2. In the fisheries, it is used in a sense still lower, as denoting one of the men who superintends other four, having the charge of a *coble*, S.

"These [cables] are used only in the herring fishing, each carrying 4 men and a *skipper*, with 8 nets." P. Oldhamstocks, Statist. Acc., vii. 407.

"The *skippers*, or men who have the charge of the boats, and give directions when to draw the nets, have for their wages during the fishing season 6l. with 4 bolls of oatmeal, &c." Ibid., xi. 93.

SKIRDOCH, *adj.* 1. Flirting; an epithet applied to a coxcomb, or a coquette, Fife.

Allied perhaps to Dan. *skierts*, a jest, raillery; *skierts-er*, to jeer, to banter; *skerter*, a jeerer.

2. Easily scared or frightened, *ibid.* *Skeigh*, synon.

SKIRE, **SKYRE**, *adj.* Pure, mere; as, "a *skire* fool;" S.B., Rudd. V. **SCHIRE**.

To SKIRGE, *v. a.* To pour a liquid forcibly backwards and forwards from one vessel to another, in order to mellow it; applied to fermented liquors; Fife.

SKIRGE, *s.* A flash or dash of water; as, "I gat my kutes brunt wi' a *skirge* out o' the kail-pat;" *ibid.*; synon. *Jilp* and *Jilt*.

Fr. *escourrouer* is "the dale of a (ships) pompe, whereby the water is passed out;" Cotgr. Gael. *sciord-am*, however, also *squird-am*, to spirt, to squirt, is probably the origin; whence *sciordlain* and *squirlain*, a squirt. O'Reilly gives these words as having the same meaning in Irish, although overlooked in both forms by O'Brien.

SKIRGIFFIN, *s.* A half-grown female. V. **SKAIRGIFFNOCK**.

SKIRISFURISDAY, **SKYIRTHURISDAYE**, *s.* The Thursday before Good-Friday.

"Item, fourty drying clathis of all sortes—Deliverit xii in the chalmor on *Skiris-furisdag* at the wesching of the pure folkis fete." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 156.

—"Togidder with ane ouklike mercate on Settenlaye, and thrie yeirlike faires, viz. the first thairroff yeirlike vpon *Skyirthurisdag*, the second thairroff at Lambes, the third thairroff at the feast of Martimes in winter." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 642.

"Item be the Quenis grace precept to Mr. John Balfour for the service to be done on *Skyristhurisdag* nixtocum in Falkland, to xix virginis xxxiiij elnis of bolane clath the elne x s. . . xvij li." Pub. Rec.

It occurs repeatedly in the Treasurer's Accounts, in the reigns of James IV. and V.

Su.-G. *skiertoraday*, *id.* Ihre says that it is thus denominated, "either because the church prepares herself for a more solemn celebration of the day of our Lord's passion by greater purity of life; or because it was anciently the custom to wash the feet of the poor who were assembled on this day; or because christians then purified themselves from earthly things, a cineribus purgant, as on this day they sprinkled their heads with ashes." It still retains this name in Sweden. It is from Su.-G. *skier-a*, purgare. In Isl. *skyr-dag* and *skirdaggr*, or Purification-day, from *skyr-a*, *id.*

Furisdag is the vulgar name of Thursday in S. V. **FURSDAY**. This day is in England called *Maundy-Thurs-day*, or, according to the orthography preferred by Phillips, *Mandy-Thurs-day*. He gives a reason for this name, corresponding with one of those assigned by Ihre, as well as with the extract in our old Inventory quoted

above.—"The Thursday before Easter, so call'd as it were *Dies Mandati*, i.e., the day of the Mandate or command, upon account of the charge which our blessed Lord and Saviour gave his disciples, concerning the observation of his supper. On that day the Kings and Queens of England have long practised the custom of washing the feet of poor men, in number equal to the years of their reign, and giving them a dole of money, cloth, shooes and stockings in imitation of Christ, who the night before he ordain'd the blessed sacrament, wash'd his disciples feet, telling them that they must do the like one to another."

A name for this day of the same import with ours, was in former times not unknown in E. Hence Cotgr. explains Fr. *Jeduy absolu* not only Maundy Thursday, but *Sheere-Thurslay*; from F. *sheere*, A.-S. *scir*, clean, pure.

In O.E. it is also written *Shere-Thursday*, and *Shier Thurslay*. In an old homily, a singular reason is given for the name. *Shere-Thursday* is said to be so called "for that in old Fathers days the people would that day *shere* theyr heedes and clipp theyr berdes, and pool [poll] theyr heedes, and so make them honest ayenst Easter day." V. Brand's Pop. Antiq., i. 124.

In the Records of the society of Masons, Newcastle, 1630, mention is made of "*Skin-Thurs-day*, being our Lady-Day in Lent." Brand's Hist. Newc., ii. 343, apparently for *Skirs-Thurslay*.

Ihre adds, that "the whole of this week is by the Germans called *charwoche*; to which, if *s* be prefixed, it will appear nearly allied to the Su.-G. term." This there is considerable reason to doubt; especially as in our old language we have *Care-Sunday*, denoting the Sunday before Easter, as well as *Skyris-furisdag* in the same week. For the conjectures as to the origin of the term *Care*, V. **CARE SUNDAY**. See also **SKEIR**.

To SKIRL, **SKIRLE**, *v. n.* 1. To shriek, to cry with a shrill voice, S.

And fouk wad threap, that she did green
For what wad gar her *skirle*
And skreigh some day.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 262.

V. **SKREED**, *v.*

Skirles is evidently used per metath. for *skirls*.

—Gawayn bi the coler kepiss the knight;
Then his leman on loft *skirles* and *skrik*.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gail., ii. 22

Skrik, i.e., shrieked.

"They fired the pleasant park of Feteresso, some trees burnt, others being green could not burn, but the hart, the hind, the deer and the roe, *skirled* at the sight of fire, but they were all tane and slain." Spalding, ii. 285.

[2. To sing with a loud or discordant voice.]

Mak' haste an' turn king David owre,

An' lilt wi' holy clangor:

O' double verse come gie us four,

An' *skirl* up the Bangor.

Burns, The Ordination, s. 3.]

Sibb. derives it from *skri-a*, vociferari. But although this be the remote source, it is immediately allied to Su.-G. *skrael-a*, *id.* Dan. *skræld-e*, Isl. *skiall-a*, sonum strennum edere. Hence *skiol*, vociferatio, Su.-G. *skoert*, Dan. *skraal*, *skrald*, *id.* This seems to be the origin of E. *shrill*.

This conjecture is confirmed by the ancient mode of writing and pronouncing the E. word. "*Shyrle*, as one's voyse is, [Fr.] trenchant;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 95, a.

SKIRL, *s.* 1. A shriek, a shrill cry, S.

With *skirllis* and with *skrekis* sche thus beris,

Filling the hous with murning and salt teris,

V. the v.

Doug. Virgil, 61, 36.

"Ye have gi'en baith the sound thump, and the loud *skirl*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 82.

2. A blast of wind accompanied by rain or snow; as, "a *skirl* o' snaw," Aberd.

Isl. *skialtr*, sonorus; *skiall-a*, sonitum attractu edere.

3. A stroke which makes the object struck to quiver, S. a *dunt*, which occurs a few lines before.

At length, however, o'er his mind

Love took a dunsy swirl,

An' the fu' pow'r o' Elspeth's charms

Gied his poor saul a *skirl*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 63.

SKIRL-CRAKE, *s.* The Sand-piper, a bird, Shetl.

"Tringa Interpres, (Lin. Sya.) *Skirl-crake*, Turnstone, Sea Dotterel, or Hebridial Sandpiper." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 240.

SKIRL-NAKED, *adj.* Stark naked, Roxb.; synon. *Mother-naked*, S.

It has been conjectured that this term might originate from the circumstance of a child generally *skirling* or crying as soon as born.

SKIRL-IN-THE-PAN. 1. The noise made by a frying pan, when the butter is put in which prepares it for receiving the meat, S.

2. Transferred to the dish that is prepared in this manner, S.

It is commonly said to a stranger, who has arrived at a late hour, or where there is no regular dinner, and who may be supposed anxious to get what can be soonest made ready; "Ye've get a *skirl* i' the pan."

"Muckle gude may it do ye, my bonny man. I trow ye didna get sic a *skirl-in-the-pan* at Niel Blane's. His wife was a canny body, and could dress things very weel for ane in her line o' business, but no like a gentleman's housekeeper, to be sure." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 107.

3. A sort of drink, called also *Merry-meat*, made of oatmeal, whisky, and ale, mixed and heated in a *pan*, and given to the gossips at inlyings, Mearns.

This is generally traced to *skirl*, as denoting a shriek, in reference to the noise made in frying hastily. But it may be connected with [Sw. *skrälla*, Dan. *skralde*, signifying to crack, crackle.]

[SKIRLIE-WEEACK, *s.* A shrill cry; also a little person with a shrill voice, Banffs.]

[To SKIRLIE-WEEACK, *v. n.* To cry with a shrill voice; part. pa. *skirlie-weeackin*, used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.* *ibid.*]

[SKIRP, *s.* 1. A small drop, a splash, a clot; as of mud or paint, Banffs.

2. A slight shower of rain, *ibid*; synon. *skiff*.]

To SKIRP, *v. a.* and *n.* [To spot, spatter, splash; also, to rain very slightly, *ibid.*] Aberd. Su.-G. *skrefu-a*, divaricare; or *skrap-a*, to scrape.

To SKIRP, *v. a.* To mock. V. SCORP.

SKIRPIN, *s.* The *gore*, or strip of thin cloth, in the hinder part of breeches, Ayrs.; said to be more properly *kirpin*.

According to the correction, it must be the same with *carpin*. V. CURPON.

To SKIRR, *v. a.* To scour, [to move about quickly, Ayrs.]

"Two dragoons, who had been *skirring* the country, like blood-hounds, in pursuit of Mr. Cargill, came in and sat themselves down by the fire." R. Gilhaize, iii. 154.

To SKIRRIVAIG, *v. n.* To run about in an unsettled way, Ayrs. V. SCURYVAGE.

[To SKIRT, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To run away, to run quickly; often followed by the *adv.* *aff*, or *awa*, Clydes., Banffs.

2. To elude, to get beyond the reach of a pursuer, Clydes.]

[*SKIRT, *s.* A riding petticoat, Fife.]

SKIST, *s.* Chest, box; for *kist*, Gl. Sibb.

SKIST, *s.* [Prob. an errat. for *Skift*, skill, ability.]

Bot scoup, or *skist*, his craft is all to scayth.

King Hart, ii. 54.

V. SCUP.

To SKIT, *v. n.* 1. To flounce, to caper, like a *skittish* horse, S.

Yet soon's she hears me mention Muirland Willie,
She *skits* and flings like ony towmont filly.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 12.

To shaw we're gentle, when we wauk on fit,

In passin' poor fouk, how we'll faught and *skit*.

Ibid. p. 20.

- [2. To joke, jeer, taunt, or play tricks of a mean or mischievous kind, S.]

Perhaps the true origin of this, as well as of the noun, is Isl. *skiogt-a*, circumcursare. In this language a horse itself is denominated *skiott*; but apparently on account of the fleetness of its motion, from *skiot-r*, celer, citus.

SKIT, *s.* [1. Applied to a young capering or restive horse, S.]

- [2. A contemptuous name for a female of a light, frivolous, or immoral character;] as, *dancing skit*, a female dancer on the stage.

"For incontinent upon sight of him come to hir remembrance that heinous offence that without greit propitiatiounis culd not be purgeit, forsuith that the Quene had not dancit at the wedding feist of Sebastian the Minstrell and vyle jester, that scho sat be her husband quha had not yet fully recouert his deith, that at the banquet of hir domestical parasite scho had not played the *dancing skit*." Buchanan's Detect. Sign., D. 7, a. Histrionicam non egerit, Lat.

Skit is still used for a vain, empty creature; sometimes, *proud skit*, S.

3. A piece of silly ostentation, an action that displays much emptiness of mind, S.

The term may allude to the motion of a *skittish* horse, which frequently starts aside. Isl. *ski*, convitium, may also be allied to Su.-G. *sky*, vitare, anferere, whence E. *sky*. *Ski* is conjoined with *skripi*, our *skrip*, mock, taunt, *ski ok skripi*; Hervararsag., p. 176.

4. An oblique taunt, a sarcasm, S. *Squib* is not quite synon., as it does not imply that the reflection is indirect.

Su.-G. *skiut-a*, to throw.

5. A kind of humbug, nearly allied to the modern cant term *Quizz*, S.

"But if he really shot young Hazlewood. But I canna think it, Mr. Glossin: this will be some o' your *skits* now—I canna think it o' sae douce a lad; na, na, this is just some o' your auld *skits*." Guy Mannering, ii. 175, 176.

6. A kind of satire, something tending to expose one to ridicule, S.

"I was recommended to you as a good hand for writing me a *skit*."—"O a satire, a lampoon—is that what you mean?"—"Aye, just a bit *skit*, ye ken." Caled. Merc., 11 Nov. 1822.

This term is used in E., although overlooked in Dictionaries. "A *skit*," Mr. Tooke says, "the past participle of *scit-an*, means (subaud. something) cast or thrown. The word is now used for jeer or jibe, or covered imputation thrown or cast upon any one." Divers. Purley, ii. 144.

- To SKITE, SKYTE, v. a. 1. To eject any liquid forcibly; properly, liquidum excrementum jaculare, S.

Isl. *skrett-a*, id. Sw. *skijt-a*, exonerare ventrem. Hence the designation for a diarrhoea.

2. To squirt, to throw the spittle forcibly through the teeth, S.

Su.-G. *squaett-a*, liquida effundere.

- To SKITE, SKYT, v. n. 1. To glide swiftly, to skate, to shoot, S.

Here coachmen, grooms, or pavement trotter
Glitter'd a while, then turn'd to snorter;
Like a shot starn, that thro' the air
Skyls east or west with unco glare,
But found neist day on hillock side,
Na better seems nor paddock ride.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 334.

2. To "fly out hastily;" Gl. Shirr. [To fall or be driven forcibly in a slanting direction, as rain by wind, Clydes.]

"*Skyte*, to fly against any thing, to strike;" Gl. Picken's Poems, 1788.

3. To rebound in a slanting direction, in consequence of a smart stroke; applied to small objects, as hail, pebbles, &c., Lanarks.

Su.-G. *skiut-a*, id. Neutraliter usurpatum notat, id., quod cum impetu prorumpit; Ihre.

- [4. To slip or slide suddenly as in walking; as, "My feet *skitit* on the plainstane," Clydes.]

SKITE, SKYTE, s. 1. [A dash, a sudden fall]; as, a *skite o' rain*, a flying shower; S. B. Renfr.; the same with SKIFT, q. v.

2. The dung of a fowl, S. B. V. the v.

Perhaps immediately allied to Isl. *skiot-a*, pret. *skyt*, jaculari; cito vehere; q. what is sent forth, or passes quickly.

3. The act of squirting, or throwing saliva forcibly through the teeth, S.

4. A squirt or syringe, Aberd., Mearns; as, a *humlock-skite*, a squirt made from the hollow stalk of hemlock, ibid.

- [5. A skate; pl. *skites*, skates; also, the act of skating, a turn or time of skating, Clydes.]

6. A smart and sudden blow, so as to make what strikes rebound in a slanting direction from that which is struck, Lanarks., Ayr., Aberd.

7. The act of slipping or sliding in walking, Loth.

8. A trick; as, "He's played me an ill *skite*," Buchan.

He play'd my dochter Meg a *skyte*,
Which weel has coft the gibbet.
Tarras's Poems, p. 60.

—Something hin' her wi' a *skyte*,
Gat up, an' gied a fuff.

Ibid., p. 67.

This in Gl. is expl. "mischance." But as the term more properly signifies a trick, this sense agrees much better with this passage.

SKITER, SKYTER, s. 1. A squirt, a syringe, Aberd.; [*skooter*, Clydes.]

- [2. A skater, Clydes.]

- [3. The Cow-Parsley or Hemlock from which squirts are made, Aberd.]

4. A low term for a sea-bather, Banffs.]

SKITIE, SKYTIE, s. A slight transient shower; a dimin. from *Skyte*, Aberd.

SKITTER, s. 1. Liquidum excrementum, S.

It occurs in a Proverb very coarse indeed, but thus meant to express the greater abhorrence of falsehood. "I wish the lyar's mouth kiss a stone kneed [r. knee] deep of *skitter*." Kelly, p. 399.

2. Applied metaph. to any thing impure or incongruous, which, when mixed with what is valuable, renders the whole mass useless, S.

It occurs in this sense in another coarse, but very expressive S. Prov. "A spoonful of *skitter* will spoil a potful of skink;" "An ill mixture will spoil a good composition." Kelly, p. 16.

3. With the article *the* prefixed, it denotes the diarrhoea, S.

The O. E. name bears a close resemblance. "*Skytte* or flyx. Fluxus. Lienteria. Dissenteria. Dyaria."

Prompt. Parv. The latter term, *Flyr*, is expl. by Lat. "Flixus, Diaseuterics." Ibid.

Isl. *skitr* is given, as a different word from *skit*, both signifying sordes ventris; as if it were pronounced like *S. skitter*, Haldorson.

To SKITTER, v. n. Liquidum excrementum ejicere, S.

"A skittering cow in the loan would have as many marrows;" "Spoken when ill people pretend that others are as bad as themselves." Kelly, p. 20.

The word in this form is obviously a frequentative, or diminutive, from Isl. Su.-G. *skyt-a*, cacare. Perhaps the term is radically from *skint-a*, jaculare, as denoting forcible ejection.

SKITTERFUL, adj. Under the influence of a diarrhœa.

"If you was as skitterful as you are scornful, you would file the whole house," S. Prov. "A bitter return to those who are too liberal of their taunts." Kelly, p. 176.

[SKIUMPACK, s.] A large unshapely piece of turf, Shetl.]

To SKIVE, v. u. To cut longitudinally into equal slices; applied to the modern plan of slitting leather, S.

SKIVERS, SKEEVERS, s. pl. A kind of leather much used for binding and lining, S.

This is only one half of the thickness of the skin, which is sliced into two; the other half being reserved for making gloves.

Su.-G. *skifra*, a slice, pl. *skifrar*; *skuera i skifrar*, to cut into slices.

SKIVET, s. A sharp blow, Ettr. For.

A.-S. *scife*, *scyfe*, praecipitatio; impulsus; trusio, detrusio; *scyt-an*, peller. [Sw. *kif*, strike, *kifras*, to contest, quarrel.] Isl. *skef-ia*, signifies to quarrel, to contend; velitari.

SKIVET, s. An instrument for mending the fire in a smith's forge, Roxb. Expl. a fire-shovel used in forges, Ettr. For.

[Sw. *skuffel*, an iron shovel, *skufra*, to push or shove.]

SKIVIE, adj. Hairbrained. V. SKAIVIE.

[SKLAFF, SKLAFFER, s., v., and adv.] V. under SCLAFF and SCLAFFER.]

[SKLAFFS, SKLAFFERS, s. pl.] Thin light shoes; also, old and much worn slippers, Clydes., Banffs.; synon. *bauchles*.]

[SKLAFFER, SKLAFFIR, SKLAFFIRT, s., v., and adv.] A group of words with same meanings as *sklaff*, but more intensive, ibid. V. SCLAFFER.

[SKLAFFIN, s.] The act of walking in a slovenly manner with loose-fitting shoes or slippers, ibid.]

[SKLAFFIRT, s.] A rock lying horizontally in thin beds, Banffs. V. SCLAFFER.]

SKLAFFORD HOLES. The apertures in the walls of a barn, for the admission of air, Ang.

SKLAIF, s. A slave.

Ane evill wyfe is the werst aucht,
That ony man can haif;
For he may never sit in saucht,
Unless he be hir *sklaif*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 179.

V. SCLAVE.

To SKLAIK, v. a. To bedaub, to besmear, Aberd.

SKLAIK, s. A quantity of any smeary substance, ibid.

SKLAIKIE, adj. Smeary, ibid.

Sklaik might, at first view, seem merely to be a provincial variety of *Slaik*; but it may be derived from *Claik*, v., also signifying to bedaub; with this difference, that *Sklaik* bears a more forcible meaning. *Claik*, we may reasonably trace to Germ. *kleck*, macula, *kleck-en*, maculare, probro afficere. As the Germ. v. bears not only a literal but a moral signification, it is most probable that we ought to view Isl. *klæk-r*, Su.-G. *klock*, opprobrium, crimen, infamia, as a cognate term. Perhaps the radical word is Su.-G. *lack*, vitium, defectus, also vituperium; whence *belack-a*, calumniari.

SKLAIT, s. Slate, S. V. SCLAIT.

[To SKLAMMER, v. n.] 1. To scramble; also, to clamber, Clydes.

2. To wander about in idleness, Banffs.
Evidently a corr. of E. *clamber*.]

SKLANDYR, s. Slander. V. SCLANDYR.

[SKLAP, s.] A blow; properly, a blow with the open hand, or with anything flat, West of S., Banffs.]

[To SKLAP, v. a.] To strike with severity, to dash; properly, to beat with the open hand, ibid. Synon., *skelp*; dimin., *sklaff*: in some of its uses it is like E. *clap*.

Sw. *klappa*, Dan. *klappe*, to beat, to drub.]

[SKLAPDUNT, s.] A severe blow, Banffs.]

[SKLASH, s.] 1. A violent dash, a loud crashing noise, Clydes., Banffs.

2. A quantity of any liquid or semi-liquid substance dashed with violence, ibid.

3. The act of walking violently through mud or water; also, the sound made by so doing, ibid.]

[To SKLASH, v. a. and n.] 1. To dash or throw mud or water; also, to bespatter, as in walking rapidly through mud or water, ibid.

2. To walk rapidly on a wet or muddy road; implying both the action and the noise, ibid.]

[SKLATCH, *s.* 1. V. meanings under SCLATCH.

2. A mass or clot of mud or filth, Clydes., Banffs.

3. A fall or dash of mud or filth; also, the sound made by it, *ibid.*

4. A large spot or mark on the skin, *ibid.*]

[To SKLATCH, *v. a. and n.* To dash violently; to fall heavily, Banffs. For other meanings, V. under SCLATCH.]

[SKLATCH, *adv.* Heavily, violently; with heavy, lumbering step, *ibid.*

Sclatch is properly a dimin. of *Sclash*, but in use they are often confounded.]

[SKLATE, *s. and adj.* Slate. V. SCLAITHE.]

SKLATER, *s.* A slater, S.

"And also in—behalf of the hail cowperis, glassin-wrichtis, boweris, *sklatteris*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 540.

"I paid Deacon Paul—thirteen shillings, a groat, and a bawbee, for the count o' his *sklater* that pointed the skews of the house at Martinmas." The Entail, ii. 119.

To SKLAVE, *v. a. and n.* To calumniate, to utter slander, Aberd.

Su.-G. *klaff-a*, calumniare, obrectare, (the servile letter *s* being prefixed.) Hence *klaffare*, calumniator. Ihre remarks that it primarily denotes the troublesome noise and barking of dogs; Germ. *klaff-en*, latrare.

SKLEET, *adj.* Smooth, sleek, Aberd.

Su.-G. *slæet*, laevis, politus, with *k* inserted; Germ. *schlecht*, id.; A.-S. *slæet-an*, laevigare.

[To SKLEET, *v. a. and n.* To slide or slip smoothly or rapidly, Clydes.]

[To SKLEET-SKLITE, *v. n.* To slide or tumble out in a mass, as in emptying a bucket, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

SKLEFF, *adj.* 1. Shallow.

"Like a skimming dish, or *skel*," Gl. Sibb. But the resemblance is far-fetched. It seems radically the same with E. *shelley*.

2. Thin and flat; as, "a *skleff* cheese," one that is not thick; "a *skleff* piece of wood," &c., Berwicks. Used to denote vessels which have little depth, Ettr. For.

3. Applied to one who is not round in the shape of the body, Roxb.

4. Plain-soled, Renfr. *Skleff-pittit*, id., Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *steuor*, tenuis, exilis; if not to Germ. *schlecht*, planus.

The term, as expl. shallow, has evidently the same general signification. Sibbald defines it, "ebb, shallow, like a skimming dish, or *skel*;" apparently viewing it as allied to the latter word. But the definition shews that *skleff* denotes in general something that is flat, as not possessing depth in proportion to its breadth.

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SKLEFFERIE, SKLIFFERIE, *adj.* Separated into *laminae*, Upp. Clydes.

This has the same signification, and the same general origin, with *Skeleg*. V. SKELVE, *v.* But it is more immediately allied to Teut. *schelffer*, *schelver*, segmen; assula; and *schelffer-en*, assulatum frangere; Germ. *schelffer-n*, to flake; Belg. *schilferen*, to scale off, *schilfer*, a scale, *schilferig*, scaly.

SKLENDRY, SKLENDERYE, *adj.* 1. Thin, slender, lank; as, "a *sklenderie* lad;" Ettr. For.

"Ye're ravin, Maron—ye're gaun daft—a bit *sklendry* lassie o' aughteen kill sae mony armed Highlanders?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 15.

2. Faint, slight, *ibid.*; like E. *slender*, *ibid.*

"I—begoude to keep *sklenderye* houpees of winning out of myne ravelled fank unsperkyt with schame or disgrace." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 41.

SKLENIE, *adj.* Thin, slender; applied to the form or shape; Fife.

This may have been originally the same with Isl. *sláni*, longurio imbecillis, expl. in Dan. *en lang rackel*, "a lang rickle," S. *Shunni*, piger homuncio; Halderson.

To SKLENT, SKLINT, SKLENT *doun*, *v. a.*

To tear, rend, split, splinter, Aberd.

In Sw. West. Goth. *slant*, signifies a rag, veteramentum, which Ihre derives from *slit-a*, rumpere. The term may, however, have had its origin from a thing being torn *aslant*. V. SCLINT, *v.*

To SKLENT, SKLINT, *v. n.* V. SCLINT.

It may be added, that to *sklent* sometimes signifies, to deviate from the truth, to fib, S.

[SKLETASKRAE, *s.* The Dunlin (*Tringa alpina*). These birds frequent rocky shores, generally in large flocks, Shetl.]

[SKLEUSH, *s., v., and adj.* A group of words like *Sklush*, with same meanings, but implying a softer substance and sound, Banffs. V. SKLUSH.

Sklensh, as a *s.*, means also a mis-shapen shoe; and is sometimes applied to an untidy, slatternly female.]

[SKLEUSHAN, SKLEUSHIN. 1. As a *s.*, the act of walking with a dirty, trailing step; also, the sound made by so doing, Banffs.

2. As an *adj.*, having the habit of walking as above; slatternly, *ibid.*]

[SKLEUT, *s.* 1. Same as SKLUTE, q. v. Banffs.

2. A semi-liquid mass; the fall of such a mass; also, the sound made by it, *ibid.*

3. A sudden fall, *ibid.*]

[SKLEUT, *v. and adv.* V. SKLUTE.]

[SKLEUTCH. 1. As a *v.*, to work or walk in a slovenly untidy manner, Banffs.

2. As a *s.*, an untidy, slatternly female, *ibid.*]

[SKLEUTER, *s.*, *v.*, and *adv.* V. SKLUTER.]

[SKLEUTERAN, SKLEUTERIE, SKLEUTERIN. V. under SKLUTE.]

To SKLEY, *v. n.* To slide, Selkirks. V. SKLOY.

To SKLICE, SKLINE, *v. a.* 1. To slice, S.

An' kebbocks auld, in monie a whang,

By jock-ta-legs are *skliced*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, l. 26.

2. Metaph., used to denote the abbreviation of time.

"By years, dayes, and houres, our life is continually *skliced* away." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 1016.

SKLICE, *s.* A slice, S.

SKLIDDER, *s.* A place on the side of a hill where a number of small stones are collected; expl. as *synon.* with *Scaur*, Ettr. For. V. SCLITHERS.

Scaur, however, does not necessarily convey the idea of the existence of loose stones.

[SKIFF, *s.*, *v.*, and *adv.* V. SKLUFE.]

[SKLINNER. V. under SKLINT.]

To SKLINT, *v. a.* To dart askance. V. SCLINT.

To SKLINTER, SKLINNER, *v. n.* To splinter, to break off in *laminae*, Ayrs.; [*sklinner*, Banffs.]

"Wha made me familiar wi' her,—was na it my Lord himsel, at last Marymas, when he sent for me to mak a hoop to mend her leg that *sklintered* aff as they were dressing her for the show?" R. Gilhaize, i. 156.

SKLINTER, SKLINNER, *s.* A splinter, *ibid.*

—"Nature had, of her own accord, worked out the root of the evil in the shape of a *sklinter* of bone." R. Gilhaize, ii. 87.

[SKLINNER, *adv.* In splinters, with speed, *ibid.*]

[SKLONE, *s.* 1. A mass of any soft, plastic substance, Banffs.

2. A soft, easy person, *ibid.*]

[To SKLONE, *v. a.* To squeeze flat; implying a soft substance.]

[SKLOUFF, *s.*, *v.*, and *adv.* V. SKLUFE.]

SKLOUT, SKLOUTER, *s.* Cow dung in a thin state, Fife.

Gael. *acloid*, filth.

SKLOY, *s.* and *v.* Same with SKLY, *q. v.*

Sibb. writes it *skly*, and views it as from the same origin with *slut*, slippery. But it more nearly resembles Fr. *escoul-er*, to slide.

"*Scloy*, to slide; *scloying*, sliding; the same with *scyling*;" Gall. Enc. "*Scloy* or *scy*, a slide;" *ibid.*

To SKLUFE, SKLOOF, SKLIFF, *v. a.* and *n.*

1. To trail the shoes along the ground in walking, Ettr. For., Clydes. Banffs.; *synon.* *Sklute*.

[2. To walk with a dull, heavy, careless step, *ibid.*

3. To strike with a flat surface sideways in passing, to rub against, Clydes.]

Isl. *slíofya*, hebetare. V. SCLAFF, *v.*

[SKLUFE, SKLOOF, SKLIFF, *s.* 1. The act of trailing the shoes along the ground in walking, Clydes., Banffs.

2. The act of walking as in *s.* 2 of *v.*, *ibid.*

3. A stroke or rub with a flat surface sideways or in passing, *ibid.*

4. The noise made by trailing, walking, striking, or rubbing as in *s.* 1, 2, 3, *ibid.*

5. An old broken shoe or slipper; generally used in pl. *sklufes*, *ibid.*

6. An untidy, slatternly person, *ibid.*]

[SKLUFE, SKLOOF, SKLIFF, *adv.* With a trailing, shuffling motion, *ibid.*

Skli or *Sklufe*, *Sklaff*, and *Sklouff*, with their several groups of derivations have the same meanings, but imply different degrees of action and sound. *Skli* implies a light, gentle act and sound; *Sklaff*, a firmer, louder, and more decided; while *Sklouff* implies a dull, heavy, lazy act and sound.

Skli, *Sklaff*, and *Sklouff*, are frequentatives of *Skli*, *Sklaff*, and *Sklouff*: all these forms are used *adv.*, and their *part. pr.* as nouns.]

[SKLUSH, *s.*, *v.*, and *adv.* Same with SKLEUSH, but implying sharper sound and greater force, Clydes., Banffs.]

SKLUTE, SKLEUT, *s.* 1. Used in pl. to denote large clumsy feet, S. B. V. SKLENT.

Probably from *klute*, S. the hoof of cattle.

2. A lout, an awkward clumsy fellow, S. B.

Gael. *acloid*, a silly fellow.

To SKLUTE, SKLENT, *v. a.* and *n.* [To trail the shoes in walking, Ettr. For., Banffs.]

2. To set down the feet clumsily, S.

[3. To fall down flat, Clydes., Banffs.

4. To pour out a soft or semi-liquid mass; as, to empty a bucket, Banffs.]

To SKLY, SKLOY, SKLYDE, SKLYRE, *v. n.* To slide, S. A.

"*Skly*, to slide, (as upon the ice);" Gl. Sibb.

SKLY, SKLOY, SKLYDE, SKLYRE, *s.* The place on which one slides, a place used for sliding, Dumfr.; the act of sliding itself being denominated *Sklyre*, *q. v.*

To SKLYDE, *v. n.* V. SKLY.

[SKLYPACH, *s., v., and adv.* Same with *Sklype*, but implying greater force, Banffs.]

[SKLYPE, *s.* 1. A large, thin piece of anything, Banffs.

2. A large spot, mark, or clot, *ibid.*

3. In pl., large, clumsy hands, feet, shoes, &c., *ibid.*

4. A severe blow with the hand, or with anything having a flat surface; also, a heavy fall, *ibid.*

5. The noise made by such a blow or fall, *ibid.*

6. A person of a dirty, slatternly disposition, *ibid.*]

[To SKLYPE, *v. a. and n.* 1. To tear, rend, or strip off, in thin shreds or flakes; *synon. fype*, Banffs.

2. To dash, fall, or walk with heavy or violent action, *ibid.*]

[SKLYPE, *adv.* With force, *ibid.*]

[SKLYPIN, *adj.* With a heavy step in walking, *ibid.*]

To SKLYRE, *v. n.* To slide, Dumfr. Loth.

Shurl, to slide, as upon ice, A. Bor. (Grose), has most probably a common origin. V. SKLY.

[SKLYTE, *s., v., and adv.* Same with SKLENTE, SKLENT, but implying a sharper sound and greater force, Clydes., Banffs.]

[SKLYTER, SKLYTACH, *s., v., and adv.* Intensive and frequentative forms of SKLYTE, *ibid.* *Skütter* is another form used in the West of S.]

SKLYTES, *s. pl.* Old worn-out shoes, S.

His hose hing down, an twa auhl *sklytes* o' sheen
Are on his feet, an's breeks unbutton'd hing.

Tarras's Poems, p. 3.

V. SCLOTS.

[SKOAGIES, *s.* A fishing-line with two hooks and tomes, Shetl.]

SKODGE, SKODGIE, SKUDGY, *s.* A boy or girl, who is employed as a drudge, or to do the meanest work of the kitchen, such as to clean shoes, &c.

"Though I wadna count *any* thing done to you or the bairns a trouble, I wadna like to be *scogie* to Miss Clarinda." Glenfergus, iii. 249.

Perhaps corr. from Su.-G. *skostcen*, the person who in ancient times put on the shoes of a prince; q. a *shor-servant*. Hence,

To SKODGE, SKODGIE, SKUDGY, *v. n.* To act as drudge, S.

To SKOIT, *v. n.* To peep, to reconnoitre, Shetl.

Dan. *skotte*, to ogle; *skotten*, an ogling. Su.-G. *skaut-a*, *skod-a*, videre. V. SKID, *v.*, of which this is merely a variety.

[SKOITER, *s.* 1. One who peeps, spies, watches, *ibid.*

2. A piece of wood set up in the bows of a boat as a dummy watch: an old custom of Shetl. fishermen.]

SKOLDIRT, SKOWDERT, *part. pa.* Scorched. V. SCOWDER.

To SKOLE, SKOLT, *v. n.* To drink hard, S. B.

"From *skull* [for a bowl] may have come the Scot. Bor. to *skole*, or *skolt*, pocula exinanire; and the E. to *drink heller skeller*, cuppa potare magistra, Horat." Rudd. V. SKUL.

SKOMER, *s.* V. SCOMER.

SKOMIT, *adj.* Pale and sickly-coloured, Shetl.

This seems originally the same word with *Sholmit*, q. v.

SKON, SCONE, SCOAN, *s.* 1. A thin cake of wheat or barley-meal, S. "Bread baked over the fire, thinner and broader than a bannock," Shirr. Gl.

The flour *skonnys* war set in by and by,
With vthir messia sic as was reddy.

Doug., 208, 41.

Adorea liba, Virg.

2. Any thing that is round and flat, or resembling a cake, S.

"Take twenty ounces of good salt butter, and wash out the salt; then drive it in a broad *scoon*, and lay it in cold water to stiffen; then take two pound of fine flour, and with cold water make it into a stiff dough; knead it well,—and drive it in thin *scoons*, some inches broader than the butter *scoon*." Receipts in Cookery, p. 4.

The application of the term to butter, as well as to dough, shews with what latitude it is used.

[3. A blow with the open hand, or with anything having a flat surface, Banffs.]

4. Metaph., as denoting any thing of a particular kind, considered as a specimen, S.

"A *scone* of the baking is enough;" S. Prov. Rudd. It is thus expl. by Kelly; "It is unreasonable to expect two gratuities out of one thing." P. 273.

Sibb. derives it from Sw. *skon-a*, parcere. It would be more natural to deduce it from Isl. *skonar*, abundance; whence the phrase, *All skonar ur*, exuberans annona. But our sense of the word may be only secondary. It is perhaps from Isl. *skunn*, what we call the *brat* of milk, after it has cooled: *Cortex lactis calidi effringentis*. It is also used metaph., *myke skunn*, a cake of hardened dung, from *myke*, muck, and *skunn*; *fimi portio indurata*, G. Andr. p. 210. The word *skone* is used in this very sense, S. for a hardened cake of cows' dung. The same writer renders *skiaene*, omentum ventriculo subindutum.

[To SKON, *v. a.* To strike or beat with the open hand, &c., Banffs.; part. pr. *sconnin*, used also as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

To SKONCE, *v. a.* 1. To cover, to guard.

To—*skonce* my scalp, and shanks frae rain,
I burs me to a beil.
Vision, Evergreen, l. 213.

[2. To take up a place or position, S.]

Evidently allied to E. *sconce*, a fort, a bulwark.
Su.-G. *skans-a*, Teut. *schant-en*, to fortify, munire.

SKONCE, *s.* A thin partition, any wall meant to defend from the wind; a shed for hewing stones, &c.; it is also used instead of *Hallan*. Applied to a partition, it often signifies one that is wattled.

Teut. *schantae*, sepimentum militare ex viminibus, virgultis, fascibus, ramis arborum, &c., Kilian.

[SKOOB, *s.* The portion of a fishing-line drawn into the boat to keep the hooks clear of the bottom, Shetl.; Goth. *skopa*, discurrere.]

SKOODRA, *s.* The ling, a fish, Shetl.

SKOOI, *s.* A species of Gull, Shetl.

"*Larus Cataractes*, (Lin. syst.) *Skooi*, *Bonzie*, *Skua* Gull." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, ii. 283. V. SHOOL.

To SKOOK, SKUIK, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To conceal; [also, to hide one's self, S. V. COOK.]

The bodom o' the glass, alas!
Is unca blae an' drumlie;
See may ye *skook* yir brow an' skool,
An' flypin, hing yir head ay, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 71.

[2. To look from under the eyebrows, as if ashamed or angry; to scowl, Banffs.]

[SKOOK, SKUIK, *s.* 1. A shade, shelter, protection, Banffs.

2. A frown, a scowl; also, a sour, gloomy aspect, *ibid.*]

[SKOOK, *adv.* 1. In a hidden manner, *ibid.*

2. With gloomy, scowling look, *ibid.*]

SKOOKIN, SKOOKIN-LIKE, SKOOKIN-LEUKIN, *adj.* [Sour, sulky, ill-looking.] "A *skookin-like* loon," an ill-looking fellow, one who has a bad appearance, *ibid.*

Perhaps originally the same with E. *sculk*, or Su.-G. *skolk-a*, latebras quaerere.

[To SKOOM, *v. a.* To skim, Shetl.; part. pa. *skoomed*.

[SKOOPACKS, *s. pl.* Sheep, Shetl.]

[SKOOR, *s.* and *v.* Shower, Banffs. V. SKOUR.]

SKOORIE, *s.* The Coal-fish, full grown, Shetl.

To SKOOT, SCOUT, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To squirt any liquid, or throw it forth forcibly from a tube, S. [V. SKITE.]

2. To throw off excrement in a liquid state, S.

SKOOT, SKOOTER, *s.* A squirt, a syringe; especially applied to the tube used by mischievous boys for squirting water, S.

Su.-G. *skut-a*, impellere; also jaculari. Dan. *skyt-e*, to shoot, part. pa. *skult*; Teut. *schutt-en*, propellere.

SKORD, SKORE, *s.* 1. A line drawn, as marking the goal, or end of a race.

—Had he anis won mare rounne, tho in hy,
He suld ful some half skippit furth before,
And left in dout, quha come first to the *skore*.

Doug. Virgil, 138, 31.

The term is used in the same sense S. at a variety of games; "but most," says Rudd., "at the *long Bowls*, [or throwing off leaden bullets], which are sometimes Scot. *Bor.* called the *Scores*, because they make draughts or impressions in the ground where they are to begin and leave off."

[2. A deep indentation in the top of a hill, at right angles to its ridge, Shetl. Isl. *skard*, a notch, chink.]

[To SKORDER, *v. a.* To singe, Shetl. V. SCOUTHER.]

SKORIT, *part. pa.* Wrecked; applied to a ship; literally signifying, broken.

—"That Johnie of Borthwick, &c., sail content & pay to Wegeant Multere, Duchman, the somme of twa hundredth crownis vsuale money of Scotland for a schip of the said Wegeantis *skorit* in the port & havyn of the Ely at the Erlys fery, be the occasioun & causing of the saidis personis, & compelling of the said Wegeantis scrutouris to wey thair ankeris," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 245.

Su.-G. *skuer-a*, rumpere, diffringere.

Tu skippi af them tha skoerde.

Duo navigia diffringebantur.

Chron. Rhythmi. ap. Ibhe.

Teut. *schor-en*; Belg. *scheur-en*, rumpere; A.-S. *scyr-an*, *sear-an*, partiri, separare; part. pa. *scoren*. Hence *scoren clif*, abrupta rupes, S. *Skar*, *Scar*, *Skair*, *id.* and *Skerry*, an insulated rock, have all the same general origin with *skorit*; being formed from A.-S. *sear-an*, Su.-G. *skuer-a*, caedere, scindere, as exhibiting an abrupt or broken appearance.

SKORPER, *s.* That round kind of bread which in S. is called a *cookie*, Shetl.

Su.-G. *skorpa*, pl. *skorper*, biscuits; apparently from *skorpa*, crust.

[SKOUP, *s.* A scoop; also, a spoonful; as, a *skoup* o' *parritch*, Clydes.]

[To SKOUP, *v. a.* To scoop; to sup, *ibid.* V. SCOUP.]

SKOUPER, *s.* A light unsettled person. V. SCUPPAR.

SKOUR, SKOOR, *s.* A slight shower, Dumfr., *Skift*, synonym. S. B.; also *Skarrach*, q. v.

SKOUR of wind. Mentioned as a S. phrase, by Callander, MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Skur*. He gives it as synonym with Moes.-G. *skura windis*, procella venti. V. SCOWRY.

SKOURDABOGGIE, *s.* The youngest of a family, Shetl.

From Dan. *skur-er*, to cleanse, and *bug*, the belly. *Da* is used in Shetl. for the article; corresponding with Dan. *de*, the. V. POCK-SHAKINGS.

SKOURICK, *s.* A thing of no value; as, "I care nae a *skourick*," Dumfr.

C.B. *yagur*, a splinter?

[**SKOURIES**, *s. pl.* The swathes or ridges into which the scythe lays grass, Shetl. Sw. *skörda*, to reap, *skära*, to cut; Dan. *skiaere*.]

SKOURIOUR, *s.* A scout. V. SCURROUR.

SKOUT, *s.* The Guillemote, Orkn.

"Guillem, Guillemot, Colymbus Troile, Lin. Syst. Orc. *skout*." Low's Faun. Orcad., p. 104.

[**SKOUTHER**, *s.* and *r.* Singe, Clydes. V. SCOWDER.]

SKOUTT, *s.* A small boat, a yawl.

What plesour wer to walk and see,
Enlangu a river cleir,—
The salmon out of cruives and creills,
Uphailed into *skoutts*.

A. Hume, *Cron. S. P.*, iii. 391.

Su.-G. Isl. *skuta*, Belg. *schuyt*, Ir. *scud*, linter, celox.

SKOW, *s.* 1. A small boat made of willows, &c. covered with skins, Moray.

Shall we view the term, in this sense, as connected with Gael. *sciath*, (pron. *skia*) a twig-basket?

2. A flat-bottomed boat, employed as a lighter in narrow rivers or canals, Lanarks.

Belg. *schour*, "ferry-boat, a flat-bottom'd boat, a ponton;" Sewel.

SKOW, *pl.* SKOWS, SKOWIS. [Outside boards of trees, Shetl.; thin planks from which barrel-staves are made, staves; also, the fragments cut from planks, West of S.]

"Girchtstingis & *skowis*," Aberl. Reg. 1538, V. 16.

"Ane thousand *skowis*." Ibid. Cent. 16.

"Aykin and fyr tymmer *skowis* and steingis." Ib.

"Tymmer *skowis* Sualene buirdis, guirdstingis and boddummis." Ibid. A. 1543, V. 18.

"Aucht hunder *skowis*." Ibid.

It is undoubtedly used in the same sense in the following passage:—

"It was also enacted, that plank, board, knapple, *skows*, hoops, nets, and all other materials, to be imported for the trade of fishing, shall be free of custom." Agr. Surv. Shetl., App. p. 51.

[Allied perhaps to Gael. *sgolh*, splinter, a split, *sgoilh*, to split.] But perhaps it may denote the branches of trees in their natural state. Norv. *skog*, expl. *det grenede af træerne*; Hallager. Dan. *skov* sometimes signifies underwood.

[To SKOW, *r. a.* 1. To knock in staves; to smash in pieces, Shetl.; to ding in *skows*, Ayrs.

2. To trim, to cut off rags or tatters, Ayrs.; synonym., *cow*, q. v.]

[To SKOWEL, *v. a.* To twist, distort, Ang. V. SHOWL.]

[**SKOWNRAND**, *part. pr.* Feeling afraid, shivering with fear: lit. loathing, and generally applied to food; synonym. *gruein*. V. SCUNNER.]

And thai in hy assemblyt then,
Passand, I weyne, a thousand men;
And askyt awisement thaim anang,
Qubethir that thai suld duell or gang;
Bot thai war *skownrand* wondir sar,
Sa fer in to Scotland for to far.

Barbour, v. 201, MS.

[All editions of the Dict. give *Skownrand*, while the text has *Skownrand*, the correct reading. It is the frequentative form of *shu-ning*; A.-S. *scunian*, to shun. [V. Prof. Skeat's, Barbour, p. 780.]

SKOWTHER, *s.* A slight shower, Loth., the same with *Skour*.

[**SKRAE**, *s.* A multitude, a swarm, Shetl.; same with *skrou*, q. v.]

SKRAE, *s.* A scarce made of wire for cleansing grain, Loth.; synonym. *harp*.

It is principally used in a mill, for separating the dust and seeds from the *shelling*.

Norv. *skrre*, "to separate oat-meal with a skin at the mill;" Hallager.

SKRAE, *s.* A thin meagre person, S. *scrag*, E.

But gin scho say, "Lie still, ye *skrae*," &c.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 263.

"What?" roars Macdonald,—"yon poor shaglin' in-kneel *scrag* of a thing!" Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

Isl. *skraef-a*, homuncio; Haklorsen. Norv. *skrae* has precisely the same meaning with our word, denoting a dry and withered man; *Et fortoerret og ulidelens menneske*; Hallager.

SKRAE-FISH, **SCRAE-FISH**, *s. pl.* Fish dried in the sun, without being salted, Orkn.

"The gables of the cottages here were, at this season, hung round with hundreds of small coal-fish, called pillocks, strung upon spits, and exposed to dry, without salt. The fishes dried in this manner are called *scrae-fish*." Neill's Tour, p. 78.

Evidently allied to Isl. *skraef-a*, to dry, to dry up with heat, torreo, torresco, *skraef-a*, torridum prae ariditate sonum edo attractum.

SKRAE-SHANKIT, *adj.* Having long slender limbs, Ettr. For.

"You shall hae—the grimy Pottle, and the *skrae-shankit* Laidlaws: and you shall form my flying party." Perils of Man, ii. 232.

Su.-G. and Dan. *skral*, lean, scanty; Belg. *schrael*, gracilis, tenuis, Kilian.

To **SKRAIGH**, **SCRAIGH**, **SKRAIK**, *r. n.* 1. To screech; properly used to denote the cry of a fowl when displeased, S.

Hid 'mang the grass, the pairrick sat,
Hearse-skraighin on his absent mate.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 84.

2. To cry with importunity and in a discontented tone, commonly applied to children, S.

Su.-G. *skrik-a*, vociferari, a frequentative from *stri-a*, id. Isl. *skraek-a*, Dan. *skryg-er*, E. *scream*.

- SKRAIGH, SKRAIK, SCRAIK, *s.* 1. A screech, the screaming of fowls, S.; also *skraich*.

And throw the skyis wyth mony ane *scraik* and *pyk*,
Samy in ane sop, thik as ane clud, but baide,
Thar fa thay did assailye and invade.

Doug. Virgil, 417, 13.

2. A loud or shrill sound, caused by musical instruments.

Let beir the *skraichs* of deadly clarions,
And syne let of a volie of cannons.

Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 380.

- [3. A person of small stature and shrill voice, S.]

Isl. *skraek-r*, clamor, ploratus; Verel.

- SKRAN, *s.* 1. A promiscuous collection of eatables, however collected; [also, a school-boy's term for sweet-meats, holiday or picnic provisions, S.]

Now ilka ane took up a cutty,
To prie gin aunty's *skran* was lucky.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 6.

Isl. *skran*, supellex leviusculus; G. Andr., p. 215.

2. The offals or refuse of human food, thrown to dogs, Loth.

Su.-G. *skraede*, signifies refuse, from *skrael-a*, to cut; also, to bolt, to sift.

3. Used in Fife in the sense of daily bread.

4. Energy, power, or means for accomplishing any purpose, Roxb.

I'd blow them south, as far as Fife,
If I had *skran*.

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 45.

- To SKRAN, *v. a.* To get hold of; to collect in whatever way, either by fair or by foul means, S.

- To SKRAN, *v. n.* To gang to *skran*, or to be awa' *skranning*, phrases used by boys when they go to spend money on sweet-meats, &c., in which others expect to be partakers, Loth.

- SKRAN-POCK, *s.* 1. A beggar's wallet for receiving the scraps given to him, Loth.

2. A bag for receiving the spoil or plunder of those who have fallen in battle, carried by women who follow an army, S.O.

The term was thus explained, at the time of the trial of the Radicals at Falkirk, A. 1819.

- SKRANK, SKRANKY, *adj.* 1. Lank, lean, slender, ill-formed, S.; [used also as a *s.*]

- [2. Thin, scrawling; applied to writing, S.]

3. Applied to an empty purse; q. having a lank appearance.

—Ye—did lament,
Your purses being *skranky*.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 359.

This seems the same with *skrinkie*, *skrinkit*, "as if shrunk, too little, contracted," Sibb. Gl.

Germ. *schrunk-en*, to confine, to stint; A.-S. *scrunc-en*, contracted, *for-scrinc-an*, marcescere, to dry up, to shrink together; Alem. *skrenk-en*, vincire, clathrare, Schilter.

Skrunty, Fife, synonym. is perhaps radically different.

- [To SKRANK, *v. a.* and *n.* To make ill-formed scrawling letters, to write in a scrawling hand, S.; *skranks*, thin, badly-formed letters.]

- SKRANKY, *s.* A coarse-featured person, S.A.

- SKRAPIT, *pret.* Mocked. V. SCORP.

- To SKRAUGH, *v. n.* To bawl, to cry: to speak very loud, Selkirks.

This may be viewed as radically the same with *Screigh*, *skreigh*, although there is a slight variation, both in the pronunciation and in the signification.

- [To SKRAVI, *v. n.* To grope in a scratching manner, Shetl.]

- SKREA, *s.* A post or prop used in forming a clay-wall or one of wattles.

"There were no more than some tenu or twelve people dwelling in cottages patched up with *skreas* & wattles." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 66.

Teut. *schræghen* canterii, i. e., rafts or props for supporting vines; *schrægh-en*, fulcire.

- SKREE, *s.* A searce. V. SKRÆ.

- [SKREE, SKROO, *s.* A small stack of corn, Shetl. Dan. *skrue*, a pile.]

- To SKREED, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. To unrol, to give or draw off; to repeat from memory, S. V. SCREED.]

2. To invent a story, to lie; especially as denoting that sort of falsehood which consists in fabrication, or magnifying in narration, S.

Su.-G. *skryt-a*, jactare, ostentare, Isl. *skreit-a*, fingere; *skreit-in*, figmentum. The Su.-G. and Isl. terms are nearly akin to ours in signification. But it seems rather from Isl. *skraut*, ostentatio, pompa.

- SKREED, *s.* [1. A great length or extent of anything, a long story, S.]

2. A long list or catalogue, S.

I here might gie a *skreed* of names,
Dawties of Heliconian dames.

The foremost place Gavin Douglas claims,
That pawky priest.

Beattie's Address, *Ross's Helenore*, vii.

This, perhaps, is rather in a secondary sense of *Skreed*, a rent; in allusion to a long strip of cloth torn off.

3. A lie, a fabrication, S.

[SKREEF, *s.* A surface, film; a covering, as of grass, &c. Banffs.; *skruf*, Clydes.; *scurf*, E.]

[To SKREEF, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To be covered by a film, Banffs.; *skruf*, Clydes.]

2. To take off the surface, Banffs.]

[To SKREEK, *v. n.* V. SKREIGH.]

SKREEK, SCREAM, SKREIGH, *of day.* Break of day, the dawn, S. B.; also *skrieh*.

"If I had anes something to eat, for I havena had a morsel down my throat this day, I wad streek mysel down for twa three hours aside the beast, and be on and awa' to Mucklestane wi' the first *skreigh* o' morning." Tales of my Landlord, i. 200, 201.

—Ilka morning by the *sreak* o' day
They're set to wark.—

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 51.

The page he look'd at the *skrieh* of day,
But nothing, I wist, he saw.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 363.

Strike o' day, id. Lancash. Gl. T. Bobbin.

This might seem related to Teut. *schrick-en*, gradi, dissilire, prosilire, which O. E. *skruke* resembles.

Now *skruketh* rose and lylie flour.

Harl. MS. before 1200, Warton's *Hist.*, E. P., i. 30.

i.e., Rose and lily break forth.

The term, however, is more analogous to Teut. *kricke*, *aurora rutilans*. V. CREEK. *S* may have been prefixed, in some counties; this being common with the Gothic nations.

[SKREEMAGE, *s., v.,* and *adv.* Same with *Skrimmage*, but implying a deeper sound and slower motion, Banffs.]

To SKREENGE, *v. a.* [1. To work or rub with energy, Banffs.]

2. To scourge, to flog, a term pretty generally used in S.; to squeeze, Westmorel.

3. To search for eagerly, to glean, Clydes.

The *v.* in the latter sense might seem to have a common origin with Gael. *cruinnigh-am*, to glean.

[4. To wander about idly, Banffs.]

SKREENGE, SKREENGIN, *s.* [1. A rub, rubbing; the act of doing work with energy, *ibid.*]

2. A lash, a stroke, a severe beating, Fife, Banffs.

[3. A thorough search, a gleanings, *ibid.*, Clydes.]

4. A loose woman, Renfr., Ayr.

[SKREENGER, *s.* One who works as in each sense of the *v.*, *ibid.*]

SKREENGIN, *s.* [1. The act of doing as in each sense of the *v.*, Banffs.]

2. A mode of fishing with small nets during the night, without the aid of torches, on the coast of Argyleshire.

This mode of fishing, is simply *scourging* the water.

3. In pl. *skreengins*, gleanings, Clydes.

To SKREID, *v. n.* To be covered with vermin, Shetl.

Isl. *skrid-a*, serpere, repero, *skrid*, reptatio; q. "all creeping," as it is said in the same sense, in vulgar S. *aw crawlin'*. From the Isl. *r.* is formed *skridnaikinde*, reptilia.

SKREIGH, *s.* 1. A shrill cry, a shriek, S.

2. An urgent and irresistible call.

"I'ee ne'er be the ill bird, and foul my nest, set apart strong necessity, and the *skreigh* of duty, which no man should hear and be inobedient." Rob Roy, ii. 208. V. SKREIGH, *v.*

SKREIGH, *s.* A cant term for usquebaugh, Loth.

Wi' guid plain fare we'll leuk fu' skeigh,
And ay the tither blaw o' *skreigh*
To fleg awa' the cauld.—

Picken's *Poems*, i. 153.

SKREIGH *of day.* V. SKREEK.

[To SKREIM, *v. n.* To peer, to look earnestly with half-closed eyes, Shetl. Goth. *skruma*, to vibrate, glimmer.]

SKREW, *s.* A stack of corn or hay, Shetl.

[To SKRIEVE, *v. n.* V. SCRIEVE.]

[SKRIFF, SKRIFFIN, *s.* and *v.* Same with SKREEF, but implying a thinner substance and lighter action, S.]

[SKRIFT, *s.* A thin person or thing, Shetl.]

To SKRIFT, SKRIFT, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To rehearse from memory, Ang.

Perhaps allied to Su.-G. *skrift-a*, to confess, *shrive*, E., as in this act the penitent enumerates, from recollection, his various transgressions.

2. To magnify in narration, to fabricate, to fib, S.

Isl. *skraf-a*, fabulari, nugari, *skraef*, nugae. V. SKRIFT.

SKRIFT, *s.* 1. A recital; properly, of something from memory, S.

—Yet he can pray, and tell long *skrifts* of Greek,—
And broken smatters of the Hebrew speak.

A. Nicol's *Poems*, 1739, p. 109.

V. SCRIEVE, *v. 3.*

2. A fabrication, a falsehood, S.

SKRILLES, *s. pl.* Shrieks. V. SKIRL, *v.*

To SKRIM, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To rub, strike, or beat vigorously; part. pr. *skrimmin*, used also as a *s.*, S. V. SCRIM.

2. To bustle about, turn over, search diligently, Clydes., Banffs.

3. To work with energy and success, *ibid.*
 4. To *scrim* along the sea, to scud, to move quickly, S. perhaps corr. from E. *skim*, as used in the same sense.

SKRIMMAGE, *s.* 1. The act of rubbing, striking, &c., as given under SKRIM, *v.*, S.
 2. A quarrel, row, riot; also, a scramble, S.

This term is now almost limited in its application to 2, and to a vigorous search accompanied with noise and bustle.

[To SKRIMMAGE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. Same with *to skim*, but implying more energy, bustle and noise, S.

2. To scramble, quarrel, riot, S.

In both senses, the *part. pr.* is used as a *s.* V. under SKRIM.]

[To SKRIMP, *v. a.* To straiten, &c. V. SCRIMP.]

SKRINE, *s.* Unboiled *sowens*, or flummery, Ang.

"In place of milk, they were necessitated to have recourse to the wretched substitute of *skrine*, or unboiled flummery, prepared from the refuse of oatmeal soaked in water." P. Ruthven, *Forfars. Statist. Acc.*, xii. 302.

Su.-G. *skrin*, exsuccus, might seem allied, as it is applied to grain; *skrin saed*, frumentum gracile. But there is greater connexion, in the sense, with Teut. *krinse*, acus, purgamentum frumenti; *krins-en*, purgare frumentum; as flummery is made of the seeds of oatmeal, hence called *sowen-seeds*, when used for this purpose.

[To SKRINGE, *v. a.* V. SKREENGE.]

SKRINKIE, SKRINKYT, *adj.* 1. Lank, slender. V. SKRANKIE.

2. Wrinkled, shrivelled; *Skrinkie-faced*, having the face covered with wrinkles, Teviotd.

"*Skrinkyt, Skrinkie*, as if shrunk, too little, contracted;" Gl. Sibb.

Evidently the same with Su.-G. *skrynk-a*, contrahi, *skrynka*, ruga; A.-S. *scrinc-an*, arescere, primarily respecting what is shrivelled by heat.

[To SKRIT, *v. a.* To tear, rend, Shetl. Isl. *rista*, to slice, slash.]

[SKRIT, *s.* A tear or rent, *ibid.*]

SKROPIT, *pret. v.* Mocked. V. SCORP.

SKROTTA, SKROTTIE, SKROTTYEE, *s.* Dark purple Dyer's lichen, the Lichen omphalodes, Linn. Shetl.; called *Cudbear* in S., also *Staneraw*.

This name has some affinity to that which is given to it in the Highlands, *Crottel*. V. vo. CUDBEAR.

[SKRÖVLIN, *adj.* Rustling, as a stiff garment, Shetl.]

SKROW, *s.* A scroll, a scrap. V. SCROW.

[SKROW, *s.* A number, Clydes. V. SCROW.]

SKROW, *s.* A slight shower, S. B.; Isl. *skur*. V. SKARRACH.

SKROW, *s.* The shrew-mouse; also pronounced *Skrew*, S.

Pennant gives *Munneskier* as the Dan. name for Shrewmouse, i.e., "the cutting mouse;" from its severe bite, it may be supposed.

E. *Shrewmouse* is undoubtedly from A.-S. *screeva* id., mus araneus. But the origin of this seems unknown. As all writers, from Pliny downwards, have considered the bite of this animal as very venomous, some degree of magical influence has latterly been ascribed to it. Dr. Johns. has remarked, that "vulgar tradition assigns such malignity" to this animal, "that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs;" adding that "our ancestors looked on her with such terror, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*."

But, according to Serenius, E. *shrew*, as thus used, seems rather allied to Su.-G. *skraefica*, nugas effutire. Isl. *skraefia*, signifies mulier cyclopica, from *skra*, horrendum quid, and *ceifa*, mulier.

[SKRUCKEN, *s.*, *v.*, and *adj.* V. SKRINKIE.]

[SKRUDDACK, *s.* A cleft, a crevice, as in a rock, Shetl.]

[SKRUF, SKRUF, *s.* and *v.* V. SCRUF.]

SKRUF, *s.* Wealth; that, most probably, gathered by great parsimony or severe exaction.

Speaking of the Popish clergy, Scott says:

Thay brocht thair bastardis, with the *skrufe* thay skraip,
 To blande thair blude with barrowis be ambition.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 196.

Teut. *schrobber*, avarus; *schrobh-en*, scalpere; coacervare.

SKRUFF (of the neck), *s.* The fleshy part of the neck behind, Buchan; *Cuff*, synonym. S.

[To SKRÜL, *v. n.* To scream, Shetl.; same with *Skirl*, *q. v.* *Skrül*, a scream. Dan. *skräll*, *skralla*.]

[SKRUMMAGE, *s.* and *v.* Same with SKRIMMAGE. V. under SKRIM.]

[SKRUMP, SKRUMPIE, *s.*, *v.*, and *adj.* Same with *Crump*, *Crumpie*, *q. v.*, Banffs.]

SKRUMPLE, *s.* 1. A wrinkle, crease.

Fy, skowdert skyn, thou art but skyre and *skrumple*.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54.

[2. Anything crisp; often applied to bread, Banffs.

This term is used as a *v.* in both senses: *skrumplie* being the *adj.* form.]

Germ. *schrumple*, id. A.-S. *hrympelle*, E. *crumple*; Su.-G. *skrump-en*, Germ. *schrumpe-en*, Mod. Sax. *schrumpe-l-s*, to wrinkle, from Germ. *krump-en*, Su.-G. *krump-a*, to contract.

SKRUMPLIT, *part. pa.* Shrunk, shrivelled by means of the fire, S.

Teut. *schrompel-en*, rugis crispare, corrugare; Germ. *schrumpel-n*, id.

[**SKRUNGE**, *v. and s.* Same with *Skreenye* and *Skringe*, but implying a deeper sound, Banffs.]

[**To SKRUNK**, **SKRUNKLE**, *v. a. and n.* To shrink, crumple; to become withered, shrivelled, Clydes.]

SKRUNKIT, **SKRUNKILT**, *part. adj.* Pinched, scanty, Mearns.

Su.-G. *skrynk-a*, corrugare; A.-S. *scruncen*, contractus, the pret. of *scrinc-an*, whence E. to shrink.

[**SKRUNT**, *s.* V. **SCRUNT**.]

SKRUNTY, **SKRUNTIT**, *adj.* Meagre; applied to a raw-boned person, S. V. under **SCRUNT**.

Sibb. mentions the word, adding, "q. *shrunked*," and referring to *Skrinkyt*, as synon. But it may be allied to Su.-G. *skrin*, dried, exsuccus. V. **SKRINE**. A.-S. *scrin-man*, arescere; Dan. *skranten*, infirm, feeble; *skrant-er*, to be weakly, to be sickly; Wolff.

To SKRUNT, **SCRUNT**, *v. a. and n.* To produce a rough or harsh noise by rubbing or scratching on a board with a blunted point, Clydes.

SKRUNT, *s.* The sound produced as described above, *ibid.*; [synon. *scraut*, *ibid.*]

SKRUNTIN', **SCRUNTIN'**, *s.* This sound as continued for some time by repeated rubbings or scratchings, *ibid.*; [synon. *scrautin*, *ibid.*]

To SKRY, *v. a.* To cry, proclaim, S. B.

"The word is frequently used *Scot. Bor.* for cry, as, to *skry* a fair, i.e., to proclaim it;" Rudd.

Su.-G. *skri-a*, vociferari, ejulare; Alem. *scri-en*, *scrih-en*, Belg. *schrey-en*, id. Hence Su.-G. *skri*, clamor, *haerskri*, clamor bellicus; Germ. *geschrey*.

SKRY, **SCRY**, *s.* 1. Noise, clamour.

The *scry* sone rais, the bald Loran was dede.
Schyr Garrat Heroun tranoutit to that stede.

Wallace, iv. 671, MS.

Throw the ciété sone rais the noyis and *skry*.
Doug. Virgil, 47, 49.

The *skry* and clamoure followis the oist within.
Ibid., 295, 1.

[2. A proclamation; pl. *skries*, proclamation of banus, the *cries* in the kirk, Banffs.]

3. The crying of fowls.

There was also ingrauit al at rycht
The siluer ganer, flichterand with loud *skry*,
Warnand al redly the gut entré by.

Ibid., 267, 5.

Rudd. observes, that the word is used in this sense by Jul. Barnes.

[**To SKRYME**, *v. n.* To peer; *skreim* is another form, Shetl. Goth. *skrama*, to glimmer.]

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SKRYMMORIE, *adj. and s.* [Frightful and terrific.]

Pluck at the craw thay cryit, deplome the ruik,
Pulland my hair, with blek my face they bruik.
Skrymmorie Fery game me mony a clowre.
For Chyppynutie ful oft my chaftis quik.

Palice of Honour, l. 58.

In the Perth Edit. of this poem, *fery* is expl. *fairy*; and these are said to be "vulgar names of mischievous spirits." *Fery* is printed with a capital letter, Edit. 1579.

Skrymmorie is certainly a designation of Goth. origin. Sibb. renders it "frightful, filling with terror," viewing it as an *adj.* But it seems rather an appellative, allied to Su.-G. *skruem-a*, to frighten, and a variety of other terms. *Skrymma* is a *v.* used to denote the appearance of spectres. Hence, *skrymsl* signifies both a spectre, and an idol. *Liop th is allir upp, oc luto thui skrimali*; They all rose (*loutit*) up, and did honour by bowing (*loeting*) to the idol; Heims Kring. ap. Ihre. *Spokeri oc dieffuls skrymmet*; spectres and other tricks of the devil; *Ibid.* Belg. *schroomsel*, a bug-bear, from *schroom-en*, to fear, to be filled with horror.

Chyppynutie, viewed as a mischievous spirit, might be one of those who fatally wounded the cattle that were believed to be *elf-shol*, from Su.-G. *kaep*, a roil, Moes.-G. *kaupat-jan*, to strike, and *not*, *naut*, an ox.

This Fairy has most probably been denominated from its mischievous tricks, especially from its severe tugs; Isl. *skrumari*, nugator, jactabundus; expl. by Dan. *storpruler*, a braggart, a bully; Haldorson. Or it may be from O.Fr. *escrimour*, qui fait bien des armes, bon tireur, q. one who plucks or tugs well.

SKUB, **SCUBB**, *s.* A thick fog, *skubly*, thick foggy weather, Shetl.

As this is nearly allied in sense to S. *Skift*, it may have had the same origin. Dan. *skodde*, however, signifies "a mist, a fog."

SKUBBA, *s.* Milk, Shetl.

SKUBE, *s.* [A bicker]; any thing that is hollowed out, S. B., apparently from the same origin with E. *scoop*; hence, a *skube o' drink*, a hearty pull, Fife; synon. *Waucht*.

Su.-G. *skopa*, haustum, Arm. *scob*, E. *scoop*.

[**SKUD**, *v. and s.* V. **SCUD**.]

[**SKUD**, *s.* The skin; also, nudity, Clydes.; synon. *buff*.]

[**SKUDDIE**, *adj.* Naked, stript of clothes; used also as a *s.*, *ibid.* V. **SKULTIE**.]

SKUDDICK, *s.* A rick of corn or hay, Shetl.

Su.-G. *skoet-a*, coagmentare; *skoeta till samman*, conjugere, connectere; Isl. *skott*, collatio.

SKUDDIEVAIG, *s.* V. **SKURYVAGE**.

SKUDLER, *s.* The manager of a feast, the master of ceremonies, Shetl.

"If a party set forth as maskers,—to visit some neighbouring laird, or rich udaller, it augured well of the expedition if Mordaunt Mertoun could be prevailed upon to undertake the office of *skudler*, or leader of the band." The Pirate, i. 40.

"This captain—is to be *skudler* as they ca't—the first of the gang, like." *Ibid.*, p. 215.

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The term in Shetl. properly denotes the leader of a band of maskers.

"Such a party is known by the appellation of *Ouzardis*.—The person who directs their movements is called the *skuller*, and he is always the best dressed of the party." Edmonstone's *Zettl*, ii. 64.

Su.-G. *skutul*, Isl. *skutell*, *skotel*, a table; originally a plate for the table; hence *skutill-servain*, Su.-G. *skutul-serv*, he who ministered at the king's table, and placed his mess before each guest. L. B. *scutellar-ius*, O. Fr. *sculier*, one who had charge of the plates, vessels, &c. This was a high office in the royal palace.

SKUG, SCUG, SCoug, (pron. *skeog*.) s. 1.

A shade that defends from the heat, S.

—The party popil grane

Heildit his bede with *skug* Herculeane.

Doug. Virgil, 250, 51.

2. A shelter, a place where men may be secreted, S.

There lay ane vale in ane crukit glen,
Ganand for slicht to enbusche armit men,
Quham wonder narrow apoun athir xyle
The bewis thik hamperith, and dois hyde
With *skuggis* derne anl ful obscure perfay.

Ibid., 382, 28.

S. A. Bor. the *scug* of a brae, the shelter it affords from the storm; synon. the *lythe* of it; Rudd. *The scug* of a dike, &c.

"To prevent this danger, he conveys them secretly under the *scoug* of a rock." Spalding's *Troubles*, i. 232.

"The shipman told that he feared the enemy to board their boats, and spoil all their goods; to prevent this danger, he conveys them secretly under the *scoug* of a rock, to attend if any of their boats would loose, but none came." Spalding, i. 232, 233.

O. E. *scoulke*, Palsgr., F. 348.

Thoresby mentions as provincial E. the *scug* of a hill, explaining it, "the declivity or side." Ray's *Lett.*, p. 336.

3. A shadow, or what causes partial obscurity.

Thik drumly *skuggis* dirkinait so the heuin,
Dym skyis oft furth warpit fereful leuin,
Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun flaw.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 200, 52.

4. Shelter afforded or found, protection, S.

And whan they tak *scoug* in your arms,
Be honest and kindly, and so
Fend the sweet little dears frae a' harms.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 300.

5. A pretext, a mere pretence used for veiling one's real design, S.

"*Scug*, pretence;" Sibb. *Hist. Fife*, p. 34.

"Some did boast of their pretended performances, and so make them a *scugg* to hide their knavery with; whereas their pretence is, to make themselves rich." A. Shield's *Notes*, &c., p. 17.

"In case ye go to this work again,—making God's glory, the cause of his Kirk, of your King and Common weill, to be but pretences and *scuggs*,—the Lord shall curse the work," &c. Mr. Ja. Melvill's *MS. Mem.*, p. 122.

[6. A frown, a gloom; also, a gloomy countenance, Banffs.]

7. Metaph. applied to ghosts, as corresponding to Lat. *umbræ*, in the following passage:

Bot for an thraw desyre I to lest here,
Turnus slaughter and deith with me to here,

As glaid thythingis vnto my child and barme,
Amang the goistis law and *skuggis* derne.

Ibid., 367, 13.

Skuggin, however, is not synon. with *goistis*, but only denotes the place of their residence. This appears from the epithet *derne* being conjoined. The phrase is the same with that quoted above, sense 2.

Su.-G. *skugga*, umbra. *Skuggd*, tegmen, defensio, is a derivative from this, although immediately from the v. Isl. *skuga*, *skugge*, id. which G. Andr. derives from *sky*, *skyyg*, to overshadow. A.-S. *scua*, id.; Seren. (vo. *Shade*) from *sky*, nebula.

Rudd. thinks that E. *sculk*, may be traced to Isl. *skugge*, A.-S. *scua*. It is evidently the same with Su.-G. *skiolk-a*, latebras quaerere, from Isl. *skiol*, Su.-G. *skiol*, latibulum.

To SKUG, SCUG, SCIG, v. a. and n. 1. To shade, S.

—Ioyful and blyth they entering the flude,
That derne about *skuggit* with bewis stude.

Doug. Virgil, 205, 39.

Su.-G. Isl. *skugg-a*, obumbrare.

2. To shelter, to screen; also, to supply shelter, S. "To *scug*, to hide. North." Gl. Grose.

He hadnae call'd on the Halie Name

That *scugs* in the evil hour,

—Whan he was aware of a lady fair

Come out of a birken bower.

Old Ballad, Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 154.

"There had been an in gathering amang us of sailor lads,—who—in order to shun the press-gangs, left their vessels, and came to *scug* themselves with us." The Provost, p. 156.

"He—insisted on *scogging* himself in the garden till the Archbishop was sent away." R. Gilhaize, i. 79.

3. To flee for shelter, to secrete one's self. To *skeog* a shower, an anomalous phrase, signifying, to seek shelter from it, S. B.

[4. To frown, to gloom; to walk in a down-cast and stealthy manner, Banffs.]

He's *skuggin*, a phrase used concerning one who tries to avoid his pursuers, who wish to arrest him for debt, or for some alleged crime, S. B.

They—loo to snuff the healthy balni,
Whan E'ning spreads her wing sae calm;
But whan she grins an' glows sae dour,
Frae Borean houff in angry show'r,
Like thee they *scoug* frae street or field,
An' hap them in a lyther bield.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 34.

5. In a moral sense, to expiate, to cover.

—That's the penance he maun drie,

To *scug* his mortal sin.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 253.

[SKUGGIN, adj. and s. Used in each sense of the v. Banffs.]

SKUGGY, adj. Shady, Rudd.

SKUGRY, s. [Secret, covert.] In *skugry*, under covert.

In *skugry* ay throw rankest gras or corn,
And wonder alie full prively they creip.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 149.

SKUGWAYS, SKUGWISE, adv. In a clandestine way, with a design to hide one's self, Loth.

To SKUIK, *v. n.* To hide one's self, S. B. V. SKOOK.

[SKUIL, SCUIL, *s.* A school.]

SKUL, SKULL, SKOLL, *s.* 1. A goblet or large bowl, for containing liquor of any kind.

The Troiane women stude with hare down schaik,
About the bere weping with mony allake;
And on we kest of warme milk mony a skul,
And of the blude of sacrifice coupis ful;
The saule we bery in sepulture on this wyse,
The lattir halesing syne lowl schoutit thrys.

Doug. Virgil, 69, 20.

As *copsis* corresponds to *patras* in the original, *skul* is used for *cymbia*, which Douglas elsewhere renders in this manner;

Tua siluer coppis schapin like ane bote.

Ibid. 136, 35.

We are not, however, hence to conclude that the word *skull* necessarily denoted a vessel of this form. For he elsewhere uses it, conjoined with *flagon*, in rendering *crateras*.

For loy thay pingil than for till renew
Thare bankettis with al obseruance dew;
And, for this titlingis, in *skoun* and in *skull*.
They skynk the wyne, and wauchtis cowpys full.

Ibid. 210, 5.

2. The term has been metonymically used to denote the salutation of one who is present, or the respect paid to an absent person, by expressing a wish for his health; while he who does so at the same time partakes of the drink that is used by the company, in token of his cordiality.

This is what is now called "drinking one's health." In this sense it occurs in the Account of Gowrie's Conspiracy published by royal authority. "The kinge called for drinke, and in a merry and homely manner sayde to the earle, that although the earle had seen the fashion of entayments in other countries, yet hee would teach him the Scottish fashion, seeing he was a Scottish man: and therefore, since he had forgotten to drinke to his Majestie, or sit with his guests and enter-tayne them, his Majestie would drinke to him his owne welcome, desiring him to take it forth and drink to the rest of the company, and in his Majestie's name to make them welcome."

"When they had near hand dined, the Earl of Gowrie came from his Majestie's chamber, to drink his *scoll* to my lord duke, and the rest of the company, which he did. And immediately after the *scoll* had past about, this deponent raise from the table, to have waited upon his Majestie, conform to his former direction," &c. P. 196—227. Perth edition, 1774. In Cromarty's account, there is the following note:—"Scoll, the word used then for drinking a health." The passage itself is also differently expressed in this work.—"The earl of Gowrie came from his Majesty's chamber, to the hall, and call'd for wine; and said that he was directed from his Majesty's chamber, to drink his *scoll* to my Lord Duke," &c. Historical Account, p. 40.

Before particularly considering this passage, another one may be quoted in which the term has the same signification.

"Shee that but *pitissat*, sippes before the sober, can skip at the *scots* with her commers, till shee bee sicke with *healths*." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 340.

As it is said, that "Gowrie came from his Majes-

tie's chamber, to drink his *scoll* to my Lord Duke," it has been supposed that the king desired them to drink his health in his absence; Gl. Sibb. vo. *Scoll*.

But, even supposing that the writer means to say that Gowrie drank the king's *scoll*, all that we can conclude from it is, that, "after the Scottish fashion," he welcomed the guests to his house;—with this peculiarity, indeed, that he did so by drinking to them in the king's name. But this is very different from drinking the king's health. It is probable, however, that in paying their respects to their host, when "the *scoll* passed about," they at the same time expressed their wishes for the health of his master. Thus they might reckon themselves bound to do, from the peculiar manner in which Gowrie had expressed their welcome.

"Upon the xv day of Maij (1587) the king maid the banket to all his nobilitie, at evin in halyrould-house, quhair the king maid thame efter drinking of many *scollis* ane to ane vther, and maid thame efter supper, quho urtherwayes had beine at great fead, tak twa and twa be handles, and pas from halyrouldhouse to the mercat croce of Edl, q' the provest and bailies had prepared ane table and desert for his Ma^{ty}, at the q^{ue}n there was great mirth and joy, with sick great number of pepill as the lyk had not beine seene of be-foir." Bel. MS. Ja. VI., fo. 35, v.

Thus it appears that the term, primarily denoting a vessel for containing liquor, was, in consequence of the customs connected with drinking, at length used to signify the mutual expressions of regard employed by those engaged in comotation, or their united wishes for the health and prosperity of one individual, distinguished in rank, or peculiarly endeared to them all, whether he were present or absent. For example, after the bridge of Berwick had been re-built, in the year 1621, "Sir William Beyer, mayor of the town, stayed the taking away of the centries, and putting in the key-stone, till the king's *skole* were drunk at that part of the bridge." Calderwood's Hist., p. 787. But the expression, although equivalent to what is now called drinking the king's health, seems strictly to signify, drinking the king's cup, or a cup in honour of the king. For, the word *skoll* has no primary or proper relation to health or prosperity; and this will appear indisputable, from a comparison of our term with its cognates in the other Northern languages.

Isl. *skál*, *skanl*, *skyllti*, Alem. *skala*, Germ. *schale*, Su.-G. and Dan. *skaal*, (pron. *skol*), all signify a cup, a bowl, a drinking vessel. From the Gothic nations, this word seems to have passed to the Celtic. For, in the Cornish, *skala* has the same meaning, being rendered by Lhuyd *patara*; Gael. *sgath*, a bowl, Shaw. Rudd., in his Glossary to Douglas's Virgil, mentions the verb, to *skole*, or *skoll*, as used Scot. Bor. in the sense of *pocula exinanire*. This verb has undoubtedly been formed from the noun. In the North of Scotland, also, *skiel* still denotes a tub. Thus a washing-tub is called a *washing-skiel*. The tubs used by brewers, for cooling their wort, are, in like manner, called *skiele*. It affords a strong presumption that this is originally the same word with *skoll*, *skull*, immediately under consideration, that the goblet employed by the inhabitants of the North, for preparing their *ale* for immediate use, is called *kalskaul*. This seems to intimate, that our use of the term, with respect to the operation of brewing, contains an allusion to its more ancient appropriation. *Kalskaul*, eodem tropo illis quo Suenobus est *patara*, in qua *frigidus* cerevisiae potus in acetate, et calidus in hyeme fieri solet. Loccenii Antiq. Suco-Goth., p. 96.

It may be added, that *skiel* is still used in Orkney as the name of a flagon, or wooden drinking vessel with a handle.

Skull is a term of general use in Scotland for a basket of a semi-circular form. It was used in this sense so early as the time of Dunbar.

Fish wyves cry *Fy*, and cast down *skulls* and *skjels*.
Evergreen, ii. 59, st. 23.

It is probable that *skjel* was used by him as if it had been synon., because of the alliteration. Or, from the resemblance with respect to form, it may actually have been used in the same sense in his time. *E. skilet*, a small kettle or boiler, might appear, at first view, to have some affinity. But it seems immediately formed from Fr. *escuellete*, a porringer; and this again from Ital. *scudella*, used in the same sense. This is derived from Lat. *scutula*, which was a kind of concave vessel, a saucer.

It is highly probable, that a cup or bowl received this name from the barbarous custom, which prevailed among several ancient nations, of drinking out of the *skulls* of their enemies. Warnefrid, in his work, *De Gestis Longobard.*, says; "Albin slew Cunimund, and having carried away his head, converted it into a drinking vessel; which kind of cup is with us called *schala*, but in the Latin language it has the name of *patena*." Lib. i. c. 27. The same thing is asserted of the Boii, by Livy, Lib. xxiii. c. 24; of the Scythians, by Herodotus, Lib. ix.; of their descendants, the Scordisci, by Rufus Festus, in *Breviario*; of the Gauls, by Diodorus Siculus, Lib. v.; of the Celts, by Silius Italicus, Lib. xiv.

At Celtæ vacui capitis circumdare gaudet.
 Ossa, nefas! auro, et mensis ea pocula servant.

Vid. Keyser *Antiq. Septentr.*, p. 363.

Hence Ragnar Lothbrok, in his Death-Song, consoles himself with this reflection; "I shall soon drink beer from hollowed cups made of *skulls*." St. 25. *Wormii Literatura Dan.*, p. 203.

The same word in Su.-G. signifies both a *skull*, (cranium), and a drinking vessel. This observation is equally applicable to Germ. *schale*. But *Ihre* is so unfavourable to this derivation, principally, as would appear, from its exhibiting our Gothic ancestors as so extremely barbarous, that he considers the human skull as receiving the name of *skaal* from its resemblance to the *patena*, or bowl. This is surely to invert the natural order. Although the Northern nations were greatly addicted to inebriety, yet we can scarcely suppose, that they found it necessary to borrow a name for their skulls from their drinking vessels. The skull itself seems to have received this designation from its resemblance of a *shell*; in A.-S. *scæla*, *scala*; Belg. *schæle*; Germ. *schele*; Isl. *skæl*; Su.-G. and Dan. *skal*. Added to this is Moes-G. *skaljos*, the tiling of a roof.

Perhaps Gael. *agalga*, a bowl, is from Dan. *skaal*, or *kalk*, id. as having been imported into the Western Islands by the Norwegians.

Not only is the meaning of this term, as it occurs in other Northern languages, preserved in ours; but the figurative sense is also the same. As it has been seen that the earl of Gowrie "drunk his *skoll* to my lord duke," and that "the king's *skole*" was drunk at the bridge of Berwick; we learn from Læccenius that this very phrase is used in the languages of the North. "Illud nomen in his Septentrionalibus locis adhuc ita remanet, ut *drička skala*, i. e., bibere pateram, metonymice dicatur, quando bibitur alicujus honori et memorie, quod ex hoc vasculo quondam frequentius fieri aeternum, notio vocis indicat," *Antiq. Sueo-Goth.*, p. 96. "In computations," says *Ihre*, "the name of *Skaal* is given to the memory of the absent, or the salutation of those who are present, which goes round in the time of drinking;" or more fully, "*drička ens skaal*." As Dan. *skaal*, signifies a bowl, or drinking vessel; ut *drička ens skaal*, is to drink one's health; voc. *Skaal*. In Isidore, we find the phrase, *Calices et scælae, poculorum genera*. Origin. Lib. xx. c. 5.

In the same manner did the ancient Goths express their regard to their sovereigns. They drunk the

king's *skoll*. Hence Warnefrid relates that, when Grimoald, king of the Lombards had determined to kill Bertaridus, after he was overpowered with wine, the ministers of the palace being ordered to bring to him liquors, with dishes of various kinds, asked of him, in the king's name, to drink a full bowl in honour of him. But he, suspecting the snare, secretly procured that it should be filled with water. Immediately, promising that he would drink it off in honour of the king, he made a libation, by pouring out a little of the water. *De Gestis Longobard.* Lib. v. These *skolls*, in honour of the king, as we learn from Læccenius, they used also to drink standing. Ubi sup.

Sturleson gives a particular account of this custom, when describing the manners of the Scandinavians before the introduction of Christianity. From this it appears, that it had been originally an act of worship to their false gods. The passage presents so minute a picture of the rites of the ancient Goths, that I shall be excused for giving it at large.

"It was a received custom with the ancients," he says, "that, when the sacrifices were to be offered, the people gathered together in great multitudes, every one bringing with him food and those things which were necessary during the continuance of their festivals. Every one also brought *ale* with him, to be used during the feast. For this purpose, all kinds of cattle, and horses also, were slaughtered. All the blood of these victims was called *Hlant*; and the vessels in which the blood was received and preserved were denominated *Hlant-bollar*. They gave the name of *Hlant-tynar* to those utensils which were employed for sprinkling with this blood all the altars and footstools of their gods, the walls of the temple, both within and without, and also the worshippers. The flesh was boiled, that it might be more grateful food to man.

"In the midst of the pavement of the temple fires were kindled, over which the kettles were suspended; and cups filled with drink were made to pass through the midst of the flames. It belonged to him who presided at the feast, to consecrate the cups and all the food used at the sacrifices. *Fyrst Odins full*, first, a cup consecrated to *Odin* must be drunk off, for procuring victory to the king, and felicity to the kingdom. Then, another in honour of *Njörd* and *Freyr*, for a good harvest and peace. This being done, it was usual to drink the cup called *Brage-full*, in memory of the heroes and princes slain in battle. Nor was it thought decorous to neglect the drinking of a cup in honour of their deceased relations, of those especially who had been interred in the *tumuli*: and this was called *Minne*." *Heimskringla*, Hakonar Goda S. c. 16. It may be observed, that, what in the Isl. is called *Odins full*, is, in the Dutch version, rendered *Odens skaal*. In the same manner, *Njardhar full*, and *Freyrs full* are translated *Njords skaal* and *Freyrs skaal*.

The old S. phrase of invitation, *Tak off your horn*, being equivalent to the modern one, *Drink your glass*; it may deserve notice that drinking a *full*, or the contents of a cup, and drinking off a *horn*, are used as synon. by Sturleson. "When the first cup was handed," he says, "Earl Sigurd, having consecrated it to *Olin*, *drack off hornino til kongis*, drank off the *horn* to the king;" in this manner inviting him to follow his example. *Ibid.*, c. 18.

As it appears that the custom of giving *toasts*, to use the modern phrase, originated in the rites of our ancestors, while in a heathen state; it deserves notice, that this custom has, from its very introduction, been abused to intemperance. The idea entertained by many in our own times, that it is a token of disrespect to the person whose health is drunk, if the glass be not filled to the brim, and then emptied, may be traced to the same source. Even at their solemn sacrifices, the ancient Scandinavians, as *Ihre* has observed, placed some degree of sanctity, in scyphis strenue evacuandis,

or, as we would say, in hard drinking. This custom, as it originated in the idolatrous worship of *Thor* and *Odin*, was continued after the introduction of Christianity. The names were changed; but the rites, and the morals of the people, were, in a great measure, the same. Presuming to invoke the true God, or the Saviour, the pretended worshipper reckoned himself bound to empty a full cup. The like honour was done to the Virgin Mary. Then, in a similar manner they expressed their veneration for the Saints, and for the particular Patrons of the place. Needs it seem surprising, that such acts of religion, like various convivial and friendly meetings in later times, where similar ceremonies have been enforced, frequently terminated in tumults and in blood? V. Ol. Tryggvason S. c. 38, and *lhre*, vo. *Minne*.

There is a striking similarity between these customs of the barbarous Scandinavians, and those of the ancient nations that have been called civilized. The Romans, at their feasts, not only made a libation to their gods, by pouring out part of the cup before they drank of it, but emptied it in honour of them. "It was customary," says Potter, speaking of the Greeks and Romans, "to drink to persons absent. First the gods were remembered, then their friends; and at every name one or more cups of wine, unmixed with water, were drunk off.—It was their custom to drink unmixed wine as often as they named the gods or their friends. They did also, *κρατεω τινος*, pour forth some of the wine upon the earth, as often as they mentioned any person's name;—which being the manner of offering libations, it seems to have been a form of adoration, when any of the gods were named, and of prayer for their friends, when they mentioned them. Amongst their friends they most commonly named their mistresses. Examples of this custom are very common. Thus, in Tibullus:

*Sed bene Messalam sua quisque ad pocula dicit,
Nomen et absentis singula verba sonent.*"

Potter's *Archæol. Græcæ*, iii. 394.

Sometimes the number of cups equalled that of the letters in the name of the person whose health was drunk.

Narcia sex cyathis, septem *Justina* bibatur.

Martial.

Of this custom we find some of the more enlightened heathen complaining, as what necessarily led to the vilest intemperance. It was particularly reprobated by Seneca and Juvenal. V. Rosin. *Antiq. Rom.*, p. 357, a.

The custom of saluting, first the gods, and then their friends by name, the Romans called "drinking after the Grecian manner;" as they had borrowed it from the Greeks. They seem to have had at least three cups, to which they ascribed a peculiar solemnity. They are indeed differently reckoned by different writers. According to some, the first was drunk in honour of Jupiter Olympius, the second in honour of the Heroes, and the third to Jupiter Soter, or the Saviour; who, it is said, was so called on this occasion, because it was supposed that this third cup might be taken without any disorder of mind, or injury to the health. Others mention the cup of Mercury, of Jupiter Charisius, and of Good Genius, by which designation some understand Apollo as meant and others Bacchus. V. Rosin., p. 359, 390; Potter, ii. 398, 399.

Both as to the number and the names of these cups, we may observe a striking analogy in the *skolls* of our Northern ancestors. From Snorro we learn, that, at all their great conventions, three cups were especially accounted sacred. No constraint was put on any to exceed this number. But it was reckoned necessary that they should go thus far. One was dedicated to Odin, who was not less honoured by the Northern nations, that was Jupiter by the Greeks. The *Braga-bikar* corresponded to the Grecian

cup in honour of the Heroes; and we have seen that as the Greeks paid their respects to the Good Genius, the Scandinavians also dedicated a cup to the Patrons, or Guardians, of the place where they were assembled.

The learned Keyser has observed, that the Apostle Paul is to be understood as referring to these cups, when he says, (1 Cor. x. 21), "Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord, and the cup of devils," or "of demons," i.e., the cup drunk in honour of departed men, who have been deified by their deluded votaries. Keyser also refers to the language of the prophet, as containing the same allusion: "Ye are they—that prepare a table for that troop, *Gad*; and that furnish the drink offering unto that number, *Meni*;" Isa. lxx. 11. V. *Antiq. Septent.*, p. 352. As both these are unquestionably proper names, a sanguine etymologist might view both as of Northern origin. For as *Minne* was the name of one of the cups employed in the *drink-offerings* of the heathen, Isl. *Gaud* was the designation of the object of their worship. Numen Ethnicum, Christianis execratum, hodie pro re abjectissima et nauci usurpatur; G. Andr. Lex. But *Gad*, it would seem, in the passage referred to, denotes the Sun; and *Meni* the Moon. We must, therefore, be satisfied with the analogy, as it respects the *drink-offerings*.

SKUL, s. A scullion.

—"Bothwell and Huntley,—hearing how things went on the Queen's side, would have made resistance, by the help of the under officers of court, butlers, cooks, *skuls*, and suchlike, with spits and staves." Hume's *Hist. Doug.*, p. 200.

Ir. *muille*, id. Su.-G. *skoel-ju*, Sax. *schoel-en*, Dan. *skil-er*, eluere; from Isl. *skol-a*, ablucere, *skol*, eluvium. Hence, according to *lhre*, E. *scullion* and *scullery*. Su.-G. *skul-wattn*, the water in which dishes are washed.

SKULE, s. An inflammatory disease affecting the palate of a horse, S.

Teut. *schuyt*, morbus quo palatum et gingivæ equorum præ nimio sanguine intumescunt; Kilian. Su.-G. *skalla*, *munnsalla*, an inflammation of the mouth, from *skall-a*, glabrare.

[SKULE, SCULE, SKULL, s. A great number of individuals; generally applied to fishes, and equivalent to E. *shoal*.

Its banks along, quibk hazels thrang,
Quhare sweet-sair'd hawthorns blow
I love to stray, and view the play
Of flickit *scules* below.

Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 356.

The word was common in O.E. A *scoll of fish*; Jul. Barnes; and, in Troil. and Creseide, Chaucer has *scated sculs*.

A.-S. *scoule*, "coetus magnus, multitudo; a great company, a multitude, a *shole*;" Somner. But this is from *scylun*, Su.-G. *skilia*, to separate; a *skule* being properly one company separated from others.]

SKULES, s. pl. Stalls where cattle are fed, S.B.

Isl. *skiol*, Su.-G. *skiul*, a covert, a lurking-place from *skyl-a*, tegere. Teut. *schuytinghe*, latibulum, latebra; from *schuyt-en*, latere.

SKULL, s. A shallow basket; properly one of a semi-circular or oval form, S.

Fish wyves cry *Fy*, and cast down *skulls* and *skeils*.
Dunbar, *Evergreen*, ii. 59, st. 23.

V. SKUL.

[The fisherman's *skull* is generally of an oval form,

deep at one end for the line, and shallow at the other for the baited hooks.]

It may be added, that, according to Seren., the name *E. scu'll*, given to a cockboat, (linter) seems to be transferred from (Goth. *skiola*, Sw. *skyfa*, vas quoddam, from *skoel-ja*, perfundere, eluere. Verel. defines Isl. *skiola*, vas quo arida vel liquida metiri consueverunt; giving Sw. *bylle* as synonym, whence *E. butt*.

[SKULP, *s.* The sea-jelly (*A. calephae*); called also *whale-blubs*, Shetl. Dan. *skulpe*, to shake, to agitate.]

To SKULT, *v. a.* To beat with the palms of the hands, *S.* synonym. *skelp*, *scoue*.

Isl. *skell-a*, *skellde*, diverbero palmis, the precise sense of the *S.* word; *skell-r*, a stroke; *ras-skellr*, the sound made by a fan, or by the palm of the hand; *G.* Andr.

[SKULTIE, *adj.* Naked, in a state of nudity, Clydes.; prob. from Sw. *skala*, to peel, strip; *skal*, shell, skin, covering. *V.* SKUDDIE.]

[To SKUNDG, *v. n.* To gallop, run quickly; synonym. *spunder*, Shetl.]

To SKUNFIS, SKUMFIS, *v. a.* Expl. "to disgust; applied especially to smells;" *Aberd.*

Evidently the same with SCOMFICE.

SKUNIE, *s.* A large knife, Shetl. *V.* SKEAN.

[To SKUNIE, *v. a.* To open, or cut open, with a knife; *to skunie bait*, to open shell-fish and take out the bait with a small knife. Shetl.]

[To SKUNKLE, *v. n.* 1. To glitter, Clydes. *V.* SKINKLE.

2. Used in the form of an oath in Shetl., as, *skunkle me*, similar to *blast my eyes* in vulgar, *E.*]

[SKUNNER, *s.* and *v.* *V.* SCUNNER.]

[SKUNNYRIT, *pret.* Retreated, gave way, Barbour, xvii., 651, Skeat's Ed.]

SKUR, SKURR, *s.* 1. Apparently corr. from *scurf*. "Free of scab and *scurr*," Mearns. *A.-S.* *scurf*, id.

2. The term is applied, by masons, to the rough surface of a stone, Ang.

Su.-G. *skeer-a*, rampere.

3. A small patch of fishing ground, Shetl.

4. Small horns, not fixed to the skull of an ox or cow, but hanging by the skin only, are called *skurs*, Ang.

[SKURM, *s.* The shell of an egg; *skurmack*, an egg, Shetl.]

SKURRIE, *s.* A cow with *skurs*, or small horns, *Aberd.*

[SKURLIE-WHIETER, *s.* An insignificant boy or lad, Shetl. one who is continually whining. *V.* SKIRL.]

[SKURM, SKURMACK. *V.* under SKUR.]

[To SKURR, SKURRIE, *v. n.* To go about from place to place, to wander about idly and lazily, *S.*]

SKURRIEMAN, *s.* A wandering fellow, *Ayr.* *V.* SKURYVAGE.

SKURRIOUR, *s.* A scout; also, an idle vagrant. *V.* SCURROUR.

SKURROCK, SKURROCH, *s.* Cash; a cant term, *Loth.*

[To SKURRYVARG, *v. n.* To live in idleness and dissipation, *S.*]

SKURRYVAG, SKURYVAGE, SCURRIVAIG, *s.* 1. A dissipated fellow, a lecher.

Sweyngeouris and skurryagis, swankys and cwanys

Genis na cure to cun craft, nor couptis for na cryme.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 23.

2. A vagabond, *Loth.* In *Roxb.* it conveys the idea of a ragged vagrant, or of an idle, ill-dressed, dirty, unsettled person. It is often used as signifying a scullion; synonym. *Scuddieraig*, *Roxb.* The latter is formed from the *v.* *to Scud*, to pass quickly.

"Aye ye may hide the vile *scurrieraig*, it ye may, an' hiddle an' smiddle the deeds o' darkness!" *Saint Patrick*, iii. 305.

[3. A course of dissipation; synonym., *the spree*, *West of S.*]

O. Fr. *ecourre*, aller et venir, se dissiper, secouer, agiter; *Roquefort*.

Lat. *scurra* and *cay-or*. *Scurra*, qui aliquem sequitur, qui etiam dicitur asseccla, irrisor, vaniloquus, parasitus, sive leccator. *Du Cange*.

[SKURT, *s.* The bosom within the folded arms, the lap, Shetl.; properly, the fold or front of the short-gown worn by women. In Clydes. the short-gown is often called a *skirt*. Dan. *skiort*, a petticoat, Sw. *skort*, a skirt.]

SKUTE, SKOOT, *s.* Sour or dead liquor, *Aberd.*; synonym. *Jute*.

Su.-G. *squaett-a*, liquida effundere; *squaett*, a small quantity of any liquor; *Wideg*.

[SKUTE, *s.* and *v.* *V.* SKOOT.]

To SKUTE, SCUIT, *v. n.* To walk awkwardly in consequence of having flat soles, and thus the feet turned considerably out, *Roxb.*;

the same with *Scute, Skute*, more generally used.

Isl. *skut-a*, prominere; or Su.-G. *skiut-a*, trudere.

[SKUTOCK, SKUTIE, *s.* The foolish Guille-mot, S.]

[SKUVE, *s.* The tail of an animal, but generally applied to fish, Shetl.]

SKUWES, *s. pl.* Groves, shaws.

Thei durken the dere, in the dyme skuwes,
That, for drede of the deth, droupis the do.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 5.

This word, as it occurs in a poem which has more of the O.E. than S. dialect, proclaims its immediate connexion with A.-S. *scwa*, umbra. V. SCHAW.

SKY, *s.* A small board, about four inches in depth, used in the construction of the Shetland plough, in place of a mould-board. An old barrel-stave is generally used for this purpose.

"A square hole is cut through the lower end of the beam, and the *mercal*, a piece of oak about 22 inches long introduced, which, at the other end, holds the sock and sky." P. Aithating, Statist. Acc., vii. 555.

It also forms part of the Orcadian plough; jutting out obliquely backwards on the right side immediately behind the share. Hence,

SKY-EAR, *s.* A part of the plough jutting out obliquely backwards, on the right side, a little above the *sky*, Orkn.

There are two *skies-ear*, which, with the *sky*, supply the place of the mould-board in ploughs of a better construction.

Norw. *ski* is expl. a piece of wood; Hallager.

SKY, *s.* Shadow, cloud.

My fader than lukand furth throw the sky,
Cryis on me fast, Fle son, fle son, in hye.

Doug. Virgil, 63, 12.

"Fr. Junius with little ground renders it *umbra*, because Virgil has it so. And it would seem as if he had designed to derive the word from Gr. *σκια*;" Rudd. Junius, [or, as appears, Lye] is certainly right, not only as he has Virgil on his side, but because *skye* is an O. E. word, used in this sense by Gower:

And with that worle, all sodenly
She passeth, as it were a *skye*.

Conf. Am. Lib. iv. Fol. 71, a.

Warton has adopted the same idea. "A shadow, *scia*, umbra." It is more immediately connected with Belg. *scheye*, (Kilian, vo. *Schaede*) with Su.-G. *sky*, nubes, nebula, or even with *skugga*, id., whence *skyggja-a*, obumbrare. Seren. derives *skugga* from *sky*, nebula, vo. *Shade*. Isl. *skjat veder*, coelum nubibus obductum, sed tamen sine pluvia.

It occurs also in an ancient O. E. MS. poem in the possession of William Hamper, Esq., of Birmingham, thus:

And thus good sayth is turned upsylde down,
And true meaning derked with a *skye*
That we in englysche callen flatterye.

It may be questioned, however, whether both in this passage, and in that quoted from Gower, the term does not properly denote a cloud. That it was used in this sense in O. E. is unquestionable. "*Skye*. Nubes. Nubila." Prompt. Parv.

Certainly *skye* denotes clouds in the following passage:

Thik drumly skuggis dirkinmit so the henin,
Dym *skye* oft furth warpit ferful leuin,
Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun flaw, &c.

Doug. Virg., Irol. 200, 53.

This is the primary and strict signification of Isl. and Su.-G. *sky*. But the transition from the one sense to the other is very natural; a cloud throwing a shadow on that portion of the earth over which it passes.

SKY, *s.* The sky of a hill, the ridge or summit, Aberd.

It has been also defined, the highest part of a hill that is seen by a person standing at its base, Aberd. All below this is viewed as individual property; all above it, as common. V. Case, Hill of Fair.

This phrase may signify that nothing but *sky* is seen beyond the point referred to. According to the first definition, however, it might seem allied to Isl. *skyf-a*, sciudere, to divide.

• SKY, *s.* 1. Twilight; the red light on the clouds in the east before sunrise, or in the west after sunset. Thus, "Was ye up afore the sun the day?" "Aye, afore the *sky*," S. "The *sky* wiinna set this hour yet," S.B.

This seems originally the same with Su.-G. *sky*, as signifying aether, which here derives with considerable plausibility from *sky-a*, to cover.

2. Between the sun and the sky, the interval between day-break and sunrise, Ang.

This portion of time, in the calendar of superstition, has some special connexion with the efficacy of incantation. Accordingly, we have the following account from Angus, of the means used, only six years ago, "for delivering a boat from the necromantic power of Janet Kindy, who was supposed to render it unfortunate.

"It was agreed that the boat should be exorcised, and that Janet was the spirit which tormented it. The ceremony of exorcism was performed as follows:—

In each boat there is a cavity called the tap-hole; on this occasion the hollow was filled with a particular kind of water furnished by the mistress of the boat; a straw effigy of poor Janet was placed over it.—The boat was then rowed out to sea before sun rise, and, to use the technical expression, the figure was burnt between the sun and the sky, i.e., after daylight appeared, but before the sun rose above the horizon, while the master called aloud, 'Avoid ye, Satan!' The boat was then brought home, and since that time has been as fortunate as any belonging to the village." *Edin. Mag.*, Feb. 1818, p. 116.

3. To look, or to see an object, between the sun and the sky, to bow down the body, bringing the eye as much as possible along the horizon, S.B.

When there is a dark ground behind, an object is in this way seen far more distinctly, than when viewed by one standing upright. The idea seems borrowed from the circumstance of anything being thus seen, after sun-set, by the light that is reflected from the sun on the lower part of the sky.

To SKY, *v. n.* [To skim along the horizon.]

"The ships come tilting over the waves,—while the maws fly *skying* by the sounding shore, and the raven seems to rejoice in the coming storm." *Gall. Encycl.*, p. 431.

Su.-G. *sky*, vitare, subterfugere. Or perhaps synon. with *Scovv*, q. v.

To SKY UP, *v. n.* To clear up; a phrase used concerning the atmosphere, when the rain seems to go off. *It's like to sky up*, Ettr. For. It is used impersonally, S.B. *It's skyin'*, the sky is appearing.

This may be merely from E. *sky*, as denoting the atmosphere; and so signifying that it is clearing up, or that the azure is becoming visible. But as Isl. *sky* is a cloud, and *sky-a* means to cover with clouds; to *sky up* may be from the same origin, as intimating the disappearance of the clouds.

SKY-GOAT, *s.* A name given in the Highlands of S. to the bittern.

"The Highlanders call the bittern the *sky-goat*, from some fancied resemblance in the scream of both animals." Saxon and Gael, i. 169.

This bird has received many metaphorical designations. *V. Mire-Bumper*. In Gael, the snipe is *gob-har hoidche*, "the goat of the night."

SKYBALD, [**SKYBIE**, **SKYPEL**], *adj.* 1. Mean, low; synon., *scabby*.

Blied babling bystour-barl obey;
Learn, *skybald* knave, to know thy sell.
Potswart, Watson's Coll., lii. 6.

2. Tattered, ragged, Clydes.

SKYBALD, **SKYPE**, **SKYPEL**, *s.* 1. "Tatterdemallion," Rams. Gl. S. *Skeibalt*, "mean worthless fellow," Sibb. Gl.

"The said Laird perceaving men to faint and begyne to recoule, said, Fy, lat us nevir leive efter this day, that we sall recoule for Frenche *skybaldis*." Knox's Hist., p. 202.

Poor *skybalds*! cursed with more o' wealth than wit,
Blyth of a gratis gaudemus, sit
With look attentive, ready all about
To give the laugh when his dull joke comes out.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 353.

The *skybald*, by his ain ill conscience chas't,
Did see the kintra, and ne'er kent the gude o't.
The Ghaist, p. 6.

2. A worn out horse, or one that is lazy, Ayr., pron. *skybil*.

3. A gelded goat, Renfr.

Dan. *skabhals* (*skabbals*, Sibb.) denotes a rogue, a rascal, a base man; allied perhaps to Isl. *skrifr*, the rabble, *skipe*, a low fellow, Border. O. Fr. *scybele* is used by Rabelais, in the sense of *merde endurcie*, a term undoubtedly expressive of the greatest contempt possible.

SKYBRIE, **SKIBRIE**, *s.* Thin light soil, Aberd.; the same with *Skeebrie*, Ang.

SKYBRIE, **SKIBRIE**, *adj.* [Thin and light]; *skybrie* stuff, bad grain, Aberd.

SKYLD, *s.* A species of tax, or land rent, Orkn.

"The small part held upon feudal terms was subjected to the payment of a *skyld* or land rent in addition to the scat and tithe." Agr. Surv. Orkn., p. 30.

Dan. *skyld*, *landskyld*, merces praediorum, synon. with *landkille*, Baden; "quit-rent, rent-service,

farm-rent, the lord of the manor's fees;" Wolff. Su.-G. *skuld*, also *skyld*, 1. a debt, 2. rent, cess, *tanquam debitum alteri solvendum*; Ihre. *Skuld* also occurs in the laws of the Ostrogoths. For *Paskaskuld* signifies tributum Paschale.

SKYLE, *s.* Dispersion, Renfr. **V. SKAIL**.

I'll neer forget you dreadsfu' morn,
That maist had prov'd our ruin;—
Waves dashing down wi' blatt'rin *skyle*,
Win's roarin'—sailors flyin'.
A Wilson's Poems, p. 87.

[**SKYLE-A-LUM**, *s.* A wooden cover for a chimney, used for the prevention of smoke, Shetl.]

SKYLAND, *part. adj.* [Dropping, scattering. **V. SKILE**, *s.*]

Thou *skyland* skarth, thou has the hurle behind.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57.

The connexion shews that this term conveys a dirty idea; Dan. *skyll-a*, Isl. *skol-ia*, eluere.

To SKYLE, *v. a.* To hide, to conceal.

Yet nertheless within mine orature
I stode, quhan Titan had his beinis brycht
Withdrawn down, and *skylid* under cure,
And faire Venus, the beaute of the nycht,
Upraise.

Henryson's Test. Crescide Chron. S.P., i. 157.

Skyled, Chaucer's Works, Fol. 182, col. i. "Closed," Gl. *Skyled under cure*, "hid under cover."

Su.-G. *skyl-a*, occultare; Isl. *skiol-a*, Dan. *skyl-er*, Belg. *schuyt-en*, latitare. Ihre views *sky-a*, celare, tegere, as the origin. Hence, according to this learned etymologist, *skoeld*, a shield, as being a covering for the body in war; and *skiul*, tectum, the covering of a house. But it is singular, that Heb. *shilte*, signifies shields.

[**To SKYNK**, *v. a. and n.* To pour out liquor, to drink, &c. **V. SKINK**.]

[**To SKYOW**, **SKYOWL**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To twist, distort; also, to walk in a distorted or affected manner, Banffs.

2. To deflect from the plumb-line, to slant, *ibid.*]

[**SKYOW**, **SKYOWL**, *s.* A twist, *ibid.*]

[**SKYOWIN**, **SKYOWLIN**, *s. and adj.* Applied in both senses of the *v.*; as an *adj.* it generally means waddling, having the feet twisted, *showlie*, *ibid.*]

[**SKYOWT**, **SKYOWLT**, *adj.* Twisted, distorted, not plumb, *ibid.*

SKYOW and **SKYOWL** are evidently the Banffs. forms of **SKEW** and **SKEWL**, q.v.]

SKYPE, **SKYPEL**, *s.* A low worthless fellow; a term of contempt; the same with *Skibe*, Ettr. For. [**V. SKYBALD**.]

"Him! he speak of me! If he durst, I would claw the puppy-hide of him! He is as great a *skype* as I know of." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 249.

It is sometimes pronounced *Squeef*, Roxb.

[To SKYPE, *v. n.* To go about like an idle lazy person, Banffs. *Part. pr.* used as an *adj.*]

SKYPEL, *adj.* [Mean, ragged; bare, scanty.]
Skypel skate, expl. "ugly fellow."

Gin I had here the *skypel skate*,
Sae weel's I should him bang.
Christmas Basing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 125.

To SKYRE, *v. n.* 1. To be shy, to startle,
Ettr. For.; the same with *Skar, Skair*.

"But scho *skyril* to knuife lowly, or siccarlie on
thilke sauchning." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, ii. 41.
Apparently a variety from *Skar, Skair*, *q. v.*

[2. To look amazed or silly; also, to make a
vain or silly display, Banffs.]

[SKYRE-LEUKIN, *adj.* Having a scared, vac-
cant, or silly look; also, gaudy, tawdry, as
applied to dress, *ibid.*]

SKYRIT, *pret.* Startled, sheered off.

—Tak Schairp and Leslie tua vyse men veill inspyrit.
Leslie to cum from lauis to you he fyrit,
Schairp from you, vent to the lauis for neid;
As he vas vyse, the vther planelie *skyril*.
N. Burne's Admonition.

SKYRE, *s.* A schirrous substance.

Fy, skowdert skyn, thou art but *skyre* and skrumple.
Dunbar, Evergreen, li. 54.

Fr. *scyre*, "a hard and almost insensible swelling or
kernell, bred between the flesh and skin, by cold, or of
thick and clammy phlegm;" *Cotgr. Lat., schirr-us*.

SKYRIN, *part. pr.* 1. Shining, S.B.

Simmer on' winter on it kyths,
And mony a bonny town;
An' a' the *skyrin* brins o' light
That blink the poles anour.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

2. Making a great show, in what way soever,
S.

But had you seen the philibegs,
And *skyrin* tartan trews man.

Burns, iv. 363.

A.-S. *scir, scyr*, Alem. *scieri*, Su.-G. *skir*, clear,
shining; *skir-a*, Isl. *skyr-a*, to make luminous, Mocs.-G.
ga-skir-an, to illustrate. Ihere views these terms as
derived from the old Goth. word *skir*, or *skior*, fire.

To SKYRME, *v. n.* To skirmish; or perhaps
to make a feint.

Sum skirp ine with scorn, and sum *skyrme* at myn e.
Houlate, i. 6.

Printed *skyrine*; but it is *skyrme* in the MS. V.
SCRYM, *v.* The origin is most probably retained in
Isl. *skrum-a*, fingo; *q.*, to feign a fight.

[To SKYTCH, *r. n.* To skate, Clydes. V.
SKETCH, SKITE.]

SKYTCHERS, *s. pl.* Skates, Renfr.

—Oure the loch's clear frozen face
On *skytchers* thrang, in airy chace,
Flew mony a cheery chiel.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 196.

V. SKETCHERS.

VOL. IV.

To SKYTE, *v. a. and n.* [1. To toss, to
throw, to squirt, Clydes., Aberd.]

2. To slide, to slip; as on a smooth street or
road, S. V. SKITE.

It seems an oblique sense of A.-S. *scyt-an*, Su.-G.
skint-a, ejaculari; *q.* to be thrown out; and is perhaps
originally the same with *Skut*, id. Dumfr., Clydes.

[SKYTER, SKYTIE. V. under SKITE.]

SKYTE, SKITE, *s.* 1. A nasty person, S.B.
either from the *v.* in the Goth. sense, or
allied to Dan. *skyden*, sordidus.

2. A meagre person, one who has the appear-
ance of starvation, Loth.

3. A strange-looking ugly person, Aberd.

To SKYTLE, *v. n.* To move from side to
side; applied to any liquid in a vessel that
is shaken in being carried, Upp. Clydes.

Dan. *skull-er*, to shake, to agitate. V. the etymon
of SCUTLE, which seems radically the same.

[SKYVE, SKYVER. V. under SKIVE.]

To SLA, *v. a.* 1. To strike, conjoined with
fyre. V. SLEW FYR.

2. To slay, to kill.

To *sla* he sparyd noucht Inglis men.

Wyntown, viii. 13, 117.

Pret. *slouch*, Wynt. Wall. Mocs.-G. *slahan*, pret.
slah; Su.-G. Isl. *slaa*, Belg. *sla*, *sloug*, Germ. *slagh-en*,
to strike, to beat, which, as Mr. Macpherson has
observed, is the primary sense of the word. Ihere
makes the same remark. V. SLEW FYRE.

To SLAB, SLAB *up*, *v. a.* To *sup* greedily
and ungracefully, Banffs.

Lang may ye blaw the reamin ale —
While I *slab up* my bareft kail.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 173.

Teut. *slabb-en*, lambere; *sorbere et devorare*.

SLABBER, *s.* A slovenly fellow, Dumf.

This is certainly from the same source with the E.
v. slabber; Teut. *slabb-en*, *slabber-en*, id.

O. E. "Slabbard. Tardus. Morosus." Prompt.
Parv. Thus it has been used also to denote that re-
luctance which indicates moroseness of temper.

SLABBERGAUCIE, *s.* A slovenly drivell-
ing fellow, Banffs.; [*slabbergash*, Clydes.]

Perhaps from Teut. *slabber-en*, to slabber, and *gheus*,
a beggar, a mean fellow. Or it might be viewed as an
Isl. compound, from *slaf-r-a*, nugari, and *gar*, anser, *q.*
"a foolish goose."

[SLABBERY, *adj.* Applied to rainy, windy
weather, Shetl., Clydes. In the latter
district it is applied also to the state of the
roads in such weather, like E. *sloppy*.

[SLACHT, *s.* Race, family, descent, Shetl.
Du. *slacht*, id.]

* SLACK, *s.* 1. An opening between hills.
V. SLAK.

2. "A hollow," Ettr. For. V. SLAK, 2.
 * SLACK, *adj.* 1. Slow, S.B.
 2. Transferred to money, when merchants find difficulty in getting payment of the sums owing them.
 "Siller's slack, money is ill to raise," Shirr. Gl. S.B.
 3. Not employed, or having little to do, S.
 4. Thinly occupied; applied to a place of worship, when it is not well filled, *The kirk was slack*, S.
 5. In a moral sense applied to one whose promise is not to be trusted, or whose conduct is loose, S.
 6. In relation to mercantile concerns; *He's a slack chap*, i.e., one who does not pay well, S.
 A.-S. *slac*, Su.-G. *slak*, remissus.

SLACK-EWE, SLACK YOW, *s.* A ewe which has given over bearing, South of S. *Crok*, *Crock*, *synon.*

"The superannuated breeding ewes are either sold fat, at Martinmas, when they are called *Slack Ewes*, or *Crocks*; or with lamb, in March, at the Peebles fair, &c. when they are called *Great Ewes*." Pennicuik's Descr. Tweedd., Ed. 1815, p. 52.

"The cast off breeding ewes, when sold at Martinmas, are designed *slack-ewes*, or *crocks*; when sold heavy with lamb in March, they are designed *great ewes*." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 69.

Teut. *slack*, *slack*, *laxus*, *remissus*; *q.* *remissus* *utero*, not distended in the belly, like a great [grit] or pregnant ewe. Isl. *slaku-a*, *detumescere*. V. CROK.

SLACK JAW, *s.* Frivolous talk, trifling conversation, Aberd., Roxb.; sometimes implying loose, idle, or coarse raillery. V. JAW.

To SLACK, *v. n.* To cease to be distended, to become flaccid, Loth. In this sense a tumour is said to *slack*.

Teut. *slack-en*, *laxari*, *solvi*.

SLACKIE, *s.* A kind of sling used by school-boys, Loth., Fife.

It occurs in the ludicrous account which Rabelais gives of the shepherds of Gargantua assaulting the cake-bakers of Lerne.

"The other shepherds and shepherdesses hearing the lamentable shout of Forgier, came with their slings and *slackies* following them, and throwing great stones at them as thick as if it had been hail." Urquhart's Rabelais, p. 117.

The word used in the original is *brassieres*. According to Cotgr. *brassier* signifies both a sling, and a short cudgel. Urquhart, probably on this authority, elsewhere explains his own term, but improperly, it would seem, as denoting a short cudgel.

"He—found by true information, that his men had taken violently some cakes from Picrocholes people, and that Marquets head was broken with a *slackie* or short cudgel." Rabelais, p. 144.

Tribard is the word used by Rabelais, i. 32.

"*Slackies*. I know not what *slacky* means; I suppose it may be a Scotch word for something like a

sling; for that's what Rabelais means by the word *brassier*." Ozell, N. B. I., c. 25.

The *slackie*, it is believed, is that kind of sling, which is made of an elastic rod, or piece of wood, split at one end, for receiving the stone.

The word may be allied to Teut. *slack-en*, *laxare*, *liberare*. The *synon.* term in Belg. is applied to shooting; *Ennen koegel slaaken*, to shoot a bullet; *Sewel*.

The author of that very ancient and singular work, the *Speculum Regale*, supposed to have been written in the twelfth century, describes two kinds of slings as used in his time; the one denominated *stafsluung*, or the *staff-sling*, the other *handsluung*, i.e., the *hand-sling*. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the former was a sling affixed to a rod. It is the same weapon that Vegetius calls *Fustiballus*, (De Re Milit., iii. 14) a sling affixed to a staff four feet long. The *slackie* may perhaps be viewed as retaining some resemblance of this.

To SLACK the fire. To cover it up with dross; or, as it is otherwise expressed, to *rest* it for the night, Perth.

This *v.* is evidently from the F. *s.* *Sluck*, small coal. Dr. Johns. gives no etymon of the term. But it is undoubtedly from the same origin with *Slag*, the dross of metals. Teut. *stleck*, Germ. *schlack*, scoriae, which Wachter deduces from *schlag-en*, *ejicere*, as being the refuse. Ihre derives Su.-G. *slagg*, dross, from *slaa*, which denotes the chips of iron that fly from the anvil in beating. The latter is probably from *slaa*, to strike.

SLADE, SLAID, *s.* A valley, a den.

—Hys daughter, amang buskis ronk,
 In derne *sladis* and mony sloggy slouk,
 Wyth milk he nurist of the beistis wilde.

Doug. Virgil, 384, 23.

Baith erbe and froyte, busk and bewis, braid
 Haboundandlye in euery slouk and *slaid*.

Wallace, iii. 4. MS.

Brail seems a *v.* signifying, spread themselves out, expanded themselves.

Evin to the castell he raid,
 Hewit in ane dern *slaid*.

Garcen and Göl., lii. 15.

Huvi, Ed. 1508.

Slaid, S. B. still denotes a hollow between rising grounds, especially one that has a rivulet of water running through it. Isl. *slaid*, *vallis*; A.-S. *slued*, *slede*, *via* in montium *convallibus*, Lye. But Sommer expl. the A.-S. term, "a valley, a *slade*." Germ. *schlechte*, *planities*. We find the same term used by R. Glouc.

The erle Roberd of Gloucestre, as man withoute fere,
 The strong castel of Brystow, that he let hym self rere,
 Astored wel ynou, & also the *slade*,
 And held hem bothe age the kyng, to thenche on kun-
 hede. P. 447.

"*Slade*, valley," Gl. Hearne.

This is a very ancient word; being the same with Sw. *slät*, a plain. Est autem *Vitesleth*, velut alii scribunt, *Widasleth*, nihil aliud quam *lata planities*, aut *Vitarum* vel *Jutarum planities*; Loccenii Hist. Suecana, Lib. i. c. 7.

This was the ancient name of Zealand and some of the neighbouring isles in the Baltic, and has been viewed as the designation of an early settlement of the Picts. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, i. 182.

Perhaps all these terms may be traced to Su.-G. Dan. *slæt*, Isl. *slött-r*, Alem. *slät*, Germ. *schlecht*, *planus*.

SLADGE, SLUDGE, *s.* A sloven, one who abuses his clothes with mire or dirt, in

working or walking; also, "a dirty coarse woman," Clydes., S.A. [Synon. *slaister*.]

Teut. *sladde*, *slets*, *sletae*, *slodde*, are used in the same sense as applicable to a woman; Sordida et inculta mulier, ambubaia; Kilian. Isl. *sladde*, vir habitu ac moribus madidus; G. Andr., p. 216. This resembles the S. phrase applied to one given to drunkenness, a *wat lad*.

To SLADGE, SLUDGE, *v. n.* 1. To go with a lounging gait through every puddle that comes in the way, S.A.

2. To work in so slovenly a way as to bedaub one's self with mire, *ibid.*; [synon. *slairy*, *slaister*.]

SLAE, SLA, *s.* The sloe, S.; a term applied both to the tree and the fruit.

"Prunus spinosa The Black-Thorn or Sloe-tree, Anglis. The *Slae*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 255.

Below to I saw to.
Ane buss of bitter *slaes*.

Cherrie and *Slae*; Evergreen, ii. 113.

A.-S. *sla*, Belg. *slee*, Germ. *schleh*, prunum sylvestre. Lancash. *slaigh*, *slawayh*, "the black thorn berry;" T. Bobbins.

SLAE-BLACK, *adj.* Black as a sloe; Tarras, Gl. Shirr.

SLAEIE, *adj.* Abounding with sloes, or sloe-bushes, Clydes.

[SLAG, SLAGGIE, *adj.* Soft, moist, wet, S.; also in a state of thaw], as, "a *slag day*,—a day on which the ice is thawing;" Gall. Enc. The land, or ice after a thaw, is said to be *slaggie*, *ib.*

O.E. "*Slag* or fowle wey. Lubricus. Limosus." Prompt. Parv.

SLAG, [SLAIG, SLOG], *s.* 1. A lump, portion, or quantity of any soft substance, as, a *slag of partridge*, a large spoonful, S.

2. A sudden gust or blast, *synon. flann*.

For of hie landis thair may cum *sloggis*,
At Saint Tabbis Heid, and Buchan Nes,
And ryve your foir-saill all in raggis.
—Sic *slags* may fall, suppois a hundir
War yow to help, thai have no hands.

Schaw, *Maitland Poems*, p. 133, 134.

Su.-G. *Slagg*, mixta nive pluvia, intemperies; Teut. *slegghe*, nebula, glacialis pluvia. There is no reason for supposing with Sibb., Gl. vo. *Slogg*, that it is perhaps erroneously for *Flaggs*.

To SLAG, SLAGG, [SLAIG, SLOG], *v. a.* 1. To soften, moisten, to besmear, S.; [synon. *slaik*.]

"An' bony lass," says he, "ye'll gee's a kiss,
An' I sall sett ye right on, hit or miss."
"A hit or miss I'll get, but help o' you,
Kiss ye slate stanes, that winna *slagg* your mou'."

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., p. 53.

In Edit. second, *weet* your mou'.

Probably allied to Teut. *slegghe*, mador, tenuis pluvia; Isl. *slagi*, humiditas; whence *slagn-a*, mollescere, humescere; Haldorson.

2. To *Slag*, *Slaiy*, or *Slyaug* up [to lift in *slags* or large spoonfuls; hence], to gobble up voraciously, Aberd., Clydes.

Su.-G. *stek-a*, lambere.

[To SLAGGER, SLAIGER, SLAIG, *v. a.* and *n.*

1. To besmear with mud, to bespatter, Clydes.]; "to waddle in the mud;" Gl. Sibb.

This seems radically the same with *Laggery*, *Laggerit*, q. v., although Sibb. views it as allied to *Slairy*. Teut. *sleggerigh*, udus, madidus; Isl. *slagi*, humiditas.

[2. To beslabber; to take food in a dirty, slatternly, or gwigling manner, Clydes. Banffs.] To take meat in a slow and careless way; generally said of dogs, Ettr. For. V. SLAG up, *v.*

3. To walk slowly and carelessly; used contemptuously, Ettr. For.

SLAGGER, SLAGGIE, SLAIGER, *s.* 1. A small portion of any soft substance, Kinross; a dimin. from SLAG, *id.*, q. v.

[2. An unseemly mass or mixture of anything wet or soft; food mixed up in a dirty manner, Clydes., Banffs.]

3. Slatternly work; also, the act of working in a slatternly manner: the *part. pr.* is also used in the latter sense, *ibid.*]

[SLAICH, SLAIGH, *s.* Slime; anything wet and muddy, or soft and disgusting, Clydes., Banffs. V. SLAG and SLAIC.]

[To SLAICH, SLAIGH, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To bedaub, smear; to paint, &c., in a careless or slovenly manner, *ibid.*

2. To spit mucus in a dirty, offensive manner, *ibid.*

3. To partake of liquid or semi-liquid food in a dabbling, disgusting manner; also, to wash or scour in a slatternly manner, *ibid.*]

[SLAICHIE, SLAIGHIE, *adj.* Slimy; wet, moist, and disgusting, *ibid.*]

SLAID, *s.* A valley. V. SLADE.

[SLAID, *pret.* Slid; passed swiftly, Barbour, iii. 701, x. 700; walked with long strides, Banffs.]

SLAID, SLADE, *s.* An indolent, slovenly person, one given to procrastination, Upp. Lanarks.

Isl. *sladd-a*, squalide grassari; *slot-a*, remittere, *slot*, remissio, relaxation. V. SLAIT.

SLAID, *adj.* Slovenly and dirty, disagreeable, *ibid.* V. SLAIT, *adj.*

[To SLAIGER, *v. a.* and *n.* V. under SLAG.]

SLAIGER, *s.* 1. The act of bedaubing, [of working in mud or in a slatternly manner, Clydes.]

2. A quantity of some soft muddy substance, such especially as excites disgust; as, "a *slaiger* o' dirt," "a *slaiger* o' cauld parritch," *ibid.*

SLAIGERER, *s.* One who bedaubes; a dirty walker, *ibid.*

SLAIGERIN', *s.* A bedaubing, beslobbering, bespattering, *ibid.*

[SLAIGERIN, SLAIGERSOM, *adj.* Dirty or slovenly in walking, working, or eating, Clydes.]

To SLAIK, SLAKE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To bedaub, [smear, streak], *S.*

"I wonder what ye would ha' said, if ye had seen the minister's yetes, the day after they were painted, *slaked* and blackit a' owre wi' dirt, by the laddies frae the schule." *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 182.

[2. To wash, scrub, or wipe up in a slatternly manner, Clydes.]

3. To lick or kiss in a slabbering manner, *S.*

*Slip down thy hoiss, me think the carle is glaikit,
Sett thou not by howheid sche kist and slaikkit,
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 73.*

4. To hang about or lounge like a dog that is content to feed on offals, *S.*

—An' like a spaniel lick his dishes,
An' come an' gang just to his wishes.
I ne'er as yet hae found a' Patron,
For scorn be till't! I hate a flatt'rin;
Besides, I never had an itchin'
To *slake* about a great man's kitchen.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 106.

It is exactly synon. with Germ. *schleck-en*, *ligurire*, *suavia et dulcia appetere*. This Wachter derives from Gr. γλῦν, *dulcia*, the sibilant being prefixed. But both the Germ. *v.* and Teut. *lick-en*, *vorare*; *lurcare*, *ligurire*; must be viewed as properly signifying to lick; analogous to Su.-G. *slak-a*, *lick-a*, Isl. *slak-ia*, *lambere*, *q. to lick one's fingers*, as is said of one who has this propensity. A person of this description is called in Germ. *schlecker*, and *lecker-maul*, *os cibi laetioris appetens*, Wachter. Su.-G. *slikiare*, in like manner, signifies a smell-feast, also, a flatterer, a parasite; from *leck-en*, Moes.-G. *laigo-an*, A.-S. *liccan*, &c. to lick.

5. To carry off and eat any thing clandestinely, applied especially to confections, sweetmeats, &c., *S.*

SLAIK, SLAKE, *s.* 1. [Any thing soft, unctuous, or fluid that *slaiks* or *snears*, Clydes.]

2. A small quantity of anything soft or unctuous, applied to something else, *S.*

But now, *slake!* wi' time and toil,
Hath frailty on me seiz'd;

*Altho' wi' soupling stakes of oil,
Right aft my flank ye've greaz'd.
Smith and Bellows, A. Scott's Poems*, p. 145.

3. A slight daub, [smear, or streak], *S.*

"That makes nae difference man,—the dress, the light, the confusion, and maybe a touch o' a blackit cork, or a *slake* o' paint," &c. *Heart M. Loth.*, ii. 109.
In this sense it is nearly synon. with *E. lick*; and like the *v.* claims affinity with Germ. *schleck-en*, to lick.

[4. A slatternly wash, scrub, or wipe up; as, "She jist gied the floor a *slaik*. Oh! she's deed lazy," Clydes.]

5. The act of bedaubing or besmearing, as with butter, &c.

6. A slabbering lick or kiss, *S. B.*

—I mann kiss her, 'cause I was the woo'r
My father briskly loot me see the gate—
But frae my father mony a *slaik* she gat,
An' I, just like to spue, like blunty sat.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 30.

In Edit. second, changed to *E. smack*.

7. A small portion of any thing laid hold of clandestinely, *S.*

8. A low, mean, sneaking fellow, *Roxb.*

Teut. *sliek*, *stock*, *helluo*, *vorax*, *sliek-en*, *stock-en*, *vorare*.

SLAIKER, SLAIKIE, *s.* One who bedaubes, &c., *S.*; [also, same with *Slake*, *s.* 8, Clydes.]

SLAIK, *s.* A stroke, a slap, *Renfr.*, *Ayrs.*

"Ye ken,—ye struck him first wi' the stick, and he gied you but a gentle *slaik* wi's paw." *Sir A. Wylie*, i. 37.

"Ye might lay yourself out for a bit *slaik* o' its paw." *The Entail*, ii. 148. V. SLAKE.

Teut. *slagh*, Su.-G. *slag*, *ictus*; from *slaeghen* and *slaa*, *percudere*.

SLAIN, SLANE, *s.* A wooded *cleugh* or precipice, *Roxb.*

Isl. *slind* is expl. *Latus planum in corpore oblongo*, *Verel. Ind.*; and Germ. *slonde* signifies hiatus terrae, *abyssus*, *chasma*.

SLAINES, SLAYANS. *Letters of Slaines*, letters subscribed, in case of slaughter, by the wife or executors of the deceased, acknowledging that satisfaction had been given, or otherwise soliciting for the pardon of the offender; *Erskine's Instit.*, B. iv., Tit. 4, s. 105.

"His Hienesse—sall close his handes, and cease fra granting onie respites or remissions, for ony maner of slaughter,—except the said respite or remission sall be craved to the offender, be the wife, bairnes or nearest friends, of the person that has received the offense: Or that a sufficient letter of *slaines*, seene and perfitely considered be his Hienes councell," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, c. 155.

"He obtained easily a letter of *Slayans* from the party." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 307.

A.-S. *slaegen*, *slain*; *q. letters concerning one slain*, or the act of *slaying*.

Robertson, in his *Hist. of Charles V.*, has shewn

that this custom is perfectly analogous to the feudal laws which existed on the continent. Vol. I., 302, N. xxiii.

SLAINGE, s. One who clandestinely carries off any thing that seems palatable; Selkirks. "a *slaiking* creature," *synon.*

This seems radically the same with *Sleenge*, and *Slinge*, v.

SLAIPIE, SLAPIE, s. A mean fellow, a plate-licker, Roxb.

Isl. slap-r, homuncio sordidus. It is perhaps originally the same with *SLAUPIE*, q. v.

[To **SLAIR, SLAIRP, SLAIRT**, v. a. and n. To lick up in a slatternly manner; to eat greedily and with noise, to gobble food; hence, to outstrip in eating, West of S. V. **SLERK**.]

SLAIRG, SLAIRK, SLERG, s. A quantity of any substance in a semi-fluid state; as, a *slaigr* or *slerg* o' *parritch*, a large spoonful of porridge, S.; q. as much as one can swallow. V. **SLAK**.

Dan. slurk, "a sup." This word *sup* seems to correspond with our *soup*.

To **SLAIRG**, v. a. To bedaub, &c. [V. **SLAGGER** and **SLAIRY**.]

"*Slaigr, slerg*, to bedaub;" Gl. Sibb.

—Brodie soon *slaigr'd* his beard

Wi' bra' creeshie platefu's of gravy.

A. Wilson's *Poems*, 1816, p. 17.

SLAIRGIE, SLARGIE, adj. Unctuous, adhesive, S.

"*Slargie* stuff, matter of a gluey nature;" Gall. Encl.

[**SLAIRT, SLAIRP, adj.** Slovenly, handless, S. V. **SLERP**.]

SLAIRT, s. A silly dastardly fellow; a term used by the fishers of Buckhaven, *synon.* with *Coof, Cufe*.

Isl. sliar, hebes; or *slor*, sordes, also ignavia.

To **SLAIRT about**. To go about in a sluggish manner, S. B.

Teut. sloordigh, sordidus, incultus, incomtus. V. **SLAIRY**.

To **SLAIRT**, v. a. and n. To outstrip, [in eating. V. **SLAIR, SLERK**.]

To **SLAIRY, SLARY, v. a.** To bedaub, S. B. It properly denotes the effect of carelessness.

We must view as nearly allied to this, O. E. "*Slor* or *soor*, [slor?] or *clay*," i.e., *clay*. "*Cenum*. *Limus*.—*Sloryed*. *Cenosus*. *Cenolentus*. *Lutulentus*." Prompt, Parv.

Sibb. writes *slaigr, slerg*, deriving the term from *Teut. slijck*, coenum. But it must rather be deduced from *sloore*, sordida ancilla, serva vilis, ignava; Belg. *slorig*, sordidus. Kilian refers to E. *slorie*, sordidare,

mentioned by Junius, which is evidently the same word. The latter refers to *Dan. slor*, colluvies hominum, the dregs of the people. Lye properly adds, that *Isl. slor*, the filth of fishes, (*piscium sordes*), appears to be the common origin. Sw. *slarfe-a*, to be careless in doing anything; Wideg. V. **SLERG**.

SLAIRY, SLARIE, s. A small portion of any thing, especially food, taken in a dirty way, so as to bedaub one's clothes, &c. S.

To **SLAISTER, SLESTER, SLYSTER**, v. a. and n. 1. To work in any thing moist or unctuous, S.

2. To move clumsily through a miry road, S.

"There was he wading up to the kutes in glaur, *slaisterin'* through the deepest part of the road."

Slaister may be viewed as allied to *SLUSH*, q. v.

3. To do anything in an awkward and dirty way; especially applied to working in any thing moist or unctuous, S.

"Ye'll be for your breakfast, I'se warrant? hae there's a soup partridge for you—it will set ye better to be *slaistering* at them and the lapper-milk than middling wi' Mr. Lovel's head." Antiquary, i. 229.

4. To bedaub, S. nearly *synon.* with E. *plaister*.

Look at his head, and think of there
The pomet *slaister'd* up his hair!

Ferguson's *Poems*, ii. 96.

SLAISTER, SLESTER, SLYSTER, s. [1. A wet, liquid, or unctuous, dirty mass; also, the act of working in such, S.]

2. A heterogeneous composition, a wet or liquid mass producing nausea, S. *synon.* *soos*.

Ye lowns that troke in doctor's stuff,
You'll now hae unco *slaisters*.

Ferguson's *Poems*, ii. 64.

"The wine!—if ever we were to get good o't, it was by taking it naked, and no wi' your sugar and your *slaisters*—I wish for aye, I had ne'er kend the sour smack o't." St. Ronan, iii. 155.

3. The act of bedaubing, [or of working, with anything wet and dirty], S.

"Are ye at the painting trade yet?" said Meg; "an unco *slaister* ye used to make with it lang syne." St. Ronan, i. 41.

4. A dirty slut, Ettr. For.

SLAISTER-KYTE, s. A foul-feeder, a gormandizer, a bellygod, Teviotdale. V. **SLAISTER**, v., and **KYTE**, the belly.

SLAISTERS, s. A slovenly person, q. one who bedaubes himself, Roxb.

SLAISTERY, SLAISTRY, SLESTRY, adj. 1. Applied to what is wet, unctuous, or defiling; as, "That's *slaistry* wark ye're at," S.

2. The weather is said to be *slaistry*, when one is exposed to a good deal of rain, or has one's dress soiled by the miriness of the roads, S.

- SLAISTERY, SLESTRY, s.** 1. Dirty work, S.
2. The offals of a kitchen, including the mixed refuse of solids and fluids, S.

"'O! we're just used to it,' said Mrs. MacClarty, 'and we never mind it. We cou'dna be fash'd to gang sae far wi' a' the slaistery.'" Glenburnie, p. 149.

SLAIT, pret. Slitted, cut.

Duke Hannibal, as mony authors wrait,—
Brak down his walls, and heist mountains slait.
Vertue and Vyce, Evergreen, i. 45.

To SLAIT, v. a. 1. Literally, to level.

Su.-G. *slact-a, slaett-a*, laevigare, to level, Seren. from *slact*, planus, aequus; Belg. *slecht-en*, id.

2. Metaph. to depreciate. *A slaitin tongue*, a tongue that depreciates others, W. Loth.
3. Expl. "to abuse in the worst manner."

"It is much to be lamented, that people professing his name, should be so *slaited* and enslaved by transgression as many are." Guthrie's Trial, p. 143, 144.

4. It seems used, in an oblique sense, as signifying to wipe.

Now he has drawn his trusty brand,
And *slaited* on the strae;
And thro' Gill Morice's fair body
He's gart cauld iron gae.

Russon's S. Songs, ii. 163.

In Pink. Select Ball. i. 40, it is *slaided*: He expl. *slaid*, "to move speedily."

I suspect that this, as used in the passage quoted, should rather be rendered, to whet. He *slaited* his sword on the strae, i.e., he drew it once and again across the straw, with the intention of giving it a keen edge, before using; from Su.-G. *slact-a*, to smooth, to remove inequalities. *Slite* is used in this sense in Lanarks. and also in Loth.

SLAIT, s. The track of cattle among standing corn, Ettr. For.

This might seem to indicate a common source with E. *slot*, "the track of a deer." But the E. word more nearly resembles Isl. *slod*, the track of wild beasts in snow, vestigia ferarum in nive, (Seren.); whereas our *slait* has greater likeness to A.-S. *slacting*, id. V. SLEUTH-HUND.

SLAIT, adj. Slovenly and dirty, Roxb.

Su.-G. *slact*, rudis, inartificiosus; Teut. *slodde*, sordida et inculta mulier; Kilian.

SLAITIT, part. pa. Exhausted or worn out with fatigue.

Therefore had bound thoct scho be found,
Or dreid thy dogs be slaitit.

Balnevis, Evergreen, ii. 201.

In allusion to hunting; perhaps from Teut. *slcte*, tritus, *slct-en*, terere, atterere. Mocs.-G. *ga-sleith-an*, to lose. *Slate*, however, is expl. by Sibb., "to set loose (spoken of hounds);" and it is undoubtedly used in this sense. V. SLATE, v.

SLAK, SLACK, SLAKE, s. 1. An opening in the higher part of the same hill or mountain, where it becomes less steep, and forms a sort of pass, S.

This in sense resembles *glack*, S. and Gael., to which Mr. Macpherson refers. But it conveys a different

idea; as the latter more properly signifies a dell or larger opening between distinct mountains. Nor is *slayre* exactly synon. It denotes a hollow that is not so deep as the *slack*.

He tuk with him a gud mengue,
On hors ane hundre thair mycht be;
And to the bill thair tuk thair way;
And in a *slak* thaim enbuschyt thair.

Barbour, xiv. 536, MS.

Himself asendis the hie band of the hill,
By wentis strate, and passage scharp and wil.—
Tharfor ane prattik of were deuyse wyl I,
And ly at wate in quyet embuschment
At athir pethis hele or secret went,
In the how *slake* be younder woddis syde
Full dern I sall my men of armes hyde.

Doug. Virgil, 382, 10.

Red Ringan spel, and the spearmen led,
Up Goranberry *slack*.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 366.

2. A gap or narrow pass between two hills or mountains. "*Slack*, a valley or small shallow dell;" A. Bor.

Sir J. Sinclair defines it, "a narrow pass between two hills;" *Observ.*, p. 193.

Fra *slak* til hyll, oure holme and hycht,
He trawalyd all day.

Wyntown, vi. 16, 17.

Here it seems to denote an opening between distinct hills, or as rendered, Gl. Wynt., "a deep narrow valley."

Thus it is used by Doug. as synon. with *vail*, i.e., vale.

Not fer from thens Rome cieté ekit he,
Quhar by ane new inuention wounder sle,
Sittand into ane holl vail or *slak*,
Within the listis for the triumphe mak,
War Sabyne virginis reuist by Romanis.

Doug. Virgil, 266. 8.

In a *slake* thou shal be slayne.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 23.

3. *The slack of the hass*, the narrowest part of the throat; a metaph. borrowed from a hill, Loth.

4. A morass, Liddisdale.

"Between the farm-house and the hill pasture was a deep morass, termed in that country a *slack*." Guy Mannering, ii. 49.

Rudd. certainly refers with propriety to Belg. *slack*, laxus, remissus. For the term seems properly to signify that the ground *slackens* in its steepness. Su.-G. *slak*, id. is usual metaph. to denote the hollow of the side, or that part in animals which intervenes between the ribs and loins. This is called *slakidan*, q. the *slak* of the *side*, in the same manner in which we speak of the *slot of the breast*, S.

[SLAKE, s. and v. V. SLAIK.]

SLAKE, s. Expl. a "blow on the chops."

"I'll give you a gob *slake*," S. Prov., Kelly, p. 396.
A.-S. *slaege*, Su.-G. Belg. *slag*, Germ. *schlay*, ictus, a stroke; from *slaege-an*, *slaa*, &c., ferire, percutere.

SLAKE, SLAIK, SLEEGH, SLOKE, s. 1. The oozy vegetable substance in the bed of rivers, S.B. pron. q. *slauk*.

"This ware is of three kinds, obtained at different seasons. The first is the green *slake*, which grows in the river, is washed down by the summer floods, and is brought ashore at the harbour-mouth." P. Nigg, Aberd. Statist. Acc., vii. 201.

"Some trials of *sleech* [for manure] from the shore have been made, but it did not seem to answer." P. Dornock, Sutherland, Ibid. ii. 19.

2. A kind of reddish sea-weed, S.B.; Navel laver, *Ulva umbilicalis*, Linn. In some places the term *slake* is also applied to the *Ulva compressa*, and *Conferva bullosa*. The latter abounds in all stagnate ponds.

"*Ulva umbilicalis*, Navel Laver, Anglis. *Sloke* or *Slake*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 967.

"*Scot. Bor.* call a kind of sea-weed, very soft and slippery, *slake*, which they also eat;" Rudd. vo. *Slike*. This, I am informed, when boiled, forming a jelly, is eaten by some of the poor people in Angus, on bread, instead of butter.

Green Sloke, *Ulva lactuca*, Linn. "*Lettuce-Laver*, or *Oyster-Green*, Anglis. *Green Sloke*, Scotis." Lightfoot, p. 970.

Rudd. views this as derived from *slike*, slime. But it seems rather denominated from Su.-G. *slak*, &c. *laxus*, remissus, because of its being soft and flaccid to the touch or taste. V. SLAUKIE. It may be added that *Fucus vesiculosus* is in some parts of Sweden called *slake*; Linn. Fl. Suec. N. 1145.

To SLALK, v. n. To slack or slacken, *metri causa*.

On othir thing he maid his witt to walk,
Presand gif he mycht off that languor *slalk*.
Wallace, v. 656, MS.

SLAM, SLAMMACH, s. A share, or the possession, of any thing, implying the idea of some degree of violence or trick in the acquisition, S.B. It is often applied to food.

Su.-G. *slam-a*, congerere, coacervare. This word is sometimes used as synonym with *slagga*, per fas et nefas corrudere, Ihre. *Slem* also denotes cunning, dishonest gain; Teut. *sluy-men*, furtim, clanculum, et tecte propere; *slamm-en*, comessari, graecari.

To SLAMMACH, v. a. To lay hold of any thing by means not entirely fair or honourable, S.B.

[SLAMBER, SLAMBERY, *adj.* Slim, slender, Shetl. Dan. and Sw. *slem*, bad, evil, &c., Isl. *slæmr*, vile, bad.]

To SLAMMACH, SLAMACH, v. n. To slabber, S.B. synonym. *slash*.

For gin ye're but ae day anissing,
And nae ay *slamaching* and kissing,
Your conduct's deem'd sae wondrous fau'ty,
It's ten to aye ye're nae their dawty.

Shirref's Poems, p. 333.

Su.-G. *slem*, slime, *slennig*, slimy; suggesting the same dirty idea with E. *slubber* and *slabby*.

SLANMACH, SLAWMACH, (*gutt.*) s. A large quantity of soft food, swallowed hastily and in a slovenly manner, Mearns. V. SLAMMACH, v.

SLAMMACHIS, s. *pl.* The gossamer, Aberd.

Prob., from Ir. and Gael. *slamhagan*, locks of wool or hair, which the fine threads of the gossamer may be supposed to resemble.

SLAMMIKIN, s. A drab, a slovenly woman, Loth. *Slamkin*, id., Grose's Class. Dict.

Su.-G. *slem*, turpis, obscenus; *slem*, eluvies, faex, Germ. *schlam*, *schlem*, id.

SLAMP, *adj.* Pliant, flexible, supple, Moray.

"The elf-bull is small—short in the legs; long, round, and *slamp* in the body, like a wild animal." Northern Antiq., p. 405.

Germ. *schlumpich* signifies loose, and Dan. *slamp*, negligent. But neither seems allied. Perhaps from Su.-G. *slapp*, laxus, remissus, with the insertion of *m*.

SLANE IN THE SELF. Carrying in it the proof of its own invalidity.

"Gif ony tenent clamis a sett of landis to joise peiceablie for certane termis, of Lord or Lady, and thay termis be run and fulfillit, and he alledgis na impediment within the saidis termis maid, it is *slane in the self*; for quhy, gif ony lauchfull distribulance had bene maid to the tenent within his termis, the tenent aucht—to have tane lauchfull witnessis, and to have kend the partic befor aye judge—within fortie dayis efter that he was distribulat, and then tane ane instrument and uther sufficient witnessis; that beand done, that he might protest to re-enter to his tak of new agane; for his naikit say is not aneuch in that matter." Balfour's Pract., p. 208.

Prob., formed in resemblance of the Lat. one, *Flo de se*; q. "the very complaint destroys itself."

SLANG, s. "A species of cannon coinciding with the culverine, as the name does, which signifies a serpent. *Half-slangis*, a smaller species;" Gl. Compl.

"Mak redde your cannons,—*slangis*, and *half slangis*, quartar *slangis*," &c. Compl. S., p. 64.
Teut. *slanghe*, serpens, anguis, coluber: Bombarda longior, *vulgo* serpentina; Kilian.

To SLANGER, v. n. To linger, Berwicks.

Teut. *slingh-en*, *slingher-en*, serpere; Su.-G. *slingr-a*, repere (Seren. vo. *Slender*); q. to creep in action or motion.

SLANK, *adj.* Thin, lank, Fife.

Isl. *slak-r*, remissus, whence *slækia*, longurio; *slani*, longurio imbecillis. Junius, however, vo. *Lank*, E. gives Belg. *slanck* as synonym with *lank*; and Su.-G. *slankig* signifies laxus, remissus, which Ihre deduces from *slinka*, vacillare, pendulum esse.

[SLANYS, s. Same with *Slaines*, q. v.]

SLAP, s. 1. "A gap or narrow pass between two hills," Shirr. Gl. S. B. V. SLAK.

Look up to Pentland's towring tap,
Buried beneath great wreaths of snaw,
O'er ilka clengh, ilk scar and *slap*,
As high as ony Roman wa'.

Herd's Coll., ii. 227.

"*Slap*, a gap in a fence: *Milking-slap*, the place where cows are milked;" Gall. Enc.

"The water of Lync hath its spring near the Cald-stane *slap*, at the foot of Easter Cairnhiill, and runneth large ten miles through the parishes of Lintoun, Newlands, and Lyne." Pennecuik's Descr. Tweed., Ed. 1815, p. 141.

"Cauldstane *slap*, or rather *slack*, is a much frequented pass, through which the periodical droves of black cattle are transported into England." Coupan. to Armstrong's Map of Tweeddale, p. 58.

In this use of the term, we may perceive an analogy to that of *Slak*, synon. For Su.-G. *slapp*, like *slak*, signifies remissus.

2. A breach in a wall, a gap in a hedge or fence; a *slap* in a dike, S.

"The use the fishers made of the last-mentioned dike,—was for the men to pass up and down at hauling up their cobbles, and felling their shots; and when a *slap* broke out in it, it was mended by the fishers." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805, p. 120.

Not from Teut. *slap*, victus, fluidus, withered, decayed; but Su.-G. *slapp*, which is not only rendered remissus, but vacuus. Now what is a *slap*, but a vacancy? It may be from this source that Belg. *slop*, is used to denote an alley. V. SLOR, s. 1.

To SLAP, v. a. To break into gaps, S.

"Before the erection of the dyke last mentioned, there was the remains of an old dyke, or bulwark, much *slapped* and broken, that lay from Seaton's grounds,—where the new dyke was built." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, 1805, p. 216.

To SLAP, v. a. To separate grain that is thrashed, from the broken straw and coarser chaff, by means of a riddle, before it be winnowed, S. B.

Su.-G. *slapp-a*, to permit any person or thing to escape; Teut. *slapp-en*, laxare.

SLAP, s. A riddle for separating grain from the broken straw, &c. V. the v.

[SLAP, s. A large portion, quantity, amount, or share, Clydes.; intens. of *slip*, a small piece or portion; Isl. *slappa*, to slip.]

[To SLAP, v. a. To exceed, excel, beat; as, "Weel, that *slaps* a'!" ibid.]

SLAPPER, s. Any large object; as a big salmon, Roxb.

SLAPPIN, *adj.* A *slappin* chiel, a tall fellow; synon. with *Strapping*, Roxb.

[SLARG, s. and v. Same with *Slairst*, q. v.]

SLARGIE, *adj.* Unctuous. V. under SLAIRT.

SLASH, s. [1. A large splash or quantity of anything soft, sticky, or dirty; as, a *slash* o' *glaur*, Clydes.]

2. A great quantity of broth, or any other sorbillaceous food, Loth., Clydes.

[3. A sloven, a slattern, Clydes. V. SLATCH.]

To SLASH, v. n. To work in what is wet, or flaccid; *Slashin' awa'*, working in this manner, Lanarks. V. SLASHY.

SLASHY, *adj.* Applied to work that is both wet and dirty, S. [Used also as a s., and applied to a slatternly female, Clydes.]

Sw. *slask*, wet; *slask i rum som skuras*, wet and filth in rooms that are scouring; *slask waeder*, wet weather, dirty weather; *slaska i watter*, to dabble in water; Wideg.

To SLASH, v. n. A low word used to denote a fond and slubbing mode of kissing; sometimes conjoined with the E. word, *To slash and kiss*, S. synon. *slammach*.

Isl. *slafs-a*, allambo, alligurio; apparently from *slafa*, saliva; G. Andr., p. 217.

To SLATCH, v. n. 1. To dabble among mire, Ettr. For.; a variety of *Slash*.

2. To move heavily, as in a deep road. Hence the phrase, a *slatchin* day, i.e., a day when one has to drag the legs through mire; ibid.

This seems originally the same with SCLATCH, v. n. It is evidently allied to Su.-G. *slask*, humor quicunque, sordidus; *slask-a*, humorem sordidum effundere. *Thet slaskur*, imbres cadunt; Ihre. Wideg. renders *slask-a* to dash with water; *slaska i watter*, to dabble in water; *slaskigt waeder*, rainy weather. Isl. *slautl-a*, Dan. *slask-e*, squalide grassare.

SLATCH, SLATCH, SLODGE, s. A sloven, a slattern, Ettr. For.

Slatch seems to have more certain marks of affinity to Teut. *slatse*, mulier ignava; Isl. *slot-a*, remittere, demittere. *Sloett-r* is expl., Corpus rude, magnae molis.

SLATE, s. A person who is slovenly and dirty, Loth. Border; *slaid*, Clydes, id.

"Had aff," quoth she, "ye filthy *slate*."

Ramsay's Poems, l. 262.

I wadna spare his rumple banes;

For either him or me sud hae't:

The blether-lipped drunken *slate*!

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 74.

V. SLAIT, *adj.*

Isl. O. Su.-G. *sladde*, vir habitu et moribus incorus; Seren. vo. *Slattern*, which is evidently from the same source.

To SLATE, v. a. To let loose; a term used concerning dogs in hunting.

Speaking of Acteon, transformed by Diana into a hart, the poet says;

I saw alace! his houndis at him *slatit*.

Palace of Honour, l. 22.

"To *slate* the dog at any one;" A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

V. SLOTH-HOUND.

I know not if this has any connection with Isl. *slaed-a*, incertus vagari; *slaed-a upp*, investigare.

SLATE-BAND, s. Schistus, Gall., Clydes.

"Under this name he includes the proper schistus, the *schiefer* of the Germans, called by English miners shiver, and in Galloway *slate-band*." Agr. Surv. Gall., p. 20, 21. The Scottish form would be *Sclute-ban*.

[SLAUGHTIR, SLAUGHTRE, s. Slaughter, Barbour, xix. 567.]

SLAUGHT BOME. A bar used in fortification.

"The first night we quartered at Rottenburg,—accessible onely by one narrow causay which leads through the marsh to the castell, which is well fenced on both sides with moates, drawbridges, and *slaught bomes* without all." Monro's Exped., p. 7.

Belg. *slagboom*, a bar, a winding-post.

SLAUKIE, *adj.* 1. Loose, flaccid, flabby, unctuous; a term used as descriptive of

soft flesh, such as young veal, especially when boiled, S. B., from the same origin with SLAKE, q. v.

2. Slimy, covered with *slake*, S.
3. Slow, inactive; applied both to speech and motion. One, who speaks in a slow and drawling manner, is said to be *slaukie-spoken*, Ang.

In sense 3, it is probably allied to Isl. *slaeki*, *tuemina piger*, *slaekia*, longurio, *slackin*, deses, piger, *slaekni*, desidia, *slack-ia*, promissis vestibus tardi incedere; Halderson. C. B. *yslac*, slack, loose, and *yslac-ia*, to loosen, acknowledge a common source.

SLAUPIE, adj. Indolent and slovenly, S. B. *A slaupie queyn*, a slow dirty woman.

Teut. *slap*, latus, remissus, languidus; Belg. *slap*, slow; *Ben slappe rrow*, a slow woman; Teut. *slappe*, a woman who creeps along in her pace or work; *slapheyd*, laxitas, et ignavia; Kilian. Su.-G. *slapp-a*, to creep on the ground, to do anything with great difficulty, to trail; *Eiertelen slappar*, the gown sweeps the ground; *slapp*, trouble; *slapp-a*, to relax, *slapp* remiss; Isl. *slappa*, vestis promissa et laxa; *slappe*, traho, tractito laxo tractu, G. Andr. Teut. *slapf*, *adj.* lentus; a homo sordido cultu, ignavus. Germ. *schlaf*, torpor; *schlaf-en*, torpere, must be viewed as radically allied; as Franc. *slaf* is rendered both remissio and ignavia, *slap-en*, torpeant, Gl. Pez. and Alem. *slaffii*, desidia, Gl. Keron. We may add Ir. *slapog*, a slut or dirty woman.

C. B. *yslabi*, a maulkin, a slattern; *yslebaug*, gawky, also a slattern.

SLAVERMAGULLION, s. A contemptuous term for a foolish lubberly fellow, Ayrs.

Perhaps from E. *slaver*, or S. *slabber*, and *Gullion*, q. v.

SLAW, adj. Slow, S. B.

Quhairfore than suld we be at sik a stryfe
So spedelie our selfis for to withdraw
Even from the tyme, quhilk is no wayis *slaw*
To fle from us, suppois we fled it nocht?

K. James VI. Chron., S. P., iii. 489.
"Slaw at meat, slaw at work;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 62.

O. E. "*slawce* in meunyng [moving]. Tardus. Piger. Torpidus." Prompt. Parv.

SLAWLIE, adv. Slowly, Clydes.

SLAWNES, Slowness, ibid.

SLAWK, s. "A slimy plant, which grows in burns and springs;" Gall. Encycl. V. SLAKE.

SLAWMIN, s. Slabbering, Aberd.

Now Zephyr slee blaws frae the south,
Wi' gales smooth as a butter ba';
But wow! he has a dreadsu' drouth,
Whilk *slawmin* canna put awa'.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 99.

Teut. *slenn-en*, grecari, pergrecari, Su.-G. *slenn-a*, id. Isl. *slacmi*, the computation on the morning after a wedding, G. Andr.

VOL. IV.

* To SLAY, v. a. To pulverize too much by harrowing, and thus to render ground unfit for vegetation; Upp. Lanarks.

If not a peculiar use of Teut. *sla-en*, percutere, q. to beat down, allied perhaps to Isl. *slif-ga*, herbetare; Su.-G. Dan. *slav-er*, "to blunt or dull a thing;" Su.-G. *slöe*, dull. The latter is used concerning grain that is unproductive; *slöe soed*, frumentum cui parum bonae frugis inest.

[SLAYD, pret. Slid, passed swiftly, Barbour, iii. 701.]

[SLAYNES, SLANYS, SLAYANS, s. V. SLAINES.]

SLAYWORM, s. The slow-worm, or blind-worm, Galloway.

Tho' *slayworms* and adders be coiled by thy rills,
The brooks of the Minnock, and the inks of the Cree,
Will still in remembrance be hallowed by me.
Ayr and Wigton Courier, 22d Mar. 1821.

A.-S. *slaw-wyrm*, id. It seems to have its name from *slaw*, tardus, piger, because of the slowness of its motion; although the occasional orthography is *slöe-worm*. Fris. *slöeuw* is slow; Teut. *slöe*, blunt, stupid.

SLE, SLEE, SLEY, adj. 1. Sly, crafty, S. *slee*.

Among all vtheris samin thidder spedis
That schrew prouokare of all wikkit dedis
Eolus neuo, cursit Vlyxes *sle*.

Doug. Virgil, 182, 34.

But little did her minny ken
What thir *slee* twa together were saying.
Gaberlunzie Man, Herd's Coll., ii. 49.

Auld birkies, innocently *slee*,
Wi' cap and stoup,
Were een as blithe as blithe could be,
A' fit to loup.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 38.

V. SLE.

2. Skilful, dexterous, expert.

And fele, that now of wer ar *sley*,
In till the lang trew[is] sall dey.

Barbour, xix. 179, MS.

In Edit. Pink. *sley*.

Off that labour as than he was nocht *sle*.
Wallace, i. 375, MS.

Of Crete as to hir kynrent borne was sche,
And in the craft of weuing wonder *sle*.

Doug. Virgil, 137, 12.

3. Ingenious; applied to mental exertions.

Weil at ane blenk *sle* poetry not tane is.
Doug. Virgil, 5, 2.

Sle is also used subst. like *fire*, *bright*, &c.
On the fyllat full sternly straik that *sle*,
Persyt the bak, in the bowalys him bar.

Wallace, x. 352, MS.

Su.-G. *slorg*, Isl. *slaeg-r*, id. Wachter derives Germ. *verschlag-en*, callidus, from *schlag-en*, literally to turn, metaph. to turn in one's mind, *versare animo*, *ver* prefixed denoting pravity. He gives it as synon. with Isl. *slaeg-ur*.

[SLEAR, SLEAST, adj. Comp. and super. of *sle*, Barbour, xvii. 244, 435.]

SLEELIE, SLELY, adv. Slily, S.

SLEENESS, s. Slyness, S.

M 2

[SLEB, *s.* The underlip when projected; to set the sleb, to pout as when sulky, Shetl.]

SLED, A-SLED, *adv.* Aslant, Ettr. For.

This is obviously the same with O. E., "*Sleet* or *aslete*. Oblique, adverbium." Prompt. Parv. As *Seren.* deduces *Aslant* and Sw. *Slant*, id. from *slint-a*, to slide (lapsare), it is highly probable that *sled* is from A.-S. *aslid-an*, labi, *aslad*, labat. Su.-G. *sluet*, however, signifies politus, smooth; suggesting an idea nearly allied to that of slippery. V. SLYPE.

SLED-SADDLE, *s.* That which is borne by a horse yoked in a cart, S. from *sled*, synon. with *sledge*.

SLEDDER, *s.* One who drives goods on a sled, or carriage without wheels.

"Haveing agriet with maissons, quarriouris, and *sledderis*, hes now compleit mor nor the half of the said building.—Sir Vmphra—hes stopped the cairteris from leiding, and the maissons from hewing," &c. Acta Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VI. 482.

Sledderis is equivalent to cairteris, i.e., carters.

SLEDERIE, *adj.* Slippery. V. SLIDDERY.

To SLEE, *v. a.* 1. To slip; to *slee the head*, to slip the head out of the noose which confines cattle in the stall, Lanarks.

2. To escape from a task, *ibid.*

Su.-G. *slaa*, to slip.

3. To *slee awa*, to carry off anything in a crafty way; as, "What's come o' the buke I gae you?" "Tam has *sleed* it *awa* frae me;" Banffs. V. SLY, *v.*

SLEEBAND, *s.* A band of iron which goes round the beam of a plough, for the purpose of strengthening it at the place where the coulter is inserted, Lanarks.

"*Sleeband*, the ancient muzzle of the plough;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

The first syllable seems the same with Dan. *slaa*, a bolt, Isl. *slaa*, sublica, seu assula teres; Su.-G. *slaa*, lamina ferrea aut lignea, quae vel rhedis suppingitur, vel aliis instrumentis ligneis in firmamentum subditur, Ihre. The use of *bund*, in addition, indicates that the *slee* was used for strengthening.

To SLEECH, *v. n.* To coax, to cajole.

The silly frier behuift to *sleech*

For almous that he askis.

Hay Trix, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 193.

Germ. *schleich-en*, reptare, sese insinuare. This Ihre with good reason views as allied to Su.-G. *stek-a*, *slek-a*, lambere; Isl. *stek-ia*, whence *stek*, homo blandus, qui suis blanditiis alios captat, S. "a *sleekit* fallow," also *slekiare*, parasitus, q. a plate-licker; for the E. *v.* to lick, and Su.-G. *slek-a*, have a common fountain. Dan. *sleek-er*, to wheedle, to cajole; *slede-ber*, a wheedler. V. SLEEKIT.

SLEECH, *s.* Slime, S. V. SLIK.

SLEEK, *s.* Snow and rain mixed, sleet, Fife.

This nearly resembles Sax. *slakke*, Belg. *slegge*, Su.-G. *slagg*, id. The root may perhaps be Su.-G. *slak*,

flaccid, remiss, loose, q. denoting that state of the air when it is neither properly frost nor thaw. By looking into Wachter, I find this idea confirmed. For Germ. *schlack wetter* is defined, Tempestas remissa, et in pluviam soluta.

SLEEKIE, *adj.* Of or belonging to sleet; as, a *sleeky day*, a day in which there falls a considerable quantity of rain mixed with snow, Fife.

SLEEK, SLIECK, *s.* A measure of fruits, or roots, &c., containing forty pounds; as, a *sleek* of apples, onions, &c., S.

"Customs of the Burgh of Rutherglen. Each load of fruit, 4d. Each *sleek* of fruit, 3d." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 45.

SLEEK, *s.* Mire, slime, miry clay in the bed of a river, or on the sea-shore, S. V. SLIK.

To SLEEK, *v. a.* [1. To smooth, smooth out, stretch; as, "Noo, *sleek* the stimpert," i.e., smooth or level the grain in the measure; to *sleek the skins*, to smooth and stretch them out with the sleeker, Clydes.

2. To lay out carefully, to slip neatly under cover, *ibid.*]

A' tramp their feckfu' jerkin fu',
To *sleek* aneath the bowster.

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 74.

"The bannocks are equally divided at parting, when they place part of them beneath the pillow to dream on." N. *Ibid.*

[To SLEEK, *v. n.* To walk or work in a sly, wheedling manner, Banffs.]

SLEEK, *s.* In measuring grain, a term synon. with *strait*, q.v., S.

This is probably a word left on the Border by the Danes; *slick-er*, *slikk-er*, Su.-G. *slick-a*, *slek-a*, Isl. *sleik-ia*, lambere, to lick. As all the other dialects leave out the Gothic *s*, and *slick-a* and E. *lick* are thus radically the same; perhaps the *lick* of good will, claimed as a perquisite at milns, has some affinity to *sleek*.

[SLEEKER, *s.* An instrument for *sleeking*, i.e., smoothing and stretching the skins in leather-making, Clydes.]

SLEEKIE, *adj.* [Smooth and sly]; fawning and deceitful, S.; *Sleekit*, synon.

"*Sleeky* Tam possesses both his own and his neighbour's farm at this day." Perils of Man, ii. 314.

And gane he has with the *sleeky* auld carle,

Around the hill sae steep;

Until they came to the auld castle

Which hings owre Dee sae deep.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 187.

[SLEEKIE, *s.* A person of sly, fawning disposition, Clydes., Banffs.]

SLEEKIT, SLEKIT, *adj.* 1. Smooth and shining, as applied to the face or skin, S.; *sleek*, E.

2. Smooth and sly; parasitical in manner and design; flattering, deceitful, S.

Now him withhaldis the Phinitiane Dido,
And culyeis him with *slekit* wordis sle.
Doug. Virgil, 34, 22.

Apon Ancaneus feil wounder was,
The schining vissage of the god Cupide,
And his dissimillit *slekit* wourdes quhyte.
Ibid., 35, 43.

Slicked is the same word, with a different orthography.

"A *slicked* tongue and a slacke hand keepe other companie." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 952.

Either from Su.-G. *slik-a*, repere, q. to creep into one's good graces, or *slek-a*, lambers, Gerin. *schleichen*, to insinuate one's self.

Su.-G. *sleker*, homo blandus, qui suis blanditiis alios captat; Isl. *slikiare*, parasitus. Ihre seems uncertain whether to derive these terms from *sleka*, lambers, or *slika*, repere. The last is most probable, if we regard analogy. For Teut. *sleyck-en* signifies repere, reapture, serpere humi; to creep on the ground. Hence *sleyker*, a fox.

SLEEKIT-GABBIT, *adj.* Smooth-tongued, S.

And syne some *sleekit-gabbit* wife
Declares, she never liket strife,
For she was ay for a quiet life.

The Harst Rig, st. iii.

[SLEEKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Sly, cunning: used also as an *adv.*, Clydes., Banffs.]

SLEEKITLY, *adv.* Artfully, in a cajoling manner, S.

"When they saw that apen force wad do nae guid,
St. Patrick advised tae come about them *sleeketty*."
Saint Patrick, i. 76.

SLEEKITNESS, *s.* Wheedling, fair appearance, S.

To SLEENGE, *v. n.* The same with *Slounge*, *v.* Upp. Lanarks.

Isl. *slenia*, socordia, ignavum otium; *slena-a*, ignavo otio frui.

SLENGER, *s.* A lounge, ibid.

SLEENIE, *s.* [A misprint in Currie's ed. of Burns, ii. 154, for *Steinies*, q. v.]

• **To SLEEP**, *v. n.* A top is said to *sleep*, when it spins so smoothly as to appear motionless, Roxb.

SLEEP-DRINK, *s.* A soporific potion.

"That *sleep-drink* of this Antichristian intoxicating toleration was then brewed in hell." Society Contendings, p. 308.

SLEEPER, *s.* The Dunlin, a bird, Shetl.

"Tringa Alpina, (Lin. Syst.) *Sleeper*, Dunlin.—This bird frequents the more rocky shores, and is seen to be very busy feeding when the water begins to fall. On other occasions it appears *dull and heavy*." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 239.

SLEEPERY, *adj.* Sleepy. V. SLIPPERY.

SLEEPIES, *s. pl.* Field Brome grass, S. *Bromus secalinus*, Linn. It is also called *Goose-corn*, S.

It is asserted, that meal, among which a considerable quantity of this weed is mixed, has a *soporific* influence, and sometimes produces a temporary delirium. For the same reason, it receives similar designations in other languages. In Su.-G. it is denominated *swindel* or *swingel*, from *swindel*, vertigo, because, according to Ihre, "the vulgar believe that bread made of this spurious grain intoxicates, or rather produces a vertigo." Dan. *swingel*, from *swingel*, giddiness; Belg. *droncaerd*; Fr. *ivroye*, from *ivre*, inebriated.

[SLEEPY-DOSE, *s.* Ragwort, (*Senecis Jacobaea*, Linn.) a plant, Banffs.]

SLEEPY-MAGGY, *s.* A sort of rude humming-top, Aberd.

• **SLEEPERS**, *s. pl.* The beams, resting on the ground, which support the first floor of a house, S. [Norweg. *sleep*, a smooth piece of wood.]

"When the floor is entirely of wood, the space between the *sleepers* upon which the boards are laid, should be entirely filled with washed gravel well beat down, an operation, which, when properly done, will effectually prevent the entrance of either rats or mice." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 40.

SLEETCH, *s.* A kind of fat mud, taken from shores to manure land; Gall. Enc. V. SLAKE, SLIK, and SLETC.

SLEETII, *s.* A sloven, a sluggard, Aberd.

O Jove! the cause we here do plead,
An' unco great's the stak;
But sall that *sleeth* Vlysses now
Be said to be my maik?

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

"Be mute," says Watt, 'ye men-eless tyke,
I canna thole to hear ye:'"
"Ye sanna hinder me to speak,
Ye *sleeth*, I dinna fear ye."

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 135.

Sleeth, evidently the same word, is defined, perhaps not quite accurately, "an aukward fellow, an idiot;" Gl. Tarras.

Isl. *slidr*, hebes, *slidra*, torpor; *sleita*, torpor animi. From A.-S. *slaeceth*, sloth, Su.-G. *slä*, slow. It might, however, be deduced from Su.-G. *slaet*, mean, sorry, vile.

To SLEIF, *v. n.* To slip or glide.

Ye did greit mis, fayr Conscience, be your leif,
Gif that ye war of kyn and blude to me,
That sleuthfullie suld lat your tyme our *sleif*,
And come thus lait.

King Hart, ii. 24.

Alem. *slaf-an*, to glide; or Su.-G. *slæpa*, to drag on the ground, Germ. *schleiff-en*, id.

[SLEIFE, *s.* A sleeve, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 4560.]

SLEITCHOCK, *s.* A flattering woman, Perth. Gael. *slaodag*, I am informed, is synon. V. SLEECH, r.

SLEKIT, *adj.* Deceitful. V. SLEEKIT.

SLENK, *s.* A piece of low craft, synon. with E. *sleight*.

He attel'd with a *slenk* haf slayn him in slight;
The swent swapp'd on his swange, and on the mayle
slik.

Sir Gawen and Sir Gal., ii. 22.

Teut. *slincke*, sinistrè, obliq; Germ. *schlank*, flexuosus, mobilis, *schlaenke*, obliquitates, allegorice doli, fallacie, pravitates; Wachter, vo. *Schlingen*, p. 1433. Perhaps Isl. *slungin*, crafty, is allied.

[To SLEPE, v. n. To sleep: pret. *slepit*, Barbour, vii. 188; part. pr. *slepan*, ibid. V. 83.]

[SLEPE, s. Sleep; on *slepe*, asleep, ibid., vii. 192.]

SLEPERYE, *adj.* Sleepy, causing sleep, Doug. Virg., 117, 6. V. SLIPPERY.

To SLERG, v. a. "To bedaub or plaister," Loth. V. SLAIRY.

"Come, fa' to wark as I ha'e done,
And eat the ither half as soon,
Ye've save ye'r part." "Content," quoth Rab,
And *slery'd* the rest o't in his gab.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 532.

To SLERK, v. a. To lick up greedily and with noise, Dumfr.

This is evidently allied to Dan. *slurk-er*, to sip, to sup up, to swallow; and originally the same with *Slerg*, v., although the latter is expl. "to bedaub."

SLERP, s. A slovenly female, Fife.

Su.-G. *slarf*, homo nanci, proprie pannis obsitus; *slurfwig*, incuriosus, sordidus, *slurfw-a*, negligenter negotium aliquod perficere.

[To SLESTIR, v. n. To work in a dirty, puddling manner; to bespatter with filth, to befoul, Clydes., Shetl. Dan. *slaste*, to dabble, paddle.]

[SLESTIR, s. 1. Wet, dirty work; work slovenly done, Clydes.

2. A slovenly, untidy worker, ibid.]

[SLESTERIN, SLESTRY, *adj.* Wet and dirty; untidy, careless as to personal appearance, ibid., Shetl. Dan. *slustevorn*, slovenly.]

SLETCHE, SLEECH, s. Slime, as in the beds of rivers, or on the sea-shore, S.

"What number of acres may this plough manage, and after what manner; sea-sleche, clay and lime, being within a mile and a quarter of it?" Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 43, 44.

"They chuse to have mud with the sand, and this they call *sleche*." Ibid., p. 125. V. SLICK, s.

SLETT, s. [Errat. for FLET, q. v.]

"A fair fire makes a room *slett*;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 24.

[SLEUCH, pret. Slew, Barbour, i. 285.]

SLEUG, s. 1. "An ill behaved man;" Gall. Enc.

2. "One not good looking;" ibid.

Dan. *slug*, a glutton, *slughals*, id.; or Su.-G. *slug*, Isl. *slaegr*, callidus, vafer.

[SLEUMIN, s. A hint, rumour, report, Banffs. V. SLOOM.]

[To SLEUTCH, v. n. To lounge or idle about; to shirk work, Clydes. V. SLEUTH, v.]

[SLEUTCHER, s. A lounger, a lazy fellow, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2615.]

SLEUTH, s. Sloth; A.-S. *sleoth*.

Than na delay of sleuth, nor fere, nor boist,
Withheld Turnus.

Doug. Virgil, 326, 31.

*SLEUTH, SLUETH, *adj.* Slothful.

Quhen pleisit God, so send yow Scottis,
The same to further, at deith he was not sleuth.

Diall. Honour, Gude Fame, &c., p. 3.

Syne in their office be not sleuth.

Spec. Gotly Sangs, p. 11.

Mr. Tooke seems justly to view E. *sloth* as the third pers. sing. of A.-S. *slaw-ian*, q. that which *sloweth*, or maketh one *slow*. Divers. Purley, ii. 414.

To SLEUTH, SLOTH, v. a. and n. 1. To neglect; or, to do work carelessly and insufficiently, S.B. *sloth*.

Fra tyme be past, to call it bakwart syne
Is bot in vaine: therefor men sould be warr
To sleuth the tyme that flees fra them so farr.

K. James VI. Chron., S. P., iii. 438, 439.

"But seeing all was sleuthed, there was no mischief could befall our king, but was delivered unto us." Pitcottie, p. 61.

"What shall we do then! *Sloth* our callings, &c.? No, neither will we bid you do that, therefore do not reproach us. I do not bid you cast away your callings, nor *sloth* them neither." Michael Bruce's Lectures, &c., p. 13.

2. To linger, to delay.

And many wayis himself he accusit,
That he sa lang had sleuthit and refusit
To resait glaidlie the Troiane Ence.

Doug. Virgil, 330, 11.

O. E. "*Sluthyn* or sluggyn. Torpeo. Terpesco. [r. Torpesco.] Prompt. Parv.

This might seem allied to Moe.-G. *af-slauthn-an*, obstupescere; for, as Junius remarks, men, who are astonished at any thing, generally continue for some time motionless, as if reduced to a state of torpor by sloth, Gl. Goth.

SLEUTHAN, SLEUTHUN, s. A lazy good-for-nothing person, Clydes.; viewed as a corr. of *Sleuth-hund*, q. a slow hound; synon. *Slughan*, Roxb.

[SLEUTHFUL, *adj.* Slothful, lazy, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 890.]

SLEUTH, s. The slot or track of man or beast, as known by the scent.

Bot Ik haiff herd oftymys say,
That quha enlang a wattir ay
Wald waid a bow draucht, he sult ger
Bathe the slouth hund, and his leder,
Tyne the sleuth men gret hym ta.

Barbour, vii. 21, MS.

Gret is evidently for *gert*, made, caused. *Flench* is the word used in Ed. Pink., by an error of the transcriber. In other editions, it is *sent* or *scent*. V. next word.

SLEUTH-HUND, SLEWTH-HUND, SLOUTH-HUND, SLOITH-HUND, SLOTH-BRACHE,

SLOUGH-DOG, s. A blood-hound, *Canis sagax*, Linn.

A *slouth hund* had he thar alua,
Sa gud that wald chang for nathing.
Barbour, vi. 484, MS.

"Na man sould perturbe or slay ane *slouth-hound*,
or men passand with him, to follow thieues, or to take
malefactors." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 32, s. 1. Also c.
33, s. 1.

Thai maid a priue assemblie
Of weile twa hundir men, and ma,
And *slouth-hundis* with thaim gan ta.
Barbour, vi. 36, MS.

For *slouth hund* V. *Slouth*, s.

—Thair *slouth hund* the graith gait till him yeld.
Wallace, v. 135, MS.

Bot this *slouth brache*, quhill [quhill] sekry was and
keyne,
On Wallace fute folowit so fellounes fast,
Quhill in thair sicht thai prochit at the last.
Ibid., ver. 96.

In one place, the term *slouth* is used singly.

The *slouth* stoppyt, at Fawldoun still scho stude,
No forthir scho wald, fra tyme scho fand the blud.
Ibid., ver. 137.

This has been improperly written *slough*, and
outhound.

"The inhabitants of the *marches* were obliged to
keep such a number of *slough dogs*, or what we call
blood-hounds: for example, 'in those parts beyond
the *Esk*, by the inhabitants there were to be kept
above the foot of *Sark*, 1 dog. *Item*, by the inhabit-
ants of the insyde of *Esk*, to *Richmond Clugh*, to be
kept at the *Moot*, 1 dog. *Item*, by the inhabitants of
the parish of *Arthuret*, above *Richmond Clugh*, to be
kept at the *Barley-head*, 1 dog; and so on throughout
the border.' Nicolson's Border Laws, p. 127.—Persons
who were aggrieved, or had lost any thing, were
allowed to pursue the *hot trode* with hound and horn,
with hue and cry, and all other accustomed manner of
hot pursuit." Pennant's Tour in Scot., A. 1772, p.
77, 78.

"Lewis, in his History of Great Britain, Lond.,
1729, fol. p. 56, says, 'In the south of Scotland,
especially in the countries adjoining to England, there
is another dog of a marvellous nature, called *southounds*,
(that is *south hounds*, true hounds) because, when
their masters are robbed, if they tell whether it be
horse, sheep, or neat, that is stolen from them, im-
mediately they pursue the scent of the thief, following
him or them through all sorts of ground, and water,
till they find him out and seize him; by the benefit
whereof the goods are often recovered again. But
now of late' (a mistake) 'they have given this beast
the name of *slouth-hound*, because the people living in
sloth and idleness, neither by themselves, or by good
herdmen, or by the strength of a house, do preserve
their goods from incursions of thieves and robbers,
then have they recourse to their dog for the reparation
of their *sloth*.'" Maitland Poems, Note, p. 423.

The idea, that this hound derives its name from
sloth, is not much more natural than the other.

According to Sibb., it is from "Teut. *slock*, *canis*
vorax et rapax; in its primary sense, gula, gorges,
vorago, *helluo*;" Gl. But there is no foundation for
this idea. The term, although somewhat disguised by
a capricious and variable orthography, is undoubtedly
the same with E. *slot*, "the tract of deer," or, more
strictly of a hart. For the treading of a buck, and all
other fallow deer, is called the *vice*; Manwood's For-
rest Laws, Fol. 27, b. The identity appears by the
use of *slouth*, by itself, for tract or scent. The origin
may be Isl. *slod*, callis, semita, *vestigia*; G. Andr.

Via in nive complanata; *vestigia ferarum*, in *nive in-*
dagatarum; Verel. This learned writer gives *diur-*
sporr as the Sw. synonyme. Jonacus derives *slod*,
tractus, *vestigia*, from *slodt-a*, *spargere*; Gl. Orkney-
inga S. Ir. *slocht*, a tract or impression, has un-
doubtedly a common origin; as well as Gael. *slaodan*,
id.

We may add, as a synonyme, Lancash. *slood*, "the
path of care [car] wheels;" T. Bobbins.

The only word in A.-S., which seems to have any re-
lation, is *slattinge*, *vestigia ferarum*, Lye. But Mr.
Tooke very ingeniously derives E. *slot* from A.-S. *slit-*
an, *findere*, q. the mark of a cloven hoof. Divers.
Purley, ii. 147. For the same reason for which a
blood-hound is called *slouth-hund*, S., in Belg. it is de-
nominated *spour-hond*, Germ. *spur hund*, from Belg.
spour-en, *na-spur-en*, to trace out, Germ. *nach-spur-en*.
Thus *spour-hond* is literally a tract-hound. V. SPERE.

In the Lat. of Reg. Maj. the term used is *Canis*
trassans, which Du Cange renders, *vestigium prosequens*, adding: *Tracer enim, est perquirere vestigia*
insistendo: trace, seu trasse, vestigium.

Mr. Pinkerton says: "They were of a Gelder-breed,
as Blind Harry hints,

'A *slouth hound* is of Gelderland,' b. 5."

The passage referred to, I suppose, as the foundation
of this assertion, adopted by Sibb., is that in Edit
1648, 1758, &c.

In *Gelder-land* there was that bratchel bred.

B. v. 25.

But it is otherwise in MS.

In *Gyllisland* thar was that brachell brede,
Sekry off sent to folow thaim at fiede;
So was scho vryt on *Esk* and on *Ledaill*,
Quhill scho gat blude no fleying mycht awaill.

Gilceland, in the North of England, seems to be
meant. This appears from the circumstance mentioned
in connection, that the hound had been accustomed to
the pursuit on *Eskdale* and *Liddale*. This seems to be
the only proof that our blood-hounds were of a Gelder-
land breed.

Both Boece and Lesley describe these dogs in their
histories. But neither insinuates that they are a
foreign breed. Lesley speaks of a shaggy species of
dog imported from Germany. He distinguishes this,
however, from those which he calls *odorisegui*. V.
Boeth. Descr. Alb. For. 12. Lesl. Scot. Descr., p. 13.

To SLEW, SLUE, v. a. "To lean [incline]
any thing to a side, off the perpendicular;"
Gall. Encycl.; [to turn or edge round, as,
to *slew a big stane*, Clydes.]

[To SLEWIE, v. n. To walk with a swinging
gait, Banffs.]

SLEWIE. 1. As a s., the act of walking with
a heavy, swinging gait, *ibid*.

2. As an adv. with a heavy, swinging gait,
ibid.

[SLEWIEAN, SLEWIEIN. 1. As a s., the same
with *Slewie*, *ibid*.

2. As an adj. having such a gait, *ibid*.]

SLEW, pret. Struck; *slew fyr*, struck fire.

Men harl noucht bot grany; and dintis
That *slew fyr*, as men *slayis* on flyntis.

Barbour, xiii. 36, MS.

Fleic, flayis, Edit. Pink.

This is the only passage in which I have observed the pres. ind. used in this sense.

Thai slew the wethir that thai bar,
And *slew fyr* for to rost their mete;
And askyt the King gif he wald etc.

Ibid. vii. 153, MS.

Strak, Edit. Pink. as in Edit. 1620.

A.-S. *slae-an*, *slē-an*, percutere; collidere. But we observe a greater similarity, as to the peculiar phrase, in Teut. *vier-sla-en*, excudere, sive excutere ignem. "Hence probably S.B. lightning is called *Fire-slaughter*;" Rudd. in. vo. Sw. *slaa eld*, to strike fire.

Hewe fire was used as synonym. O.E.

And *hewe fire* at the flynt foure hundred wynter,
But thou haue towe to take it, with tunder or broches,
All thy labour is loste, and thy longe trauayle;
For may no fyre flame make, fayte it his kinde.

P. Ploughman. Fol. 95, a.

V. SLA.

SLEW-FIRE, *s.* Lightning.

"Fyr-flawcht, lightning; also termed *slew-fire*."
Leyden's Gl. Compl. S., p. 337.

SLEWIT, *part. pa.* Having sleeves, q. sleeved.

"Ane lang lows gowne of qubite champit chalmillet
[camblet] of silk with twa pasmentis of gold *slewit*."
Inventories, A. 1578, p. 219.

[**SLEWTH-HUND**, *s.* V. **SLEUTH-HUND**.]

SLEWYT, *pret.* [Cast, threw, flung.]

The knyght went in, and wald na langar stand;
A rynnand cowl that *slewyt* our his hed,
Hard to the bawk, and hangyt him to ded.

Wallace, vii. 207, MS.

It is *slipped*, Edit. 1648, and 1673. V. **SLIK**.

Slewyt, however, might be viewed as allied to Su.-G. *slaa*, jacere, jactare, mittere, as signifying, that they cast the cord over his head. The same *v. slaa* is also used in another sense which has great affinity. *Sensum connectendi habet, uti—slaa knut*, nodum nectere, (Ihre); to run a knot, as we use to express it.

SLIB, **SLIBBIE**, *adj.* Slippery, Loth.

[Dan. *slibe*, to make smooth, *slibrig*, slippery.]

[**SLIBBER**, *s.* Slipperiness; also, that which makes slippery, as, the wet or mud on a pavement, often called *slabber* in Clydes.]

SLIBRIKIN, *adj.* A fondling term; analogous, perhaps, to E. *sleek* or *glossy*.

And how do you do, my little wee Nan,
My lamb and *slibrikin* mouse!

Herd's Coll., ii. 218.

Teut. *slibberigh*, lubricus.

[**SLICHT**, **SLYCHT**, **SLIGHT**, *s.* 1. Sleight, guile, craft, trick, Barbour, v. 105, 488; deceit, i. 528.]

The swift farde cachtis furth this Quene,
Fenyeand the rage of Bacchus and grete mycht,
Ane mare myscheif for to contrufe and *slicht*.

Doug. Virgil, 220, 21.

[2. Skill, ability, mastery; as, "I hae the *slicht* o't noo, Clydes. Synon. *cast*, *hilt*.]

Isl. *slaegd*, fraus, dolus; Su.-G. *sloeg*, artificiosus, *sloegd-a*, opera fabrilla exercere. [Sw. *slög*, handy, dexterous.]

SLICHT, **SLIGHT**, *adj.* 1. [Light, trivial; little worth], worthless, when applied to character, S.

"Some *slight* lowns, followers of the Clanchattan, were execute." Spalding's Troubles, i. 5. V. **SAD**, sense 6.

A metaph. sense of E. *slight*, corresponding to the use of Su.-G. *slact*. *En slact karl*, homo flocci, Ihre; a man of no estimation. Teut. *schlecht*, planus; metaph. used as signifying, ignobilis, plebeius, vilis, tenuis; [Dan. *slæt*, Sw. *slätt*.]

[2. Smooth, unruffled; applied to the sea, and to surfaces in general, Shetl.]

To **SLICHT**, (*gutt.*), *v. a.* [To slight, to esteem of little value, to despise; also, to forsake], to jilt; applied to a man's conduct towards a female whom he has courted, S.

SLICHT, **SLYCHT**, *s.* [Slight, the act of slighting, etc., see *v.* To gie one the *slicht*; to jilt one, S.

SLICK-WORM, *s.* A species of worm bred in the oozy bed of rivers, S.

"This brook has a rich muddy bottom, in which there is plenty of *slick-worm*, a species of food on which the trout particularly delight." P. Kinloch, Perthshire. Statist. Acc., xvii. 469. V. **SLIK**.

SLID, **SLYD**, **SLIDE**, *adj.* 1. Slippery, glib, S.

"He has a *slid* grip that has an eel by the tail;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 31.

Sum tyme in hyr hedelace, for to knyt hyr hare.

Ful *slid* sche slyppys hyr membrs ouer alquhare.

Doug. Virgil, 218, 54.

Slid ice, ice that is glib, S.

2. Mutable, uncertain; as E. *slippery*, metaph. signifies.

Behald, said scho, and se this warldis gloir,
Maist inconstant, maist *slid*, and transiour.

Palace of Honour, iii. 78.

The *slide* inconstant destenie, or chance,
Unequallie dois hing in thair balance.

Ibid., i. 55.

3. Cajoling, smooth, wheedling, S.

Ye have sae saft a voice, and *slid* a tongue,
You are the darling baith of auld and young.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 66.

"Smooth, cunning;—as, "he's a *slid* loon," Gl. *Sleek*, synon.

A.-S. *slith*, sliddery, Su.-G. *slact*, laevis, politus.

SLIDDER, *adj.* 1. Uncertain, unstable, [Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 352.]

[2. Disinclined, unwilling; hence, slow, lazy.]

This cummis not, as we considler,
That men to travel now ar *slidder*;
For mony now so *bissie* ar,
Quhider ye travell neir or far,
Go befor, or hyde behind,
Ye sall thame aye in your gat find.

Maitland Poems, p. 183.

Not "more sly," as Mr. Pinkerton renders it; but either, in the positive, slow, lazy, or used comparatively, in the same sense, from Teut. *slæt*, mulier igna-

va, E. a *slut*, or *slodder*, sordidus, negligens, *slodder-en*, flaccessere. For it is evidently opposed to *bissie*, i.e., active.

- SLIDNESS, s.** 1. Slipperiness, glibness, deceit, S.
2. Smoothness of versification, metaph. used.

You—blythly can, when ye think fit,
Enjoy your friend, and judge the wit
And *slidness* of a sang.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 452.

- SLIDDER, s.** 1. Slipperiness.

—Thay na grippis thair nicht hald for *slidder*.
Palice of Honour, iii. 55.

- [2. Uncertainty, vanity.]

Bot in thy minde thou may consider,
How warldlie power bene bot *slidder*:
For all thir greit impiyris ar gane.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 106.

- To SLIDDER, v. a. and n.** 1. To pronounce indistinctly in consequence of speaking with rapidity, to slur, S.

Teut. *slidder-en*, prolabi; et celeriter tendere. *Isl. slodr-ar*, balbutio.

2. To delay, defer, [put off], Mearns.

Teut. *slidder-en*, serpere.

- SLIDDIRNESS, SLIDERNES, s.** Slipperiness.

For *slidernes* scant might he hald his fete.
Henryson's Tristie Orpheus, Elin. 1508.

- SLIDDERY, SLIDDRY, SLEDERIE, adj.** 1. Slippery, S. "not affording firm footing."

He slaid and stumnerit on the *slidry* ground,
And fell at erd grufelingis amid the fen.
Doug. Virgil, 133, 41.

2. Hard to hold, escaping one's grasp, S.

"The secund thing that we mone do in our battell aganis our concupiscence, is to mak resistance to our foule lustis and desyria in the beginning of thame.—Thai ar lyk to ane *slederie* eil, that may be haldin be the heid, & nocht be the tail." Abp. Hamiltoun's *Catechisme*, 1552, Fol. 76, a.

3. Loose and flaccid; a term applied to food S. B. *slauky*, synonym.

Teut. *slodder-en*, flaccescere; *slodder*, laxus.

4. Deceitful, [not to be relied on.] A *slidderly fallow*, one who is not to be trusted. V. preceding word.

5. Uncertain, changeful; used in a moral sense.

"There's a *slidry* stone before the Hall door [great man's house," N.] S. Prov. "A slippery stone may make one fall; signifying the uncertainty of court favour, and the promises of great men." Kelly, p. 305.

- * To **SLIDE, v. n.** Metaph. to fib, to deviate from the truth, S.; [part. *slidin*, given to fibbing, Banffs.]

[**SLIDE, s.** A fib, a bounce, Aberd., Banffs.]

SLIDE-THRIFT, s. A species of Draughts in which the victor is he who first gets his

men off the board; also called *Shovel-groat* and *Shool-the-board*; Roxb.

Pins, S. *preens*, are sometimes used in the place of men. A lays down one pin, and B another. These are pushed about the table or board, till one happens to cross the other, called *riding*; and he in consequence of whose push or pop this takes place, gains the stakes. This is most probably the game denominated in the same manner by Strutt, also *Shore-groat*, and *Slyp-groat*, though differently played. V. Sports and Pastimes, p. 225, 226.

- SLIDLING, adv.** Secretly.

Teu pundis *slidling* furth he tuikie,
And knit it in a neapkin nuikie.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 334.

An errat. either for *siddling*, or for *hulling*.

- SLIECK, s.** A measure of fruits or roots. V. SLEEK.

[**SLIETH, s.** Sloth. V. SLEETH.]

SLIETH-LIKE, adj. "Idiot-like, sottish," Buchan.

Some sumph gets up, scull proud o' pence,
An' *slieeth-like* bids me couch.

Tarras's Poems, p. 19.

- SLIEVE-FISH, s.** The cuttle-fish, Frith of Forth.

"I have found these crabs, we call Keavies, eating the *Slieve-fish* greedily." Sibb. Fife, p. 140.

- SLIGGY, adj.** Loquacious, Roxb.

But soon the serpent's *sliggy* tongue,
Turn'd by infernal wile,
Did blast primæval pleasure young,
When he did Eve beguile.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 83.

Sliggy may be allied to *Isl. slik-ia*, polire, as we say, "He has a very *polist* tongue," S.; or to *sliek-ia*, lambere; q. a *sleek* or glib tongue. But perhaps it is merely a variety of *Sleekie*, q. v.

- * **SLIGHT, adj.** Worthless. V. SLICHT, adj.

To SLIGHT, v. a. To dismantle, to demolish.

"The 2d deed is the *slighting* the house of Airlie, and burning of Forthar in Glenyla. 'Tis answered, those houses were kept out in opposition to the Committee of Estates, and so might be *slighted* and destroyed: which is clear by Acts of Parliament yet in force." Inform. for Marq. Argyle, Wodrow's Hist., i. 48.

"At their first meeting July 13th, they order the citadels built by the English to be demolished: and the Earl of Murray is appointed to *slight* and demolish that of Inverness, the Earl of Eglintoun that of Air," &c. Ibid., p. 107.

Teut. *slicht-en*, *slecht-en*, Germ. *schlicht-en*, in planitiem redigere, sternere, aquare, solo aquare, diruere; Teut. *slicht*, *slecht*, Su.-G. *sluett*, planus, æquus, i.e., level. Hence the Belg. phrase, *Een staet slechten*, to throw down a town; Wachter. *Het kasteel wierdt tot den grond toe geslecht*; The castle was levelled with the ground, or demolished; Sewel.

- SLIK, SLIKE, SLIEK, s.** 1. Slime, mud, S. *sleek*, *sleeck*.

Endlang the watty than yeid he
Ou athyr syd a gret quantetie,
And saw the brayis ley standand,
The watty holl throw *sliek* rymand.

Barbour, vi. 78, MS.

Fra thine strekis the way profound anone,
Depe vnto hellis flue of Acherone, —
Populand and boukand furth of athir hand,
Vnto Cocytus al his *slike* and sand.

Doug. Virgil, 173, 40.

The soyl was nocht bot marres *slyke* and sand.
Palace of Honour, i. 4.

Perhaps *marres* is here used as an *adj.*, q. *marshy*.
But Lancash. *slutch*, mud, (T. Bobb.) is more obviously allied.

2. The slimy shore.

We ar defendit to herby on the sand,
Prookit eik to battall, and driuen to land
By force of storme, the *slike* thay vs deny.

Doug. Virgil, 30, 4.

This is also written *sleech*.

"*Sleech*, or sea sand, is used as a substitute for lime, by those nearest the shore." P. Caerlaverock, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., vi. 24. See also ii. 19.

Teut. *slyck*, coenum, lutum, Germ. *schlick*, which Wächter inclines to view as the same with A.-S. *sleg*, E. *slough*.

SLIK, *adj.* Smooth, [polished]; E. *sleek*.

The swerd swappd on his swange, and on the mayle *slik*.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 22.

Teut. *sleyck*, planus et aequus. It may, however, be viewed as a *v.* in the pret. q. slipped, slid; as in the same st. *strik*, *lik*, *skrik*, are all verbs.

[SLIKE, *adj.* Quickly, rapidly, "*slick*," Barbour, vi. 78.]

SLIM, *adj.* 1. Slight, not sufficient; applied to workmanship, S.

2. In a moral sense, transferred to character, naughty, worthless. A *slim fellow*, a man of a very indifferent character, S.; "wicked, mischievous, perverse;" A. Bor.

For now when I mind me, I met Maggie Grim, —
She was never ca'd chancy, but canny and *slim*,
And see it has fared with my spinning o't.

Ross's Helenore, p. 134.

Germ. *schlimm*, denotes what is oblique; metaph., what is bad. But we receive more light from the Goth. dialects. Sw. *slēm*, signifies refuse; Isl. *slaem-r*, villis, invalidus. *Ad slaem-a til*, opus aliquod leviter et invalidè attricare. In the very same sense we say, *To slim o'er*, to do one's work in a careless and insufficient way, S. Perhaps E. *slim*, slender, thin of shape, has the same origin; although Lye could find no etymon, but by supposing that it had been formed from Belg. *slinder*, slender? Addit. Jun. Etym.

To SLIM O'ER, *v. a.* To do or work carelessly, S. V. the *adj.*

[SLIM-O'ER, *s.* Work done carelessly; also, the act of working carelessly, S.; *slimmanour*, Banffs.]

SLIMMER, *adj.* [Slender], delicate, easily hurt, Ayr.

"Being a gentlewoman both by blood and education, she's a very *slimmer* affair to handle in a doing of this kind." Ayr. Legatees, p. 59.

Germ. *schlimmer*, sorry, paltry, wretched.

* To SLING, *v. n.* To walk with a long step, S.; [*slung*, Banffs.]

"Weel, I *slings* aye on wi' a gay lang step." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 37.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the E. *v. sling*, Sa.-G. *slaeng-a*, jactare, valid movere, q. to throw one's self forward.

SLING, *s.* A long, [striding step or pace], Loth.

To SLINGE, *v. n.* To sneak, to slink away, Lanarks. [V. SLOUNGE.]

Allied to Isl. *sling-ur*, crafty, callidus, versutus, *slinginn*, *slunginn*, id.; especially as one who sneaks away is generally viewed as using artful means for taking himself off, and the act is often an indication of craft.

To SLINGER, *v. n.* To move unequally, to reel, to be in danger of being overset, Aberd.

As ships, that bear more sail than ballast,
Slinger before the very smallest
Unequal blast, so is he driven
Jolting and jumbling up to heaven.

Meston's Poems, p. 129.

Dan. *slingre*, "to reel, to stagger, to totter, to joggle;" Wolff. Belg. *slinger-en*, to swing, to toss. *Het schip slingerde byster*, the ship was tossed exceedingly, Sewel; apparently from *slinger*, a sling.

SLINK, *s.* 1. The flesh of an animal, most commonly of a calf that has been cast by its dam before the time; properly, one calved before the hair is grown, S.

Perhaps more strictly *slink* denotes that sort of veal that has never been calved.

When this is palmed on an ignorant purchaser for veal, it is called *slink*.

It is sometimes used adjectively.

"There are besides these, a good many small and *slink* kid, and *mert* lamb-skins dressed here, which are got from the north-west of Scotland." P. Perth, Statist. Acc., xviii. 250. For *mert*, l. *mort*, as it is afterwards printed.

2. Transferred to ill-fed veal in general, S.

3. A tall limber person, generally preceded by the *adj.* *Lang*, and expressive of contempt; as, "Ah! ye lang *slink*," S.

O! tho' ye were an unco *slink*,
I'm sad without ye.

Gall. Encycl., p. 398.

4. Metaph. a worthless character, S.; borrowed from butchery.

—"Said Mrs. Heukbane, Pride will hae a fa'—he hanna settled his account wi' my gudeman, the deacon, for this twalmonth—he's but *slink*, I doubt." Anti-quary, i. 319.

5. A greedy starveling, one that would slyly purloin, and devour every thing, Dumfr. V. *adj.*

Sw. *slin-a*, carion, Seren. Or it may be denominated from its flaccid quality; Teut. *slank*, tenuis, gracilis; vacuus, solutus. Or from Germ. *schlenk-en*, abjicere; as the phrase used to denote such an abortion is synon., a cow being said to cast her calf, S.

SLINK, *s.* Lank, slender, South of S.

"Where is the poney you rode to Glasgow upon?"
"I sell't it, sir. It was a *slink* beast, and wad hae

eaten its head off standing at Luckie Flyter's at livery." Rob Roy, ii. 305.

SLINKIE, adj. Tall and slender, lank, S. A person of this form is called a *slinkie*, a *slunkie*.

Dan. *slunken*, thin, lank, scraggy; Teut. *slank*. Germ. *schlank*, id. Teut. *lanck*, seems the more simple form, which is mentioned by Kilian as synonym. with *langh*, long.

***To SLINK, v. a.** To gull, cheat, deceive, Fife., [Clydes., Banffs.]

Su.-G. *slinck-a*, clanculum et furtim abire. Teut. *slinck*, sinister, Isl. *sling-r*, callidus, Dan. *slink*, id.

[**SLINK, SLINKIE, s.** A person of a sly, crafty disposition, *ibid.*; *slinkie*, is generally applied to children.]

SLINKIN, s. [Low cunning], deceit, Fife., Clydes.

I'm no sae foolish as aver,—
That they alike disposed are,
To flatter and to *slinkin*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 78.

Slinkin, as a *part.* or *adj.* is expl. in Gl. "cheating, deceitful." This is nearly allied to the E. v. from A.-S. *slinck-an*, to creep. V. *SLINK, s.*

SLIP, s. A certain quantity of yarn, as it comes from the reel; containing twelve *cuts*, S. V. CUT.

"120 Threads = 1 Cut;
2 Cuts = 1 Heer;
6 Heer = 1 Slip;
4 Slips = 1 Spindle."

Gray's Intro. to Arithm. Edin. 1797, p. 12.

This sense, I find, Mr. Todd has added from Barret's *Alvearie*.

***SLIP, s.** 1. [A piece of female under-dress]; also, an upper petticoat, Loth.

2. A sort of loose frock, worn by a child, especially for protecting the more valuable parts of dress, S.

3. A wooden frame set on the top of a cart, for enlarging its size, when the draught consists of corn, hay, or wood for fuel, S.B.

4. Metaph., a girl in her teens; "She's but a mere *slip* of a girl," Roxb.

[From the same source as E. *slip*. See a very interesting analysis of this word in Prof. Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

SLIP-AIRN, s. An oval ring which connects the plough and the *swing-le-trees*, Clydes.

Teut. *slippe*, crena, incisura.

[**SLIP-BY, s.** A mere pretence of performance; as, "That's no half done: ye've jist gien't a *slip-by*," Clydes.]

[**SLIP-MA-LAWBER. 1.** As an *adj.*, carelessly done, Banffs.

2. As a *s.*, a lazy, careless worker, *ibid.* In Shetl. called *slip-me-laav*, or *slip-me-lauber*. Dan. *laban*, a lout.]

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SLIP-ON, s. A great-coat; so named from the manner in which it is worn, being thrown over the shoulders loosely like a cloak, W. Highlands.

"Hugh flung his *slip-on* around him; for the Highlanders of the Isles and West Highlands wear their upper garments exactly in the good easy way of their brethren in Ireland, the sleeves dangling over the back." Clan-Albyn, i. 178.

A.-S. *slip-an on*, induere; E. to *Slip on*. V. Todd's Johns.

***SLIP-SHOD, adj.** Having shoes on the feet, but no stockings, Ettr. For.

[**To SLIP-THE-GIRR, SLIP-THE-GIRTH.** To have a child before or out of wedlock, Ayrs.

The metaph. is apt. When a tub has slipped its hoops, there is a breakdown.]

[**To SLIP-THE-GRIP, v. n.** To die, S.; synonym. *slip-the-cable*.]

To SLIPE, v. n. To move freely, as any weighty body which is dragged through a mire, Ettr. For. [V. *SLYP, SLYPE*.]

Teut. *slipp-en*, Sa.-G. *slipp-a*, elabi.

SLIPPAR, SLIPPER, adj. Slippery; used metaph. as signifying deceitful.

Say weill is *slippar*, and makes mony wyles;
Do weill is seemly, without any gyles.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 195.

Sa.-G. *slipper*, lubricus.

[**SLIPPER, s.** Slippery ice, Banffs.]

[**SLIPPIT, part. pa.** Broken through all restraint, Shetl.]

SLIPPERY, SLEPERYE, SLEEPERY, adj. 1. Causing sleep.

—To the walkryf dragoun mete gaif sche,—
Strynkland to him the wak honey swete,
And *sleperye* cheabowe sede to walkin his sprete.

Doug. Virgil, 117, 7.

Soporiferum, Virg.

2. Sleepy, overpowered with sleep, S.

Sleep'ry Sim of the Lamb-hill,
And snoring Jock of Suport-mill,
Ye are baith right het and fou'.

Minstrelsy Border, l. 207.

"A *slipperie* bodie, be he pastor, be he anie of the people, he knowes not there is a diuell, a tempter.—Of all sorts of men in the world a *slipperie* pastor, a careless man in the ministrie is the worst, he loses both himselfe and manie others." Rollock, 1 Thes., p. 126.

Teut. *slaeperigh*, somnolentus, somniculosus.

To SLITE, SLYTE, v. a. To rip up any thing that is sewed, Roxb.; a slight variety from E. to *Slit*.

SLITE, SLYTE, s. The act of ripping up, *ibid.*

***SLIVER, s.** "Sliver, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off; as, He took a large *sliver* of the beef;" Johns. It is very commonly used, Berwicks.

Tyrwhitt expl. it, as used by Chancer, "a small slice or piece." In E. it signifies "a branch torn off." O.E. "*Slywa* or *rywa* asunder. Findo. *Slugunge* or cutting away. Aulsio. Abecisio." Prompt. Parv. from A.-S. *slif-an*, findere.

[SLIVER, *s.* Saliva drivelling from the mouth, slaver, Banffs.]

[To SLIVER, SLIVVER, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To slaver, to bedaub with saliva, *ibid.*

2. To kiss in a slabbering manner, *ibid.*

3. To take food in a dirty slabbering manner.

The part. pr. *sliverin*, *sliverin*, is used as a *s.* in each of these senses, and also as an *adj.* in the first sense. In Clydes. *sliverin* is still used.]

SLIVERY, *adj.* Slavering, Buchan. V. SAUCHIN.

To SLO, *v. a.* To slay, poetically.

Ye are so fair be not my fo!
Ye sall have syn and ye me slo
Thus throw aye suddan aycht.

Maitland Poems, p. 209.

[SLO, *s.* The porous bone inside the horns of cattle, Shetl. Dan. *slö*, *id.*]

SLOAN, *s.* A rallying or scolding match, Roxb.

"If she disliked what the sailor calls the cut of their jib—or if, above all, they were critical about their accommodations, none so likely as Meg to give them what in her country is called a *sloan*." St. Roman, i. 28.

Supposed to be corr. from *Slogan*, *q. v.* There are, however, several northern words which might seem allied: Teut. *slon-en*, *slenn-en*, to prune, which might, like *Snib*, be used metaph. to denote reprehension; Belg. *slons*, a slut, a slattern; Su.-G. *sluna*, a trull; Isl. *slane*, the designation given to a servant, from *sla*, to strike.

SLOAN, *s.* A covetous person; often, "a greedy *sloan*," Berwicks.; perhaps a variety of *Slughan*, or allied to Teut. *slond-en*, vorare, from *slonde*, fauces, vorago, abyssus.

SLOAP, *s.* A lazy, and at the same time a tawdry, person; a term generally applied to a female; Stirlings. V. SLAUPIE, which is radically the same.

SLOAT, *s.* A voracious fellow, one who swallows every thing that comes in his way, Roxb.

SLOATCH, SLOTCH, *s.* An idle lazy sloven; generally applied to males, Roxb., Ettr. For.

Teut. *slot*, fossa palustris.

Johnson observes that *slouch*, "in Scotland," signifies "an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is."

To SLOATCH, *v. n.* To go about in a lazy and slovenly manner, *ibid.*

This term seems to have the same origin with *Slatch*, *s.*, *q. v.*

To SLOCH over, (*gutt.*), *v. a.* To do any thing carelessly, Fife. Synon. *Sloth*, *Sleuth*.

This may be allied to the O.E. *v.* "*Sluggyn*. De-sideo. Torpeo. Pigritor." Prompt. Parv.

SLOCHAN, (*gutt.*), *s.* A lubberly sort of fellow, Roxb. V. SLUGHAN.

SLOCHER, *s.* "A person careless in dress, particularly about the feet;" Gall. Enc.

Su.-G. *slak*, ignavus, *slak-a*, pendulum esse. V. SLOGGER, *s.*

[SLOCH, SLAIGH, SLAUGH, *s.* 1. Slime, mucus, phlegm, Clydes., Banffs.

2. The act of expectorating, *ibid.*

3. The act of taking soft or sloppy food in a slovenly manner; also, the act of working with any viscid substance in a dirty or careless manner, *ibid.*]

[To SLOCH, SLAIGH, SLAUGH, *r. a.* and *n.* 1. To work with any viscid or slimy substance in a slovenly manner, *ibid.*

2. To expectorate, *ibid.*

3. To take food in a disgusting manner, *ibid.*

The part. pr. is used also as a *s.*, in each of these senses, *ibid.*]

[SLOCHIE, SLAIGHIE, SLAUGHIE, *adj.* Slimy, dirty and disgusting, *ibid.*]

[To SLOCHER, SLOCKER, *v. n.* 1. To take liquid food in a slabbering manner, *ibid.*

2. To be labouring under asthma, cold, or consumption, *ibid.*]

[SLOCHER, SLOCKER, *s.* 1. The act of taking food in a slabbering manner, *ibid.*

2. The noise made by breathing through mucus; also, difficulty in breathing on account of asthma, &c., *ibid.*

3. One who has difficulty in breathing on account of asthma, or who is slabberly in taking food, *ibid.*]

[SLOCHERIN, SLOCKERIN, *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.* in each of the senses of the *v.*; and as an *adj.*, having difficulty in breathing on account of bronchial mucus, &c., *ibid.*]

SLOCK, *s.* Drink, intoxicating liquor, Buchan.

Was't wine, the *stock* o' feckless Fights?

Tarras's Poems, p. 135.

—I was clankit at your ingle

Whare heady *stock's*, an' glorious fendin, &c.

Ibid., p. 28.

i.e., where there is intoxicating drink. [V. SLOKE.]

SLODGE, *s.* A sloven. V. SLOTCH.

SLOGAN, s. 1. The war-cry, or gathering word, of a clan, South of S.

Then raise the *slogan* with ane schout,
"Fy, Tindall to it! Jailbrugh's here!"
Raid of Reidsnoir, Minstrelsy Border, l. 118.
Our *slogan* is their lyke-wake dirge,
Our moat the grave where they shall lie.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, c. iv. 23.

Corr. from *slughorne*, q. v.

"The Mackenzies have for their slughorn, *Tulloch Ard*, which is the place at which this clan does meet; and the name of Hume have for their slughorn (or *slogan*, as our Southern shires term it) a *Hume*, a *Hume*." *Mackenzie's Heraldry*, p. 97.

2. A kind of by-name or *sobriquet* denoting an individual, used to distinguish him from others of the same name, Fife; pron. *slugon*.

Ir. Gael. *sludhach* (pron. *sluach*) *sludhacan*, a horn, as the instrument that might be used for assembling a tribe; especially as it would seem that each distinguished leader had his distinguishing blast.

"The Bishop of Toulouse instantly recognised the trumpets of the Count de Montfort; for in those days, as it is said, every one of high distinction had a blast or note sounded peculiar to themselves [himself], and which was well known to hearers even at a remote distance." *Maturin's Albigenes*, iii. 109.

This etymon receives confirmation by what Barbour has narrated.

The king then blew his horn in by;
And gert the men that wer him by,
Hald thaim still, and all priw;
And syne agayn his horn blew he.
James of Dowglas herd him blaw,
And at the last alsone gan knaw;
And said: "Sothly yon is the king:
"I knaw lang quhill syne his blawing."
The thrid tyme thar with all he blew,
And then Schyr Robert Boild it knew;
And said: "Yon is the king but dreid;
"Go we furth till him bettir speid."

The Bruce, iv. 496, &c., MS.

SLOGG, SLAGG, s. A slough, a quagmire; Gl. Sibb.

SLOGGER, s. One who is slovenly and dirty, particularly in the under garments, his stockings often hanging down about his ancles, Upp. Clydes.

Sw. *slugger*, homo sordidus et negligens, *sluggig*, sordidus; Seren. Hence,

To **SLOGGER**, v. n. 1. To go about in a slovenly way, *ibid.*

2. To sup, or swallow food taken with a spoon, in a dirty and voracious manner, Fife.

Sicambr. *slocke*, gula, *slokerigh*, gulosus; Isl. *slok-a*, deglutire, *slokari*, lurco; Dan. *slug-er*, to eat greedily, *slug*, a glutton.

SLOGGERIN, part. adj. Slovenly, as above described; as, "a *sloggerin* hash," Clydes. Roxb.

SLOGGY, adj. Slimy, [damp and dirty]; marshy.

—Hys douchter, amang buskis ronk,
In derne sladis and mony *sloggy* slonk,
Wyth milk be narist of the beistis wilde.

Doug. Virgil, 384, 23.

Budd. refers to A.-S. *slog*, concavuni.

SLOGGIS, s. pl. Blasts. V. **SLAG**.

SLOGIE, s. A loose bed-gown, hanging down as far as to the knees, Selkirks.

If we suppose that it has been denominated from the looseness of its form, the term may be allied to Isl. *slag-a*, vagum ferri, *slak-r*, remissus, or Su.-G. *slok-a*, pendulum esse.

SLOGY RIDDLE. A very wide riddle, such as is used for riddling onions, potatoes, or any large kind of produce; sometimes simply called *Slogy*; Roxb.

"Then there's the gos-hawk, and the *slogy* riddle, and the tyrant an' his lang neb." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 143.

Perhaps allied to Germ. *schlacke*, dross, as used for throwing out the refuse; Su.-G. *slaggy*, scoria, E. *slag*. Isl. *slog*, however, denotes the intestines of fishes.

[SLOINDIE, s. A mob, multitude, rabble, Shetl.]

SLOIT, SLOTT, s. A lazy, stupid, and dirty fellow, a sloven, Renfrews.; synon. *Sluiter*.

Isl. *sloft-r*, corpus rude, magnae molis. V. **SLUTE**, *adj.*

To **SLOIT AWA'**, v. n. To pass on in a careless manner, Ang.

Allied to Isl. *sloft-a*, remittere, or *sloft-r-a*, aegre iter emetiri. Teut. *slodde*, sordida et inculta mulier, whence E. *slut*, evidently claims a common origin.

To **SLOITER, SLOTTTER, v. n.** 1. To be engaged in any wet and dirty kind of work: "A *sloiterin'* creature," one who takes pleasure in work of this description; Lanarks.

[2. To take food, or to do any kind of wet work in a noisy, slatternly manner, *ibid.*, Banffs.

3. To breathe through mucus or snot, *ibid.*]

Teut. *slodder-en*, flaccere, flaccescere, *slodder*, homo sordidus.

SLOITER, s. 1. A sloven; [also, one who is dirty in person or at food], applied either to man or woman, Lanarks. V. **SLUITER**.

[2. The act of taking food, or of doing any kind of work, in a noisy and disgusting manner, *ibid.*, Banffs.

3. A disgusting or filthy mass, snot, *ibid.*]

SLOITH, s. A blood-hound. V. **SLEUTH-HUND**.

SLOKE, s. *Ulva umbilicalis*. V. **SLAKE**.

To **SLOKIN, SLOKE, v. a.** 1. To quench; used with respect to fire, S. A. Bor.; *slake*, E.; part. pa. *sloknit*.

—We than all in were

—Schupe with watir to *slokin* the haly fyre.

Doug. Virgil, 61, 49.

2. To allay thirst; sometimes with the *s.*, often, in vulgar use, without it, *S.*

That bottell sweet—served at the first
To keep the life, but not to *slooken* thirst.
Hudson's Judith, p. 87.

- [3. To slake lime, Clydes., Banffs.]

4. Metaph., to assuage the heat of passion.

The sweet savour of the swairle, and singing of fewlis,
Micht comfort any creature of the kyn of Adam,
And kynlil agane his curage, tho it war canld *sloknit*.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 64.

5. Used in a juridical sense, as signifying to extinguish the claims of an opponent.

"The persewar sould strenthen and fortifie his cause
and clame; the defendar sould extenuat, mak less, or
slokin and tak away the petition or complaint of his
adversar, with relevant exceptionis." Balfour's Pract.,
p. 411.

- [SLOKIN, SLOKNIN, *s.* 1. The act of quenching thirst, Clydes., Banffs.]

2. A thorough drenching or soaking, *ibid.*]

O.E. "*Slokkyn*," given as the same with "*Slekkn*."
Extinguo. — *Slockenyng* or quenchinge. Extincio." Prompt. Parv.

This word is purely Gothic. Su.-G. *sloekn-a*, extinguere, an inceptive *v.*, says Ihre, from *slueck-a*, *id.*
Isl. *sloek-a*, *slauk-va*.

- SLOMIE, *adj.* Flaccid, blown up, Gall.

"An ox is said to be *slomie*, when it has on a false
appearance of flesh;" Gall. Enc.
Gael. *slom*, sleek. But this is probably the same
with *Sloomie*. [V. under SLOOM, *v.*]

- SLONG, SLOUNG, SLUNG, *s.* A sling; *slung*, *S. B.*

"Efter thaym followit men with licht harness, and
schot incredibill nowmer of stanis & ganyeis with cor-
bowis and *slongis*." Bellend. Cron. B. vi., c. 13.

With dartis thay assale the ciete fast,
And they defend with *slungis* and stane cast.
Doug. Virgil, 318, 15.

Like a *slung stane*, a metaph. phrase, proverbially
used in reference to a person who is treated with disre-
gard, *S. B.*

Tho' I'm amang you cast like a *slung stane*,
I was like ither fouk at hame, ye ken.
Ross's Helenore, p. 84.

Isl. *slunga*, *sloengwa*, Su.-G. *slunga*, *id.*

- SLONK, *s.* A mire, a ditch, a slough.

Baith erbe and froyte, busk and bewis braid
Haboundandlye in euery *slonk* and slaid.
Wallace, iii. 4, MS. *Doug.*, *id.*

V. SLOOGY.

Sibb. properly refers to Belg. *sleyncke*, lacuna, fovea.

- To SLONK, SLUNK, *v. n.* "To wade through a mire," *S.*

But feckfu' folks can front the bauldest wind,
And *slunk* thro' moors, and never fash their mind.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 393.

- SLOK, SLOKING, *s.* "The noise our feet make when sinking in a miry bog; also, when walking with shoes full of water;" Gall. Enc. V. SLOK, *v.*

- [SLOO, *s.* 1. A thin covering; a layer, as of manure spread over land, Shetl.]

2. A tall, spare person, a lean animal, *ibid.*

3. A lazy fellow, a sloven, *ibid.*

Isl. *slief*, Dan. *sloev*, Sw. *slö*, dull, slow, inactive.]

- [To SLOO, *v. a.* To spread one substance over another in layers, *ibid.*; *slooin a midden*, making a compost by placing alternate layers of byre-manure, earth, and sea-weed, *ibid.*]

- To SLOOM, SLOUM, *v. n.* 1. To slumber, *S. B.*

I seemit to *sloom*, quhan throw the gloom
I saw the river shake.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 357.

I laid my haffet on Elfer Hill,
Saft *slooming* clos'd my ee.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 125.

An' thus whiles *slouming*, whiles starting wi' her
fright,
She maks a shift to wear awa' the night.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 58.

2. To become powerless; applied to the human body, Ettr. For.

"Scho—sett up sic ane yirlich skrighe that my verie
sennyns *sloomyt* and myne teeth chackyt in myne heid."
Wint. Even. Tales, ii. 42.

3. To become flaccid; applied to flowers and plants touched by the frost, *ibid.*

4. To waste or decay, Ettr. For.

It is only said of such plants as abound with sap
and become glutinous in rotting. "No other spot over
their whole pasture offered as much verdure at this time
as these seemingly *sloomed* places." Remarks on Capt.
Napier's Essay on Store-farming; Farmer's Magazine.

- [5. To move stealthily, to slink away, Shetl.]

Isl. *slum-a*, vultum simul et animum demittere.

- SLOOM, SLOUM, *s.* A slumber, an unsettled sleep, *S. B.*

Teut. *sluym-en*, dormire; leviter dormire. A.
Bor. "*sloum*, *slaum*, a gentle sleep or slumber;" Gl.
Grose.

- SLOOMIE, SLOOMY, *adj.* 1. Relaxed, enfeebled; used in relation of animals, Ettr. For.

- [2. Weak, thin, ill-filled]; as, *sloomy corn*, applied to grain when it is not well filled, *S.*

Callander, (MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Strid*), derives it
from Su.-G. *sloo*, exilis. *Strid*, robustus, is opposed to
it. Perhaps the term is metaph. q. sleepy; as we
speak of *dead corn*, a *dead pickle*, &c. V. SLOOM, *v.*

3. Damp, and in an incipient state of putrefaction; applied to vegetables, *S.*

- [SLOOMIN, *adj.* 1. Slinking, sneaking; also, hanging the head, &c., in the pet, Orkn.]

2. Back-biting, raising reports; fond of hearing or talking about one's neighbours, Aberd., Banffs.]

[SLOOMIN, *s.* A faint rumour or report, a hearsay, *ibid.*]

[SLOOMIT, *part.* and *adj.* Sneaked, slunk; sullen, ill-looking, wily, sly, Shetl.]

SLOON, *s.* A contr. for *Sloomin*, *q. v.*, Banffs.]

To SLOOP down. To descend in an oblique way, Roxb.

This is undoubtedly from the same origin with *E. slope*; Sw. *slop-a*, oblique et indirecté ferri.

[SLOOS, *s.* 1. A sluice, Clydes.

2. The flow of water from a sluice, *ibid.*; a dash of water, Shetl.]

SLOOT, *s.* A sloven; a low fellow, Dumfr. V. SLOIT, and SLUTE.

SLOP, *s.* A breach, a gap, *S. slap*.

Bot *slopps* in the way left he,
Sa large, and off sic quantité,
That v. c. mycht samyn rid
In at the *slopps*, sid be sid.

Barbour, viii. 179. 182, MS.

—The hard burulis he hakkis,
And throw the yet ane large windo makkis:
By the quhilk *slop* the place within apperis.

Doug. Virgil, 55, 8.

V. SLAP, *s. l.*

To SLOP, *v. a.* 1. To make a gap or breach.

—The army of the Troyanis side
Was thynnest skatterit on the wallis wyde,
And bricht arrayit company of the men
War diuidit or *sloppit*.

Doug. Virgil, 295, 14.

2. Metaph., to hew down.

The quhilk Turnus, as in his speddy chare
The myd routis went *sloppand* here and there,
Beheld his feris debatying wyth Pallas.

Doug. Virgil, 332, 25.

3. To *slop throw*, to pierce, to stab.

"Many of thaim *sloppit* throw the body fel downe
aboue thair slaaris." Bellend. Cron., B. iv., c. 16.
Confossi, Boeth. q. having *slops* made through their
bodies. V. SLAP, *v.*

SLOP, *s.* [Errat. for *Sop*, a compact band or body of men, a division. Isl. *soppr*, a ball; *svöppr*, a sponge, a ball.]

Patrik and Beik away with Bruce thair ryd
V thousand held in till a *slop* away
Till Noram House, in all the haist thair may.

Wallace, viii. 383, MS.

In to a *slop*, is the reading of Edit. 1648, and 1758.
The term may signify a compact body. Barbour and
Doug. use *sop*, as denoting a crowd.

[In Herd's edit. of Barbour, viii. 326, the same mistake is made, *sloppes* for *sloppis*.]

[SLOP, *s.* A slap, blow, Banffs.]

[To SLOP, *v. a.* To slap, beat, strike, *ibid.*; *part. pr. sloppin*, used also as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

SLOPED GAW. An open drain, Renfr. V. GAW.

[SLORACH, *s.* and *v.* Same with *Slairg*, and *Slairy*, *q. v.*, Banffs.]

[SLORACHIN, *s.* and *part.* A disgusting viscid mass; also, a daub, bedaubing; the act of expectorating, or of doing any kind of wet work in a dirty manner, *ibid.*]

To SLORK, SLORG, *v. n.* 1. To make a disagreeable noise in eating, to eat up in large mouthfuls, Ettr. For.; *Slorp* synon.

Isl. *slurk-a*, deglutire; Dan. *slurk-e*, to swallow, to gulp.

2. To walk with wide or wet shoes, as through snow in a state of dissolution, Nithsdale. It respects the sound made by the regorging of the water in one's shoes.

To SLORP, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To swallow any thing ungracefully, by making a noise with the mouth or throat, *S.*; synon. *slubber*.

Slorpe is O.E., although used in a more general sense. "*Slorpe* or make fowle, sordido, eleo; Hulock." V. also Higgins.

O. Teut. *slorpe* signifies vorago, gorges; and indeed the mouth and throat, in the ungraceful sorbition referred to, in some degree resemble the action and the sound of a whirlpool.

Sibb. renders it merely, "to sup greedily," from Teut. *slorp-en*, sorbeo.

2. To *slorp and greet*, to cry bitterly, and so as to draw in the breath, and almost to swallow the tears as they fall, Roxb.

Teut. *slorp-en*, ligurire; *q.* "to slabber up one's tears."

[3. To do anything in a noisy, slatternly manner; to bungle, *S.*]

SLORP, *s.* 1. A sop, as much as one swallows at once of food which is taken with a spoon, Selkirks.

2. A spoonful taken hastily and ungracefully into the mouth, Roxb.

3. A sloven, Ettr. For.; perhaps originally applied to one who takes food in a dirty way.

There's gentle John, and Jock the *slorp*,
And skellied Jock, and bellied Jock,
And curly Jock, and burly Jock,
And lying Jock himsel.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 40.

SLORPIE, SLORPING, *adj.* Slovenly, tawdry, *S.* "*Slorping hussie*, a girl who is sluggishly dressed;" Gl. Sibb.

Ye're gaun withouten shoon or boots,
But *slorpin* loags about your coots.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 17.

Allied to Su.-G. *slurficig*, dirty, one who does his business carelessly; incuriosus, sordidus; *slurfio-a*, negligenter negotium aliquod perficere.

To SLOT, *v. a.* To bolt, to fasten by a bolt, *S.*

"Scot. to slot, claudere, pèssulum obdere;" Rudd.

—"Utheris your scoleris—mair cruelie bcs in thare

imaginatioun cloisit up, *slotit* and *neidnalit* the samin yettis of our heretage—quhill the latter day of all." N. Winyet's *Fouracoir* Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App., p. 255. V. the passage more fully, vo. NEIDNAIL. "To slot a door, to shut it, Lincoln." Ray. Belg. *sluyt-en*, id. Su.-G. *slut-a*, claudere; Alem. *bislozen*, clausus; Teut. *ver-sluyt-en*, obstipare. Hence *slays*, E. *sluice*, properly, that which *shuts up* a body of water.

SLOT, s. 1. A bar, a bolt, S.

Grete lokkis, *slotis*, massy bandis square,
Dartis and scheildis hyngis here and there.

Doug. Virgil, 211, 34.

Teut. *slot*, Belg. *sluyt*, aera, obex, peasulus.

"Pessulus, a slot, girdle or bar." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 12. In a later Ed. *grindile* is substituted for *girdle*. O.E. "*Slot* or shetil of speryng. Pessulum." Prompt. Parv. "*Slotte* of a dore, [Fr.] locquet;" Palagr. B. iii.]

2. Metaph. applied to the mind.

"He has means in his hand to open all the *slots* and bars that Satan draws over the door." Rutherford's Lett., P. iii. ep. 22.

3. The cross-spars which fasten what are called the *bulls* of a harrow, passing through them, are denominated *slots*, Ang.

This word is of pretty general use in S.

4. *Slots* in a cart are not only the long cross spars, as in a harrow, but also the short upright bars which support the *Shelments*, and to which the boards, called the *Cleeding*, are nailed. They are distinguished from *Rungs*, as being square, whereas *rungs* are round; Lanarks.

SLOT, s. 1. *The slot of a hill*, a hollow in a hill, or between two ridges, S.

2. *Slot of the breast*, the pit of the stomach; where the breast-bone *slopes* away on each side, leaving a hollow, resembling that between two ridges, S.

3. The hollow in the throat above the breast-bone, Ettr. For.

Isl. *slod-r*, res humilis et depressa. V. SCHLUCHTEN.

SLOT, s. [Errat. for *slot*, a fleet. A.-S. *flōta*, a ship.]

And syne Lawyne, and all his *slot*,
Disputisly discumfyt he.

Barbour, iii. 456, MS.

In the MS., however, the first letter seems rather to be *f*. In this case it must signify *fleet*; and *Egrymor*, the town referred to, must have been a seaport.

SLOT, s. A sum of money, S. B.

[**SLOT, s.** A preparation of the roe and liver of fish mixed with meal, Shetl. Isl. *slog*, the eatable intestines (liver, &c.), of a fish.]

[**SLOTCH, s.** A lazy, slouching fellow, Clydes. Isl. *slokr*, id.]

To **SLOTH, v. a.** To neglect. V. **SLEUTH, v.**

To **SLOTTER, v. n.** To pass the time idly or sluggishly, to slumber, S.

Slotterin, *slutterin*, acting in a slovenly manner, Loth.

Thou and hazard leichoure, fy for schame,
That *slotteris* furth euernare in sluggardry.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96, 27.

Tent. *slodder-en*, flaccescere, *slodder*, homo sordidus; Isl. O. Sw. *sladd-r*, vir habitu et moribus indecorus. E. *slattern* and *slut*, are from the same fountain.

Isl. *sloddr-a*, aegre iter emetiri. Mr. Todd gives to *slatter* as an E. v., on the authority of Ray, who uses the phrase "a *sluttering* woman," in explaining *Dawgosa*.

SLOTTRY, adj. Slumbering, drowsy, inactive, Loth.

There was also the laithly Indigence,—
The *slottry* Slepe, Dedis couing of kynd.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 172, 52.

To **SLOTTER, v. n.** To make a noise in swallowing food, a duck gobbling; like to slabber up, Roxb., Berwicks.; also, to eat in a beastly manner, like a sow, Teviotd. *Sludder*, synon.; also *Slorp*.

O. E. "*Sloteryng* or done fowly [foully]. Deturpe." Prompt. Parv. "*Slotter*, nastiness. Exmore;" Grose. Corn. "*Slotteree*, rainy weather, foul and dirty;" Fryce. Hence, he says, *Slattern*. V. SLUDDER, v.

SLOTTER, SLOITER, s. 1. The noise made in this operation, ib.

[2. A filthy, disgusting mass, snot. Clydes., Banffs.

3. The act of walking, working, or eating in a dirty, slatternly manner, ibid. In this sense *slotterin* is also used.]

SLOTTERHODGE, s. A nasty beastly fellow, regardless of his appearance, and taking pleasure in feeding in a filthy way, Roxb.

Hodge is the vulgar E. abbreviation of *Roger*, used as a cant term for a country booby. This indeed resembles a very old E. term. "*Slotirbugge*. Cenu-lentus. Mabrus." Prompt. Parv. Teut. *slodder*, homo sordidus. Isl. *sloddr-r*, corpus rude magnae molis. Su.-G. *slodder*, faex populi.

SLOUAN, SLUAN, s. "Abbrev. of *Sleugh-hound*, blood-hound;" Gl. Sibb., Roxb. V. **SLOUN, s.**

SLOUCH, (gutt.), s. A deep ravine or gully, Mearns. A.-S. *slog*, locus concavus; Ir. *slochd*, Gael. *sloc*, a pit, a hollow.

SLOUCHED, part. pa. "Drenched;" Gall. Enc. "*Slouching*, a wetting;" ibid. vo. *Slonk*.

Perhaps allied to E. *sludge*, mire, from A.-S. *sloy*, a *slough*. Serenius views Ir. *slug-am*, Su.-G. *sluk-am*, *ingurgitare*, as the origin. V. SLOUGH, SLUGH.

[SLOUG, *s.* A slow, idle, lounging person, S.]

[To SLOUG, *v. n.* To be idle, to lounge, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 890. Dan. *slug*, from *sluk*, drooping, hanging; Sw. *sloka*, to droop, hang down.

Spenser has "To *slug* in slouth," F. Q. II., l. 23. "I *slodge*, I waxe slowe, or draw behind," Palsgrave.]

* SLOUGH, (gutt.), *s.* A husk, S.; A. Bor. In the north of E. it is, however, pron. *sluffe*.

SLOUGH, SLUGH, (gutt.), *s.* 1. A voracious eater and drinker, Upp. Clydes.

Either from *slough*, a deep miry place, as swallowing up everything, or from a common fountain. Seren., as has been already observed, derives A.-S. *sloy* from Ir. *slug-am*, and Sw. *sluk-a*, *devorare*, *ingurgitare*. And it would seem, indeed, that there had been an original connexion of the two ideas; or that a miry place had received its designation from its tendency to swallow up. For as Ir. and Gael. *slug-am* signifies to swallow, *slugaid*, apparently a derivative from it, is a *slough*, a deep miry place, and *slughan*, a whirlpool. According to the same analogy, Teut. *slock*, signifies not only gula, fauces, but barathrum, vorago, gurgles. Isl. *slok-r*, and Dan. *slug*, denote a glutton, from *slok-a* and *slug-er*, to devour, to eat greedily.

2. A person of mean character, who would do any thing for his own interest; pron. *Slugh*, Dunfr.

SLOUM, *s.* The green scum that gathers on stagnant pools, Roxb.

Teut. *sluyme*, cortex, siliqua.

SLOUN, *s.* An indolent person. The term at the same time conveys the idea of worthlessness, Upp. Clydes.; perhaps merely a shorter mode of pronouncing *Slughan*, or *Slouan*, a slow-hound. But V. SLOAN.

To SLOUN, *v. a.* To idle away one's time, *ibid.*

SLOUNG, *s.* A sling. V. SLONG.

To SLOUNGE, *v. n.* 1. To go about, in an indolent way, from place to place; especially as catering for a dinner, S. *Sleenge*, *id.*, Upp. Lanarks.

2. To hang the ears; to look sour, Ettr. For.

Allied to Dan. *sleng-er*, "to saunter, to loiter, to linger, to go idling or trifling about;" Wolff; from Isl. *slen*, torpor, languor, or perhaps *slangi*, serpens, q. the slow, creeping motion of a snake. We may add Germ. *schlungel*, a sloven, a loiterer; *schlungel-n*, to saunter about.

E. *slounge* seems originally the same.

SLOUNGE, SLUNGE, (pron. *slounge*), *s.* 1. "A greedy *slounge*," a phrase applied to a

dog, that goes about hanging his ears, and prying into every corner for food, Roxb.

2. A sneaking fellow, S.

"Now Finally the *slunge* had taken care never to let on of the messages, black or white." Saxon and Gael, ii. 75.

3. A skulking vagabond, Roxb.

Isl. *slungiinn*, astutus.

4. A glutton; as, "He's a great *slounge* for his guts," *ibid.*

In this sense it would seem allied to Dan. *slug-er*, to devour, to eat greedily, *slughale*, a glutton.

5. A stupid, dull-looking fellow, Ettr. For. V. SLUNG, which is nearly synon.

SLOUNGER, *s.* An indolent fellow; a plate-licker, S.

SLOUNGIN-LIKE, *adj.* Having a downcast look; or moving like one much fatigued, S.

To SLOUNGE, *v. n.* [To plunge]; to make a noise in falling, or being thrown, into water, Upp. Lanarks. It differs from *Slunk*, which denotes the sound made by a small body passing quickly into water.

Allied to Germ. *schlund*, vorago; Teut. *slonde*, the upper part of the throat, and secondly, a whirlpool, *sloud-en*, vorare; or Germ. *schling-en*, glutire, *verschling-en*, deglutire; as alluding to the noise made in swallowing.

SLOUNGE, *s.* 1. [A plunge]; the sound made by a large heavy body falling into water, expressive of the splash, Clydes.

2. A great fall of rain; a *slounge o' weet*, *ibid.* *Blad o' weet*, synon.; [*plash o' weet*.]

3. The state of being completely drenched; applied both to persons and things, *ibid.*

SLOUPE, *s.* "A stupid silly fellow," S.A. Gl. Compl. S. vo. *Slop*. It is there supposed to be derived from Belg. *slap*, laxus, remissus.

Probably the same with *Slyp*, *Slype*, Aberl., q. v.

SLOUPER, *s.* A sloven, implying the idea of knavishness, Clydes.

SLOUSTER, *s.* 1. Food ill prepared, Ettr. For.; the same with *Slaister*, *Slyster*, q. v.

2. A sloven, *ibid.*

To SLOUSTER *awca*, *v. n.* The same with *Slaister*, Fife.

[To SLOUTH, *v. a.* and *n.* To neglect, to idle, Loth., Clydes. A.-S. *slaeweth*, sloth.]

[SLOUTHFUL, *adj.* Slothful, inactive, idle, *ibid.*]

SLOUTH-HUND, s. A blood-hound. V. **SLEUTH-HUND.**

SLOWAN, s. A sloven, Roxb. This seems merely a secondary sense of *Slouan*.

SLOW-THUMBS, s. A person who goes on slowly with work, Teviotd.

[**SLUB, s.** Slime, sludge, Shetl. Belg. *stob, sleb*, wet mire; A.-S. *slype*, a viscid substance.]

[**SLUBIE, adj.** Slimy, slippery, viscous, *ibid.*]

To SLUBBER, v. a. 1. To swallow any thing hastily, so as to make a noise with the throat; applied to substances that are soft and pulpy, S.; *slopp*, *synon.*

The *v.* was used in a similar sense in O. E. "I *slubber*, I fyle a thyng, or beray it. Je barbouille. Fye how you have *slubbed* your geare for one dayes wear-ynge." *Palagr. F.* 364, a. The mod. E. word is *slabber*.

Isl. slupr-a, mollia ingurgitare, Haldorson; Dan. *slub-er*, to suck up.

2. Metaph., to do any thing carelessly; *slubbert*, part. pa.

"My custome ener was to post ouer my sinnes in the lump, with a generall *slubbert* confession." Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 332. V. Errata, preceding, p. 748.

Sa.-G. slabbr-a, avidè deglutire; Teut. *slabber-en*, ligurire jus tepidum; Belg. *slubber-en*, to sup up.

SLUBBER, s. 1. The act of swallowing as described above, S.

2. Food over-boiled, particularly that of a flaccid nature, *Upp. Clydes.*

SLUBBERY, adj. A term applied to that loose or flaccid kind of food, in swallowing which a noise is made by the throat, S.

SLUBBER, SLOBBER, s. Half-twined, or ill-twined woollen thread, Teviotdale.

Teut. *slubber-en*, laxum sive flaccidum esse.

[**To SLUCK, SLUCKS, v. a. and n.** To gulp in drinking, to drink in greedily and with noise, Shetl. Sw. *sluka*, to swallow or drink greedily, Dan. *slukke*, to quench thirst.]

[**SLUD, s.** An interval between squally showers, Shetl. Sw. *slut*, end, interval.]

To SLUDDER, (pron. *sluther*), v. a. 1. To swallow one's food with a noise in the throat, S.; *synon. slubber.*

2. To sludder one's words, to pronounce indistinctly, S.B.; E. *slur*. V. SLIDDER.

SLUDDERY, adj. Soft, flaccid, Fife, pron. *sluthery*; *synon. with SLIDDERY, 2.*

Teut. *slodder-en*, flaccescere.

SLUG, s. A loose wrapper, or upper covering, worn for dirty work, either by males or females, Fife; defined, "a short gown or wrapper worn by women." *Jupe* *synon. Upp. Clydes.*

This is merely a variety of *Slogie*, used in the same sense.

SLUG, SLUG-ROAD, s. A road passing through a narrow defile between two hills, Mearns.

For the origin, V. **SLOUCH, s.**

SLUGGIED, pret. v. Swallowed greedily, Moray.

The cathel cam in in a bicker,
Wi' cutties they *sluggied* it roun'.
Jameson's Popul. Ball., i. 296.

Sicamb. stocke, gula, Teut. *stock-en*, vorare, glutire; *Sa.-G. sluk-a*, deglutire. V. **SLAG.**

SLUGH, s. A mean fellow. V. **SLOUGH.**

SLUGHAN (gutt.), s. A lazy good-for-nothing person, Roxb. V. **SLEUTHUN, *synon.***

As the latter is from *sleuth-hund*, *slughan*, retains more of another form of the word, i.e., *Slough-hund*.

SLUGHORNE, SLOGGORNE, s. 1. The watchword used by troops in the field, by which friends are distinguished from enemies, S.

The draught trumpet blawis the brag of were;
The *slughorne*, ensenye, or the wache cry
Went for the battall all suld be reddy.

Doug. Virgil, 230, 36.

It may be subjoined, that A.-S. *sla*, *slug*, is given by Somner as signifying "Bellicum; an alarum to war, a warning or signal to battle, by sounding of a trumpet, beating of a drumme, or such like." This may be traced to *slay-an*, *slé-an*, to strike; as, *sléan-lacen*, facere signum ictu. Teut. *slaen de trompet*, canere tuba. V. **SLOGAN.**

2. Hereditary designation, appellation.

"The pepill dwellyng in the hie land and ilis thair-
of, at electioun of thair capitane, haldis vp thair hand-
is to be leil and trew to hym. And als sone as the
capitane is chosyn, thay past to the nyxt mote, and
defendis vnder pane of deid, that nane of thaym name
their capitane with ony vthir *sluggorne*, but with the
auld name of that tribe." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 20. a.
b. Trito vetustoque tribus rectoris nomine deinceps
appellat; Boeth.

"Probably from A.-S. *slége*, clades, *sléy-an*, interficere, *sléthe*, pugna, q. cornu bellicum;" Rudd. Perhaps from Ir. *sluagh*, an army, and *corn*, a horn, in composition *gorn*.

Rudd., however, has observed that this word is "sometimes used figuratively for a peculiar property or quality that seems inherent in those of one family or race." It may be connected with Ir. Gael. *slíocht*, a tribe, a race.

SLUIP, SLYPE, s. A lazy, clumsy fellow; *synon. Slute, Fife.*

Teut. *slorf*, lentus, ignavus, sordidus, squalidus; homo incultus vestibus et moribus, homo nihili; Kilian. *Isl. sloepug-r*, squalidus; *slíov-r*, *slíof*, hebes.

SLUIST, s. A large heavy person, Teviotd.

Su.-G. *sluskig*, inelegans, may be allied; and Teut. *ver-sloos-en*, ignavia et negligentia deterere et deturpare.

SLUIT, SLUTE, (like *Guid*, good), **SLUITER, s.** 1. A term denoting a big, clumsy, indolent fellow; always applied to a male; Fife.

2. A glutton, Lanarks.

Isl. *slút-a*, prominere. *Hann let slúta hottinn*, capitulum demisit; *slót-a*, remittere; *slót-ra*, aegre iter emetiri, q. to move heavily along; Hæklorsón.

As E. *slut*, seems to be from Teut. *slodde*, sordida et inculca mulier; *sluiter* immediately resembles *slodder*, homo sordidus. This *slu* views as allied to Su.-G. *slodder*, faex populi. This is probably an ancient Belgic word, transmitted through many generations.

To SLUMMISH, v. n. To trifle away one's time, Upp. Clydes.

This must be viewed as radically the same with *sloom*, S. B., to slumber; Teut. *sluym-en*, dormitare. Isl. *slum-a*, vultum simul et animum demittere; Hæklorsón.

SLUMP, s. 1. A large quantity of any thing, Aberd.; synonym. *Slumpert*.

2. *By slump*, altogether, not separately.

"The brae farms and the pasture land, are let by *slump*; it is impossible to say what they rent per acre." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 344.

3. A remnant. A *silly slump*, a petty fragment, S. B.

Sw. *slump*, that which is left, the remainder, Widge.

SLUMPERT, s. A large quantity; [the whole mass or lot]; properly, what is not measured, S. B., Ayrs.

[**SLUMP-WISE, adv.** In the slump or mass, without measure, Clydes.]

Su.-G. *slump*, massa informis, totum aliquod, nondum in ordinem redactum. *Koepa slumpicis*, to buy all together, without selection; as is said, S., *coft by slump*.

The term is also used as an adj. *Slump wark*, work taken in the lump, S.

"The *slump* number he has taken, as the list is ill printed, from the Scots Mist." Wodrow's Hist. ii. 215.

SLUMP, s. 1. A marsh, a swamp, Berw., Ettr. For.

2. A dull obtuse noise produced by an object falling into a hole, Roxb.

Germ. *schlamme*, a mire; *schlump-icht*, lutulentus. The *v.*, in its second sense, might seem allied to Isl. *slump-az*, *slomb-az*, inopino jactu ferri.

To SLUMP, v. n. 1. To sink in a mire, *ibid.*

"This same day, nae farther gane, at ae step up in the Gait-cleugh, I *slumpit* into the neck." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 312.

2. To go down as a person through ice, or in a bog, Roxb., Clydes.

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"To *slump*, to slip, or fall plump down in any wet or dirty place, North." Grose.

3. To stick in the mire, Clydes.

SLUMPIE, adj. Marshy, swampy, *ibid.*

SLUNEOCH (gutt.), s. "A person of a brutish disposition, who would do all the harm he could, if he had the ability to project;" Gall. Enc.

Isl. *slundi*, servus infidus, *slundr*, perfidia; or *slunginn*, callidus, astutus. But V. SLUNG, below.

SLUNG, s. 1. A tall lank booby, Aberd. Defined by a north-country man, "a lang teem [tume] haivrelly kind o' a chiel." [V. SLUNK.]

2. Also expl. a low fellow, Aberd.

And Kate says, See, ye stupid *slung*,
Fat way ye've fyld my curch.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 33.

Isl. *slani*, longurio imbecillis; *slinni*, homo enervia, nauci; Hæklorsón. Dan. *sleng-er*, to saunter, to loiter.

SLUNG, s. A sling, S. B. V. SLONG.

[**To SLUNG, v. a. and n.** 1. To sling, swing, or drive out with force, Ayrs.

2. To walk with long strides and a swinging slouching gait, *ibid.*, Banffs. V. SLING.]

SLUNGE, s. and v. V. SLOUNGE.

SLUNK, s. 1. The veal of a calf cut out of the mother, Teviotdale. V. SLINK, *s.*

2. A tall awkward fellow, Shetl. V. SLUNKEN.

SLUNKEN, SLUCKEN, part. adj. Having a very lank and empty appearance, like a horse tired, ill-fed, Teviotd.

This is merely the old Dan. word retained; *Slunken*, lank, scraggy.

SLUNKIE, s. A tall thin person. V. SLINKIE.

SLUNK, s. A slough, a quagmire, Ettr. For. V. SLONK.

SLUPE, s. A male sloven, Fife. V. SLUIP.

To SLURE, v. a. To swallow ungracefully, Mearns; synonym. *Slorp*.

SLURICH (gutt.), s. Flaccid food, in swallowing which a noise is made by the throat, *ibid.*; [synonym., *slubber*.]

Isl. *slor*, piscium sordes; Su.-G. *slurfe-a*, negligenter negotium aliquod perficere. Teut. *slorigh*, sordidus. Dan. *slurk-er*, to sip up, to swallow, assumes the form of a frequentative.

SLUSCH, SLUSH, SLUDGE, s. 1. A pool, flashy ground, S. Rudd. "A dirty plash;" Gl. Sibb.

[2. Thin mud, mire; also, any dirty liquid, dregs, &c., Clydes.

O 2

This term is common in the Northern and Midland counties of England. It is found in the Gl. of East York., East Norfolk, and of Leicest., Warwick., &c. &c. with the meanings, *mud, mire.*

3. Snow in a state of liquefaction, S.; synon. *glush.*

"It sometimes happens that a fall of snow in the night-time will cover the deep water where the feiths are, with a scurf of snow and *slush*, that prevents the fishers from going to their feiths by water, in order to draw them out." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805, p. 120.

"A *rush* of water, and a *rush* of *slush* in a thaw, are common expressions for a torrent of water, a torrent of half-melted snow." Gl. Compl.

4. A person kept about farm-houses to do all the dirty, disagreeable work, S.

Rudd. derives the term in sense 1, from Belg. *sluys*, a sluice, Teut. *schleuss*, cataract, emissarium; Sibb. in sense 2, with still less probability, from Teut. *sljck*.

In both, it seems deducible from Su.-G. *slask*, humor quicunque sordidus; *slusk-a*, humorem vel sordidum vel ingratum effundere; *Thet slaskar*, imbres cadunt, Ibres. V. SLASHY. It may, however, be merely a corr. pron. of E. *sludge*, "mire, dirt mixed with water."

Dan. *slask-er*, to paddle, to puddle.

SLUSHIE, *adj.* Abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction; as, "The streets are very *slushie*," S. V. SLUSCH, SLUSH.

SLUST, *s.* A sluggish person, S.A. V. SLUIST.

* SLUT, *s.* A dirty, low, worthless woman; a worthless character, S. This term has a much stronger sense in S., than in E.

SLUTE, *s.* A slow, lazy animal; applied both to man and beast; Loth.

SLUTE, [SLUTIE, SLUTRIE], *adj.* Slovenly; E. *sluttish*.

Mony *slute* daw, and slepy duddroun,
Him servit ay with sounyie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

Teut. *slodde*, sordida et inculta mulier.

Or perhaps merely A.-S. *slæth*, (whence E. *sloth*) which Mr. Tooke ingeniously considers as the 3d pers. indic. of the A.-S. *v. slæno-ian*. In O.E., however, we meet with "*Slut*, cenosus," and "*Slutty*, cenulentus." Prompt. Parv.

SLUTCH, *s.* A hanger on, a parasite, Roxb.; apparently from the same origin with SLOATCH.

To SLUTCH, *v. n.* To move heavily, as in a deep road, Fife. V. SLATCH, *v.*

SLUTHER, *s.* 1. A quagmire, S.

[2. Any dirty, slatternly work, Clydes. V. SLUTTER.]

To SLUTHER, *v. a.* To walk or work in a careless and slovenly manner, S.

Teut. *slodder*, homo sordidus, negligens.

To SLUTTER, *v. n.* To spill or slabber in cooking or eating victuals, Dumfr. This seems merely a variety of SLUDDER, *v.*

SLUTTERIN, *part. pr.* [1. Slabbering; doing any thing in a dirty, slovenly manner, S.]

2. Making an interrupted kind of noise through the nostrils, when one is half asleep, Perth. This seems nearly allied to SLOTTER, *v.*

[3. Used also as a *s.* in both senses.]

SLUTTRIE, *adj.* Slovenly, Loth. V. SLOTT-TRY.

[SLY, *s.* Green slime, as on stagnant pools; slippery ooze, as on rocks at low tide, Shetl. Isl. *slig*, id.]

To SLY, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To go or approach silently and sily, Aberd.

2. To look in a sly manner; with the prep. *at* added, *ibid.*

3. To place or remove sily, *ibid.* *Slee*, Banffs., *q. v.*

[4. To *sly* away, to slip away secretly, Shetl. Isl. *slæyr*, Dan. *slug*, *slu*, Sw. *slug*, *sly*, cunning.]

SLY-GOONE, *s.* 1. The Shieldrake, Anas Tadorna, Linn., Orkn.

"The wild fowls of these islands are very numerous. Among these we may reckon—the dunter or eider duck, the *sly* goone, the awk, the lyre and the tyste." P. Kirkwall, Orkn. Statist. Acc., vii. 546.

"When a person attempts to take their young, the old birds shew great address in diverting his attention from the brood: they will fly along the ground as if wounded, till the former are got into a place of security, and then return and collect them together. From this instinctive cunning, Turner, with good reason, imagines them to be the *chenalopez*, or fox-goose of the ancients: the natives of the Orkneys to this day call them the *slygoose*, from an attribute of that quadruped." Penn. Zool., p. 590.

[2. A coarse, cunning fellow, Aberd.]

[SLYCHT, *s.* Sleight, Barbour, i. 112; deceit, i. 528. V. SLICHT.]

[To SLYCHT, *v. a.* V. SLICHT.]

[To SLYD, SLYDE, *v. a.* and *n.* To slide, slide down, descend, Barbour, iii. 707; part. pa. *slyddin*, *slidden*, *slid*.]

[SLYDDER, *adj.* Slippery, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 3708.]

SLYIRES, Acts, Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 626; the same with *Slyres*, *q. v.*

[SLYK, *s.* Slime, wet mud, Barbour, xiii. 352, Du. *slijk*, id. V. SLIK.]

SLYP, SLYPE, *s.* 1. A kind of low draught carriage or dray without wheels, Clydes., Loth.

To the next wode, wyth Dycson, syn he socht,
Graithyt him a draucht on a braid *slyp* and law,
Changyt a horse, and to the house can caw.
—The yet yeik up, Dicson gat in but mar,
A thourtour bande, that all the drawcht wpar,
He cuttyt it, to ground the *slyp* can ga,
Cumryt the yet, stekyng thai mycht not ma.
Wallace, ix. 1622. 1630, MS.

It is not long since the *slype* was used in Loth. for carrying hay out of the field.

This term is still used in Upp Lanarks., and in Ettr. For., for a sort of box, without shafts, made of bars, drawn by a horse, like a sledge, for carrying peats or hay; pron. *slype*.

Belg. *sleep-en*, to draw in a sledge; *sleepen*, one who carries goods on a sledge.

Germ. *schleife*, id. (traha), from *schleifen*, to draw, so denominated because dragged on the ground; as a dragg-net is called Teut. *sleep-net*. Perhaps the origin is Su.-G. *sleep-a*, to creep on the ground, reptare humi; also, to drag something lying on the ground, aliquid humi reptans trahere; Ihre.

To **SLYPE**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To strip off; as the feathery part of a quill, a twig from a tree, &c., Roxb. **V. FLYPE.**

"To *Slype*, to peel the skin off the flesh;" Gall. Enc.

This is also A. Bor. "To *slype off*, to strip off the skin or bark of any thing, North." Grose.

Slype has also a neuter sense, as applied to the skin when it peels off of itself; and as allied to Isl. *stef-a*, used to denote what is pendulous or hangs down;—scilicet pendulum,—*fila tenuia*; *slap-a*, flaccere, pendere.

2. To press gently downward; as, "to *slype* a leech," to make it part with the blood, Roxb.

In this sense it would seem rather allied to Isl. *slip-a*, extenuare, *slipp-r*, nudus.

3. "To fall over, as a wet furrow from the plough;" Gl. Burns.

—Pretty knowes wad rair't and risket,
An' *slypet* owre.

Burns, lii. 143.

This seems to have a common origin with E. *slip*. Germ. *schlip-fen*, in lubrico decurrere. Ihre views *slap*, remissus, as the root.

SLYP, *s.* A sneak; a contemptuous designation. **V. HANYIEL SLYP.**

Syne Francie Winsy steppit in,

A sauchin slivery *slype*.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 124.

M'Taggart gives as in many other instances, a singular definition of this term; "*Slype*, a fellow who runs much after the female creation, yet has not the boldness, though the willingness, to seduce any of them."

Isl. *slap-r*, *slapi*, homuncio sordidus. Perhaps Teut. *sleeppe* gives the primary sense: Mulier segniter et testudineo gradu propens, tardigrava, ignava, Kilian; q. "a female who creeps onward like a tortoise."

SLYPE, **A-SLYPE**, *adv.* Aslant. When a sheep, or any other object, is marked by a line being drawn across it, the operator is said to come *a-slype* over it, Ettr. For. *A-sled* is given as synonym.

A-slype must be viewed as from the same source with E. *aslope*, id.; Sw. *slæp-a*, oblique et indirecte ferri; Seren.

SLYPER, *s.* 1. One who appears to wish to sneak away, from fear of detection, Lanarks. *Slouper* is used in a sense nearly connected, *ibid.*

2. One who is tawdry and slovenly in dress, Dumfr. **V. SLYP, SLYPE, s.**

SLYPER, *s.* *Sword slyper*, a cutler, one whose principal work was to whet swords.

"James M'Kie, *sword slyper*." Acts Ja. VI. 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 394.

Teut. *slipp-en*, acuere, exterere aciem ferri, atterere gladium cote; Belg. *slyper*, a whetter.

SLYPPIES, *s. pl.* Roasted pease, eaten with butter, Roxb.: most probably a cant term.

SLYRE, *s.* Some kind of fine lawn, forbidden to any but the royal family.

"And that no person whatsoever weare upon their bodies, tiffinies, cobwebbe-lanues, or *slyres*, under the payne of one hundreth poundes." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, c. 25.

The manufacture may have been denominated from Germ. *schleyer*, Belg. *slyer*, a scarf, a veil; (Sw. *slorja*, id.) as being chiefly appropriated to this use.

SLYRELAND, *s.* Same with *Slyre*, a species of lawn, q. *slyre-lawn*.

"*Slyreland*, ilk hundreth elis, three ounces." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 254.

To **SLYSTER**. **V. SLAISTER.**

To **SLYTE**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To move easily or smoothly, Loth.; probably an oblique sense of the *n.* **SLAIT**, q. v.

2. To sharpen an edged tool, Lanarks., Loth. **V. SLAIT**, *v.* sense 4.

[**SLYTE**, *s.* **V. under SLITE.**]

SMA, *adj.* 1. Small, [little, weak], S.

2. Not grown up, in a state of childhood, S.

—"If I wouldna agree to it, they would be ruined, and they had *sma'* families." Petticoat Tales, i. 210. "*Sma' Family*, a family of young children;" Gall. Enc.

This conveys an idea directly the reverse of what would be suggested by the phraseology, to the mind of a *Southron*. Were this used in an afflictive case as an argument for active sympathy, "Ha!" would he most probably reply, "you say he has got only a *sma'* family. He is then the less to be pitied, as he must be able the more easily to support them." But even where a family of children is numerous, it is said to be *sma'*; as intimating that they are all so young as to be unable to do any thing themselves.

Alem. *sma*, Su.-G. *smaat*, tenuis. Hence *smack-a*, to lessen, to diminish.

SMA'-DRINK. [1. Beer of the weakest quality. **V. under SMALL DRINK.**]

2. *Nae sma' drink*, not to be despised, no mean person: often used of one who has a high estimation of himself, S.

—"Mungo Braidfoot, of Divot-ha, esquire, was, as his mother used to boast, *nae sma' drink*. He was

proprietor of a considerable estate, wealthy, and in no way given to needless expense." Glenfergus, iii. 327.

"So you see, cousin, we are nae sma' drink now a days." Saxon and Gael, iii. 75.

"The very foremost-men have their silken scarfs. I have seen many a lady wear a warse, and think hersel nae sma' drink." The Pirate, ii. 97.

This evidently alludes to the low account made of beer of the weakest description.

[SMA'-EVENS, *s.* A very small quantity, Shetl.]

SMA'-FAIRNS, *s. pl.* The guts, South of S.

"I durstna grip him, for fear he had run his bit spit through my sma' fairns i' the struggle, for it was as sharp as a lance." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 43.

Corr. from A.-S. *thærm*, or E. *tharm*, the intestines.

SMA'-FOLK, SMALE-FOLK. People of the lower class.

In England syne that made a rade
Wyth the smale folk, that that hade.

Wyntoun, viii. 30. 118.

Isl. *smelinge*, a derivative from *smac*, parvus, is used in a similar manner; *ē* plebe humili, tenuis pauper.

SMA' STILL, *s.* A name for whisky, supposed to be of superior quality, because the produce of a small still, S.

"Taste the whisky, Mr. Gordon—it is sma' still, and will do harm to no man." Lights and Shadows, p. 382.

[SMA'-WATERS, *s. pl.* A term used when two or three small lochs lie near each other, Shetl.]

[SMACHER, SMACHIR, SMACHRIE,] SMACHRY, *s.* [1. A large number, a crowd, or a mass of small objects, Banffs., Clydes.

2. Mixture, confusion, mess, *ibid.*]

3. Trash; a hodge-podge, or farrago, of whatever kind, S. B.

"They sent in some smachry or ither to me, an' a pint o' their scuds." Journal from London, p. 9.

As this generally denotes a dish of various materials, it may be from Su.-G. *smack-a*, to diminish, from *smac*, little, *q.* to mince, to make an olio. Isl. *smaelke*, minute quaequae, ut paleae ramenta.

[Prob. only a corr. of *Smatter*, *q. v.*]

[To SMACHER, *v. n.* To collect into a crowd, to crowd, Banffs.]

SMACK, *s.* A smart stroke, S.

Teut. *smacke*, collisio, concussus, jactus, *plaga*, &c. *smacken*, collidere, concutere, jactare, cum vi aut sonitu impingere, &c. Here we have also the origin of *Smack* as signifying "a loud kiss;" analogous to the *v. smack-muglen*, diducta labiorum sonum edere; also, *basiare*, affigere osculum.

SMACLE, *s.* As much, Roxb.; evidently corr. from *as mickle*.

To SMAD, SMUD, *v. a.* To stain, to discolour; *smaddit*, blackened.

The bard, *smaddit* lyke a smaik smokit in a smiddle,
Ran fast to the dur, and gait a grit raire.

Houlate, iii. 15, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton inadvertently renders this *maddened*. But the word is still in common use, especially S.B.

Belg. *smett-en*, to stain, to soil, Isl. Su.-G. *smet-a*, Germ. *schmitz-en*, A.-S. *smit-an*, *id.* Perhaps Moes.-G. *ga-smit-an*, to anoint, may be the original word. V. *Smot*.

SMAD, SMUD, *s.* A stain of any kind, S.B.

Belg. *smette*, A.-S. *smitta*, Dan. *smitt*, *id.* Teut. *smadde*, convitium, *q.* a moral stain. If I mistake not, our word is sometimes used in the same sense.

[SMAG, *s.* A small piece, a dainty; anything small and nice, Banffs., Clydes. Sw. *smak*, *id.*]

[SMAGRIE, SMAGRY, *s.* 1. A large number, quantity, or crowd of small objects; implying confusion also, *ibid.*

2. A dainty, a dainty-mess or mixture, *ibid.*, Perth.]

SMAICHER, (*gutt.*) *s.* A fondling term addressed to a child, S.B.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *smek-r-a*, blandiri, which is derived by Ihre from *smac*, parvus, Teut. *smuck-er*, adulator; or A.-S. *smicer*, tenuis. Isl. *smock-r*, pulcher, formosus; hilaris.

To SMAICHER, *v. n.* To eat in small pieces, or in a clandestine manner, something that is agreeable to the palate, Aug.

[Sw. *smaka*, to have a taste of *smeka*, to relish.]

[SMAICHERY, *s.* A lot of nice things; confectionery, Aberd.]

SMAIK, *s.* A silly mean fellow, a minion.

Quoth he, Quhair ar yon hangit smaikis
Rycht now wald slane my bruder?

Chr. Kirk, st. 23.

Quod I, *Smaik*, lat me slepe; sym skynnair the hing.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, a. 38.

Rudd. thinks that it may be from Teut. *schmach*, contumelia. If so, Isl. *smac*, to contemn, may be viewed as the root. Or it may be more immediately allied to Su.-G. *smack-a*, to diminish, a derivative from *smac*, little. Hence, Magnus Ericson, king of Sweden, was contemptuously denominated *Smack*, as being a weak, contemptible prince, who suffered the Danes to deprive him of the province of Scania. Loccenii Hist. Suet., p. 106. Ihre, however, says that he was denominated *Smackeer*. Su.-G. *smac*, also signifies, vilis; Alem. *smah*, Germ. *schmach*, *id.*

Isl. *smavick*, opella, little labour. V. *Smeik-r*, pusillanimitas; Halderson, p. 301.

SMAIK, *adj.* 1. Small, puny.

—The smy on me smirks with his smaik smollat.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 49.

V. the *s.*

2. Contemptible, despicable.

"Than war the wordes, 'Smaik carll, I sell lay vpoun thi lypis.'" Aberd. Reg. 1525, V. 15, p. 613.

SMAIKRIE, *s.* 1. Pusillanimity, conduct characterizing a poltroon.

Smaikis had the wyte: I say the hous wes suir,
Had thay bene gracious with aue gollie quarrel.—

Thair fehill *smaikrie* I think ill to tell,
With luik lyke lyounes, and aa lytill done.
Fy drukin dastartis! ye haue schamit your sell.
That said na weill, and syne gaue our sa sone.
Scots Edinb. Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 293.

2. Roguery.

Bot how this discharge was gotten,
When Holieglass is deid and rotten,
His *smaikrie* sall not be forgett.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 315.

To SMAIR, SMAIRG, SMAIRIE, *v. a.* To be-
daub, besmear, *S.* V. SMERG.

Teut. *smear-en*, &c., linere, ungere.

SMAIR-DOKEN, *s.* A species of dock, *S. B.*
V. SMEAR-DOKEN.

From Teut. *smær*, Isl. *smyr*, unguentum. For in
former times, in our country, this species of dock was
much used for making a healing ointment.

SMAL, SMALE, SMALL, *adj.* [1. Small, little,
humble]; low in rank, inferior in station;
contrasted with *greit*. [V. SMA']

[2. Weak, little worth, applied to liquor; as,
small drink, beer of the weakest quality.
V. SMALL-DRINK.

3. Fine, as applied to cloth; as, *smale Holland
clath*, Accts. L. H. Treas. i. 13, Dickson.

4. Narrow, as applied to ribbons; as, "xxj
elne of *smal* ribbanis," &c. Ibid., i. 27.]

[SMALE-FOLK. People of the lower class,
Wyntown. V. under SMA']

SMALIE, *adj.* Little, puny, *S. B.*

Isl. *smalig*, Germ. *smalih*, id.

"On the swaird before the mansion, two *smally* dry-
haired ponies were feeding." Glenfergus, ii. 267.

"The quenis grace—hauand respect to the greit and
exhorbitant derth ryasin in this realme of victuallis,—
and vnderstandand that the occasioun thair of is be-
cause of the superfluous cheir vit commonlie in this
realme alaweill amangis *small* as greit men, &c. And
gif ony vther *small* persoun or persounis wald presume
to brek this present act, &c." Acts Mary 1551, Ed.
1814, p. 488.

The phrase *smal' fock* is still used in the same sense,
S.

SMALL DRINK. Beer of the weakest quality,
S. [V. under SMA']

"Gif ony person, or personis,—sall commit the
fylthie sin of fornicatioun,—for the first fault, asweil
the man, as the woman, sall pay the sowme of fourtie
pundis. Or than baith be, and scho salbe imprisonit
for the space of sucht dayis, thair fude to be breid and
small drink, &c. For the secund fault; thair imprison-
ment salbe doublit, thair fude to be breid and watter
allanerlie. Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 25.

Watter *allanerlie*, I need scarcely add, is opposed to
small drink, as being a higher degree of penance.

SMALLIS, *s. pl.* In *Smallis*, in small quantities;
in *smaus*, *S.*

"Off the custome and exsyiss, of the soume of
four pundis usual money of Scotland, of ilk tune of
wyn to be topit, ventit, and sauld in *smallis* within the
said burgh. Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 669.

"Ane propyne to my lord of Angus of ane pontiounne
of wyne; and amangis all vther in *smallis* ane pon-
tiounne of wyne." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16; i.e., "be-
sides many small articles;" or perhaps, "wine given
in small quantities."

"Selling of his merchandis & gair in landwart in
smallis, quhilk he promiseist to sell to nychtbouris in
this toun in *grytis*," i.e., in wholesale. Ibid., V. 16.

[To SMARRICH, *v. n.* 1. To crowd to-
gether in a secret underhand manner; to
talk, work, or eat in a hidling, clandestine
manner, Banffs.

2. To work in a weak, unskilful manner, *ibid.*]

[SMARRICH, *s.* 1. A group of persons en-
gaged in some underhand or secret talk or
work, *ibid.*

2. The act of working or eating clandes-
tinely, *ibid.*

3. Weak, unskilful work; also, the act of
doing it, *ibid.*]

[SMARRICHIN, *adj.* 1. Weak or unskilful
at work, *ibid.*

2. Fond of dainties, *ibid.*]

*To SMASH, *r. a.* 1. To break to shivers, *S.*

This is also used as a cant E. word.

"The deil's i' his face an' his heart yet for that black
deed! I've mickle hopes he'll be hangit, or get his
head *smash'd* for't yet." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 28.

"Here, Geordy, tak haud of this kist—and see that
ye dinna *smash* it amang the stanes, for it wiinna be an
easy matter graping along the auld pier in the dark an'
wi' sic a sea on." St. Kathleen, iii. 111.

2. To hew down, in battle, *S.*

You'll hear of us far better news,
When we attack like Highland trews,
To hash and slash, and *smash* and bruise.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 71.

And thro' they dash'd, and hew'd and *smash'd*,
Till fey men died awa, man.

Burns, iv. 363.

3. To beat severely, *S.*

"Let our faes only come on, I've *smash* haill dozens
o' them.—I've shake them, I've pelt them," &c. Card.
Beaton, p. 119.

Germ. *schmeiss-en*, to smite, to beat; [Sw. dial.
smaske, from *smake*, to smack.]

SMASH, *s.* 1. The state of being broken to
pieces, *S.* *Dunt a-smash*, broken in shivers.

"I wou'd na gang into the coach agen, for fear I
shou'd hae—some o' my banes broken or dung a-
smash." Journal from London, p. 6.

2. The shreds, fragments, or separate pieces
of anything broken, *S.*

3. The sound of breaking, a crash, *S.*

Germ. *schmeiss*, a stroke. Gael. *smuais*, in pieces,
broken in shivers.

SMASHING, *adj.* Large; as, "a *smashin'*
chield," a strapping fellow, Ettr. For. V.

SMASH, *v.*

[SMAT, *pret.* Smote, Barbour, vi. 136.]

SMATCHET, SMATCHED, s. 1. A name given to a child, expressive of contempt and displeasure, S.; perhaps from *small* and *chit*.

It generally implies that the child is mischievous or ill-conditioned.

As offered thay that undought fra one to another :
Where that *smatched* had suked, sa sair it was to shed it,
But believe it began to buckle the brother.

Montgomery, *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 21.

2. An opprobrious designation for a man, equivalent to *Scurvy fellow*.

Galloway with no mater mield him,
Except necessitie compeld him ;
Taking the world as God wald send it,
Having ane noble hart to spend it,
Bot ay the mair this *smatcher* gettis,
The closer garris he keep the yettis.

Leg. Ep. St. Andrews, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 340.

[**SMATHIR, s. and v.** Banffs. form of *Smatter*, q. v.]

SMATTER, s. 1. A heap of small objects in motion, or confusion, Fife; synon. *Howdle*.

[2. Confusion; also, the act of doing anything in an awkward or confused manner, Clydes., Banffs.]

3. A little person, weak and unskilful at work, Banffs.]

4. *Smatters*, trifles, things of little value; also, small sums, S.

To **SMATTER, v. a. and n.** [1. To huddle, to crowd or move confusedly; applied to children and small objects, S.]

2. To be busily engaged about trivial matters; or, to *smatter about*, to go about, under a pretence of work, doing very little, S.

3. To deal in small wares, S.

4. To *smatter awa'*, to spend in a trifling way, [to waste], to expend on a variety of articles of little value, S.

5. To *smatter awa'*, to consume victuals, by eating often, and little at a time, S.

[6. To work or speak in a weak, silly, or confused manner, Banffs.]

Su.-G. *smaa*, Isl. *smaa*, *smatt*, small.
Teut. *smedder-en*, ligurire, comessari.

[**SMATTERIN.** 1. As a *s.*, the act of crowding or working in a confused manner, Banffs.]

2. As an *adj.*, confused, weak, unskilful, *ibid.*]

SMATTIS, s. pl. "Small beer," Pinkerton; "probably the same with *swatts*, new ale," Sibb.

The lairils that drank guil wyn, and ail,
Ar now faine to drink *smattis* ;
They top the beir, and cheips the meil,
The lallie sawis the aitil.

Maidland Poems, p. 189.

The second is the most probable sense; from Teut. *smeta*, *praedulcis*, *mulseus*; *nauseam provocans nimia dulcedine*; as Sibb. has observed. We may add Isl. *smellia*, *nauseabilis sapor*, G. Andr.

* To **SMEAR, v. a.** To *smear sheep*, to apply a liniment of tar and grease, sometimes of butter or palm-oil, to the skins of sheep, to protect them from the cold in winter.

The sheep are all *smear'd*, or salved, at Martinmas with a mixture of tar and butter, S.

A.-S. *smear-an*, Isl. *smyr-la*, illiniire, ungere.

SMEAR, s. The mixture used in *smearing*, S.

"Mr. Loch of Rachan observes, that a *smear*, which shall, at once shoot the rain, kill vermin, and defend the wool from the withering effect of weather, without discolouring it, seems to be, hitherto, a desideratum in sheep-farming. He proposes a *smear* composed of butter, train oil, and turpentine." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 190.

SMEAR-DOKEN, s. An herb; named from a salve or ointment being obtained from it, S. B.

"Linn. informs us that, in Sweden, an ointment is made of the roots of the curled dock, for removing the itch or other cutaneous diseases. Flor. Succ., No. 314.

Under the word *Docken*, I have said, according to the best of my information in Angus, that this is "the common dock, so denominated, because an ointment was anciently made of it." But an intelligent friend inquires, if this be not rather the English Mercury or Allgood, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*, Linn., and not the common Duck, *Rumex*? From the following quotation, he adds, it would appear that it is the former:

"Rub the person over with the juice of All-good, (called in Latin *Bonus Henricus*, others call it the *Smear-docken*) mixt with vinegar." Tippernalluch's Receipts, Ed. 1775, p. 12.

In Mearns this is called *Mercury-doken*.

SMEARING, s. The act of anointing sheep, S.

"*Smearing* is judged farther necessary to keep the wool in better quality, and in greater quantity; as, also, for a defence against cold and wet." Agr. Surv. Peeb., *ibid.*

SMEARING-HOUSE, s. The hut in which sheep are *smear'd*, S. A.

"He entered the hovel, which seemed to be intended for what is called, in the pastoral counties of Scotland, a *smearing-house*." Waverley, ii. 337.

SMEARING-STOOL, s. A stool with a spoked bottom, so as to admit the legs of sheep, to keep them steady during the operation of *smearing*, South of S.

SMEARY, s. 1. A sheep that has been *smear'd* or salved, Ettr. For.

"How could we turn our hand wi' our pickle hoggs i' winter, if their bit foggage war a' riven up by the auld raikin hypalts ere ever a *smear*'s clute clattered on't?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 139.

2. "A person all besmeared," *ibid.*

[3. As an *adj.*, applied to any viscid or greasy substance, Clydes.]

SMEDDUM, SMEADUM, s. pl. 1. The powder or finest part of ground malt; also called *malt smeddum*, Ang.

2. Powder, of whatever kind, S. O.

O for some rank, mercurial rozet,
Or fell, red *smeddum*!
Burns, iii. 229.

3. Sagacity, quickness of apprehension, S.

Wa wi' your stuff, he has nae *smecalum*;
He publish! — —
Morison's Poems, p. 114.

4. Metaph. used to denote spirit, mettle, liveliness, S.

A kindly lass she is, I'm seer,
Has fowth o' sense and *smeddum* in her,
And nae a swankie far nor near,
But tries wi' a' his might to win her.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 156.

5. "*Smeddum*,—good sense and spirit united;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

6. Vigour and liveliness as an author.

"He published—a volume of Moral Essays;—and they were greatly creditable to his pen, though lacking somewhat of that birr and *smeddum*, that is the juice and flavour of books of that sort." *Ann. of the Par.*, p. 260.

A.-S. *smelma*, *smedema*, "farina, similago, pollen; meale, fine flower;" Sommer. Expl. by Lye as also signifying *amyllum*, "a kinde of medicine or meate, made of wheate three monthes old;" Cooper's Thesaur. Sir T. Elyot gives an account of the mode of preparation, in his *Bibliotheca in vo.* This, as being the finest part of the grain, would come at length metaph. to denote substance or sagacity, in relation to the mind.

SMEDIE, SMEDY, SMIDDY, s. A smithy, a smith's shop, S. *smiddie*. *Smedy coill*, the small kind of coal used by smiths, S.

—"Sindrie actis of parliament—daylie ar contravenit, and cheiffie [be] the transporting of—the said salt and grite [great] coillis vudir cullour of *smely coill*," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 427.

SMEEG, s. A kiss, Roxb.; synon. *Gaherosie*.

Isl. *smeck-r*, gustus; Dan. *smag*, a taste; analogous to the S. phrase to *prece the mou*. Or, see what is said, *vo. Smack*.

To **SMEEK, SMEIK, SMEAK, v. a.** 1. To smoke, S.

But thof this town be *smeekeit* sair,
—Than ours there's nae mair fat an' fair.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 114.

"A young woman being asked how she came to be so dun, her reply was, 'Wi' beaking ourselves in the sun a' summer, and *smeeeking* our heads o'er the fire a' winter, we country lasses never come to our right colours.'" Notes to Pennecuik's *Tweeddale*.

[2. To expose to the smoke of peat, straw, or green wood, in order to cure; as, to *smeeek fish*, i.e. to cure them. Also, to expose to the fumes of sulphur, chloride of lime, &c.,

&c. for various purposes; as, to *smeeek yarn*, to *smeeek the room*, &c., &c. West of S. V. REIST.]

3. To kill by smoke, S.

"He had clagg'd up the hives, as if the pair things had had the pestilence, and my bees were as dead as if they had been *smeeeked*." *Pirate*, iii. 170.

SMEEK, SMEIK, s. 1. Smoke; fumes, S.

I sat and ey'd the spewing reek,
That fill'd, wi' hoast—provoking *smeeek*,
The auld clay biggin.
Burns, iii. 100.

Hout, stop, my frien', an' fling yir een
To yon ascenlin' *smeeek*.
Tarraz's Poems, p. 144.

[2. A pungent or foul smell; close, foul atmosphere; as, "I canna bide the *smeeek* o't," Clydes.]

SMEEKY, adj. Smoky, S.B., also South of S.

—Oliver and Willy Buck
Sit o'er the lugs in *smeecky* muck.
Jacobite Relics, i. 119.
Thro' *smeeekie* flame they him adrest.
A Scott's Poems, p. 144.

SMEERIKIN, s. V. SMIRIKIN.

* **SMEERLESS, adj.** Pithless; silly, insipid. V. under SMERGH.

SMEETH, adj. Smooth, S. B. A.-S. *smethe*. *Smeeeth in the mou*, a phrase applied to a horse that has lost mark of mouth. Wyntown uses *smeth*.

SMEETHLY, SMETHELY, adv. Smoothly, S. B.

And he, as burland, sayd *smethely*,
"Man, will thou have of me justyng?"
Wyntown, viii. 35. 162.

SMEETHINESS, s. Smoothness, Clydes.

[**SMEIK, s. and v.** V. SMEEK.]

SMELT, s. 1. A name sometimes given to the fry of salmon. In E. it denotes the *Salmo eperlanus*, our *Spirling*, or *Sperlin*. V. SMOLT.

[2. A contemptuous name applied to a child, Banffs.]

To **SMERG, SMAIRG, v. a.** To bedaub or smear in whatever way; often applied to the salving of sheep, Roxb. [V. SMAIR, SMAIRG.]

SMERGH, s. 1. Marrow, pith, S. B.

2. Vigour of body, in general; also, vigour of mind, S. B.

Our sells are neiper-like, I warran,
For sense and *smersh*;
In kittle times, when faes are yarring,
We're no thought ergh.
Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, st. 8.
Yet, gin I thought that ye were fit,
Or that ye had ha' *smersh* or wit—
Shirreff's Poems, xx.

A.-S. *meary*, Su.-G. *merg*, Teut. *merghe*, modulla, with the sibilant prefixed. It would appear that Isl. *smior*, Germ. *schmer*, &c., omnis generis pinguedo, as extended to butter, ointments, &c., have been, in the same manner, formed from this root; as marrow would be the first fat substance known.

SMERGHLESS, SMEERLESS, SMEARLESS, *adj.*

1. Pithless, unhandy, S. B.

Gin he 'bout Nory lesser fyke had made,
He had na been aae *smearless* at the trade.

Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

2. Insipid, languid; respecting manner, S. B.

"The uther wis a haave colour'd *smearless* tapie, wi' a great hassick o' hair hangin in twa-pennerts [penny-worths] about her haffata." *Journal from London*, p. 7.

It is transferred to the mind and its actings.

For they had gien him sic a fleg,
He look'd as he'd been doited; —
Syne wi' my targe I cover'd him,
Fan on the yerd he lies,
And sav'd his *smearless* saul; I think
Tis little to my praise.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 8, 9.

My *smearless* sangs hae ne'er had hap
Her notice to engage.

Skirref's Poems, p. 352.

3. Senseless, incapable of reflection, S. B.

But fat use will they be to him,
Wha in hudge-mudge wi' wile,
Without a gully in his hand,
The *smearless* fae beguiles!

Ibid., p. 11.

SMER-KERIEN, *s.* The spinal marrow, Fife. *Merkerin*, Angus.

The first part of the word, as pron. in Fife, is *Smergh*, marrow, q. v. For the latter part, see *MERKERIN*. It may be observed, however, that Isl. *kiarni* signifies medulla, nucleus, vis, cremor; Dan. *kiaerne*, Su.-G. *kerne*, id., whence A.-S. *kynel*, E. *kernel* of fruit.

[SMERT, *adj.* 1. Smart, quick, nimble, S.

2. Sharp, keen, quick-witted, ready in answer, S.

3. Sore, severe; as, a *smert* lickin, a severe beating, Clydes.

4. Well formed, good-looking, well dressed, trig; as, a *smert wee leddie*, *ibid.*]

[To SMERT, *v. a. and n.* 1. To smart, feel sore, suffer.

2. To smarten, urge on; to punish, Clydes.]

[SMERTLY, *adv.* Quickly, soon, Barbour, v. 596.]

[SMERTNESS, *s.* Used in each of the senses of the *adj.*, S.]

SMERVY, *adj.* Savoury, S. B.

Nae henny beik that I did ever pree,
Did taste aae sweet and *smervy* unto me.

Ross's Helenore, p. 103.

Perhaps from Isl. *smior*. V. *SMERGH*.

The priest said grace, and a' the thrang fell tee,
And ply'd their cutties at the *smervy* bree.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

Smervy, however, retains the form of Dan. *marv*, marrow, with the letter *s* prefixed, which is common in words of Gothic origin.

SMETH, *adj.* "Smooth. Sax. *smeth*, *aequus planus*;" S.O. Wyntown uses *smeth* in this sense.

SMETH, *s.* A smith.

Amang thame self thay grisly *smethis* grete
With mekle force did forge, peyne, and bete, &c.
Doug. Virgil, 258, 23.

SMEUCH (gutt.), *s.* 1. Fume, smoke, smell, Aberd.

[2. Thick, drizzling rain, Banffs.]

Germ. *schmauch*, id. This has been traced to Gr. *σμύχ-ew*, cremare, because smoke is an exhalation from something that is burnt.

[To SMEUCH, *v. n.* 1. To smoke, fume; to burn slowly, causing much smoke, Banffs.

2. To drizzle very thickly, *ibid.*]

[SMEUCHIE, SMEUCHIN, *adj.* Very smoky, emitting much smoke; drizzly, *ibid.*]

[To SMEUCHTER, *v. n.* To burn slowly with much smoke: to drizzle slowly, *ibid.*; part. pr. *smeachterin* is used also as an *adj.*

[SMEUCHTER, *s.* A slowly burning, much smoking fire; also, a slight drizzling rain, *ibid.*]

SMEWY, *adj.* Savoury, S. B. Gl. Shirr.

This seems allied, as Sibb. observes, to Teut. *smackelick*, *grati saporis*.

SMICK, *s.* 1. Expl. "a shot, a tincture;" S.B., Gl. Tarras. *Shot* seems an error for *spot*.

Germ. *schmach*, nota, contumelia, ignominia; as an *adj.*, vilis; Franc. *schmach-en*, vilescere: vilipendere.

[2. Anything small, dainty, faint, or worthless, Banffs.]

To SMIDDLE, *v. a. and n.* 1. To conceal, to smuggle, work by stealth, Ayrs.

"Aye ye may hide the vile scurrivaig,—an' hiddle an' *smiddle* the deeds o' darkness." St. Patrick, iii. 305.

Formed as if a frequentative from Su.-G. *smyg-a*, Isl. *smjag-a*, sensim penetrare; whence E. *smuggle*.

SMIDDY, *s.* A smith's workshop, S. Rudd.

"Some of the monks and friars, belonging to the different convents, were sure to come to the *smiddy* to converse with their grooms and to hear the news." R. Gilhaize, i. 4.

"Scot. *smithy* or *smiddy*, a smith's work-house;" Rudd. Gl. But *smiddy* is the general pronunciation. *Smithy* may nearly express that of Aberdeenshire.

—Sae I joined the *smiddy* thrang,
On hearth to ease my sockets.

A. Scott's *Poems*, 1805, p. 64.

Sw. *smedia*, id. A.-S. *smiththe*, fabrice; from Su.-G. *smid-a*, A.-S. *smith-ian*, cudere, to strike. Junius (Gl. Goth.) derives the *v.* from *smith*, planus; because one part of a smith's work is, by beating or otherwise, to make things smooth.

SMIETH, s. A bird.

"Besides here are—Geese, Gossander, Duck, and Malarl, Teal, *Smieth*, Widgeon," &c. Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 181.

This, I suppose, is an errat. for *Snyth*, q. v.

To SMIKKER, v. n. "To smile in a seducing manner," Sibb. Gl. Dan. *smigre*, to flatter, to wheedle, to fondle, &c. Wolff.

Teut. *smeeck-en*, blandiri; whence *smeecker*, adulator, blandiloquens. Sw. *smikk-a*, blandiri, Seren. A.-S. *smere-ian*, may be different in form, merely from transposition. Although this word is not mentioned by Johns., Bailey and Seren. give it as E.

[SMILL, s. In *smill*, in small pieces, Shetl. Dan. *smule*, a small piece.]**SMIOK, s.** "A dish of good food;" Gall. Enc.**To SMIOK, v. n.** "To feast on the best;" *ibid*.

Allied most probably to Teut. *smarcken*, sapere, gustare, and its cognates, as Isl. *smockun*, gustatio.

SMIRCELIN, s. The *Mya Truncata*, a shell-fish, Shetl.

"M. Truncata, *Smircelin*;—is found in considerable quantities on sandy beaches, at low water." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 321.

To SMIRD, v. a. To gibe, Ayrs.

Isl. *smá*, parvus, and *ord*, verbum; q. to use small or contemptuous language. Su.-G. *gifca ord* signifies opprobrio lacerare.

SMIRIKIN, SMEERIKIN, s. A hearty kiss, S. *smurachin*, Fife. Perhaps from Su.-G. *smirk-a*, to caress.**To SMIRK, v. a.** To beat, to swinge, Aberd.*** To SMIRK, v. n.** [To smile]. "To look affectedly soft or kind;" Johns.

The term in S. properly signifies to smile, strictly retaining the sense of A.-S. *smere-ian*, subridere.

SMIRK, SMIRKLE, SMIRTLE, s. A smile, a suppressed laugh, S.

[*Smirkle*, *Smirtle*, properly signify a gentle or suppressed smile, but are applied very generally to faint or suppressed laughter.]

Tis night—an' the moon's blushing *smirckles* appear,
Thro' the trees, sprinkling gowd on the lawn.

Donald and Flora, p. 116.

SMIRKIE, SMIRKIE-FACED, adj. Having a blithe, good-natured, smiling countenance, S.A.**To SMIRKLE, SMIRTLE, SMURTLE, v. n.** To laugh in a suppressed way, S.

"As this was said, Lethingtoun *smirklit*, and spack secretlie to the Quene in hir ear, quhat it was the Tabill hard not." Knox's Hist., p. 342.

Experience then *smyrklyng* myld,
We are na bairns to be begyld,
Quod he, and schuke his heid.

Cherrie and Stae, st. 77.

Away they went, then Wallace did revive,
And leugh, and *smirtl'd* at them in his sleeve.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 12.

And now I think I may be cocky,
Since fortune has *smurtl'd* on me.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 144.

Smirkle is most commonly used; *smirtle* is merely a corr.

SMIRKLE, SMIRTLE, SMURTLE, s. A smile, Aberd.

At last an' lang came ben the mutton,
When ilka face a *smirtle* put on.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 8.

SMIRL, SMURL, s. [1. A mocking smile, sneering laugh, Loth., Clydes.**2. A roguish or mischievous trick; as, "I'll play him a *smirl* for that yet," Teviotd. This is nearly synon. with *Pliskie*.**

He reaves his wife o' cash, an' claes,
Then takes leg-bale, an' aff he gaes,
An' in some distant place, wi' ease
Plays the same *smirl*.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 387.

A dimin. from Germ. *schmier-en*, illudere, risu notare, aut alia quacunq; contumelia verballi afficere; A.-S. *bi-smere-ian* "illudere, irridere, subsannare, dehonore, —to mock, to scoffe at, to taunt, to scorne, to dishonour or disgrace;" Somner. Hence *bismieriend*, illuser, a mocker, *bismor*, opprobrium, &c. As *smere-an*, and *bismere-ian* also signify illinere, polluere, to stain, to bedaub. Wachter justly views the term as extended to derision; "because scoffers resemble those who throw dirt at others," in order to bedaub them.

[To SMIRL, SMURL, v. n. To smirk, smile, or laugh in a mocking or mischievous spirit, Loth., Clydes.]**SMIRR, s.** Butter, Shetl.

Isl. Su.-G. and Dan. *smioer*, butyrum. But this seems merely a secondary sense; A.-S. *smero*, *smern*, denoting fat, grease; and the Isl. and Su.-G. terms. also Teut. *smeer*, and Germ. *schmer*, having the same general signification.

The root is probably *meurg*, medulla. V. *SMEERGH*.

[SMIRSIT, adj. Having white round the mouth; applied to sheep, Shetl.]**[SMIRTLE, s.** V. *SMIRKLE*.]**SMIT, s.** A clashing noise, from E. *smite*.

—She heard a *smit* o' bridle reins,
She wish'd might be for good.

Lord William, Minstrelsy Border, iii. 265.

To SMIT, SMYT, v. a. 1. To stain, to pollute, to contaminate.

—Bot Memprys

Smytlyd wes wytht mony wys.

Wyntown, iii. 3. 124.

i.e., stained with many a vice.

Of Edw. I., in reference to his false conduct in pretending to act as arbiter in choosing a king for Scotland, it is said:—

Thare he heycht thame, wyth lawte,
Thare cas to ger decleryt be.
Hys lytil lawte nevyrtheles
He *smytlyd* thare in his process.

Ibid., viii. 5. 92.

2. To infect, as with a contagious disorder.

"That the Bischopis, Officialis, and Denis inquire diligentlie in thair visitatioun of ilk parochie kirk, gif ony be *smittit* with lipper." Acts Ja. I. 1527, c. 118. Ed. 1568.

A.-S. *smit-an*, Su.-G. *smitt-a*, Belg. *smett-en*, polluer, inquinare. The original idea is to besmear, Moes.-G. *bismail*, inquinat. Su.-G. *smitt-a*, also signifies to infect. Hence *smittosam*, contagious, A.-S. *smitting*, id.

SMIT, SMYT, SMYTE, *s.* 1. A stain literally used.

Thair men also mon be bot *smyt* or smoit.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 142.
Small sweet amaraigle, swelling but *smit* of smot.
Ibid., p. 202.

2. A stain, in a moral sense.

Bot quhat at sal be put in write
Of falsheid sall bere nakyn *smyte*.
Wynetown, ix. 20. 54.
A.-S. *smitta*, Belg. *smette*, macula. V. SMOT.

SMITCH, *s.* 1. A stain, a speck, Clydes., Etr. For.

2. Used also in a moral sense, a slur; *ibid.*

From the same origin with *Smit*, or immediately from Su.-G. *smuts-a*, contaminare.

SMITTIN', *adj.* Same with *Smittle*, Aberd.

SMITTLE, *adj.* Infectious, contagious, S.; *smittin*, Aberd.

The covetous infatuation
Was *smittle* out o'er all the nation.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 331.

Belg. *smettelick*, id. A. Bor. *smittleish*.

When Monseir gaid vnto his mess,
Into ane gallerie neir besyde,
Thair wald this halie bischope byde,
Saying, forsuith, it was not *smittel*.

Leg. Ep. St. Andros, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 333.
"To *smittle*, to infect;" Ray.

SMITTLENESS, *s.* Infectiousness, S.

SMITTRAL, *adj.* Same with *Smittle*, Fife.

SMITCHCOCK, *s.* A grilled or broiled chicken, Aberd.

From Germ. *schmitz-en*, to soil or smut, *q.* a cock discoloured with the smoke in broiling; unless it be from Teut. *smets-en*, *smetsch-en*, to feast, epulari, figurare, Kilian. It may, however, be a ludicrous designation, as containing a play on the Germ. word *smutzcock*, a paltry or dirty cook.

* SMITH, *s.* A blacksmith, S.

"About this time he came to Garfield, in the parish of Mauchlin, to the House of Matthew Hog, a *smith* to his trade." Walker's Feden, p. 67.

TO SMIT THOUMS. To form a contract by each party wetting the fore-part of his thumb with the point of his tongue, and then *smiting* or pressing the thumbs together, which confirms the bargain. "*Weet* (i.e., wet) *thumbs*," is also used S.

SMIT-THUMBS, *s.* An ancient pledge for the fulfilment of a bargain, *ibid.*

This is obviously the same with THUMB-LICKING, *q.* v. *Smit* is not to be viewed, I apprehend, as synon. with E. *smite*, *q.* strike hands; but to be traced to Su.-G. *smitt-a*, Isl. *smet-a*, Moes.-G. *smait-an*, illinere; *q.* anoint or besmear thumbs.

To this expression another is added; "Now, keep your day, or I'll drap a bone in the wall," i.e., drop a bone in the well. When the person, who gave his right hand as pledging himself for the fulfilment of his paction, failed to do so; he who was disappointed, took a bone, and having spit upon it in token of his giving over the other party to all the direful consequences of breach of faith, dropt the bone into the deepest draw-well in the neighbourhood, there to remain and rot. As this bone decayed, it was superstitiously believed that the hand pledged would, in similar gradation, shrink, and decay, and ultimately drop off.

[Another form of thumb-pledging is still used, in which the pledger simply presents the thumb of the right hand and says "There's my thoom, I'll ne'er beguile ye."]

SMLEFANGER, *s.* [Errat. for *Smel-fanger*, fry-catcher, Orkn. Dan. *smule*, small thing; *fange*, to catch. V. SMILL.]

Avis anate domestica minor, piscibus victitans. *Smlefanger dicta est, dorso nigricante.* Sibb. Scot., p. 22.

Like Holland's description of the *Scarth* :

—The *Scarth* a *fysh-fangar*,
And that a *perfyte*.

Houdate, i. 14.

SMOCH, (gutt.), *s.* The stifling smoke that comes from the burning of wet rotten wood, especially when newly put on the fire, Roxb.

TO SMOCH, *v. n.* To burn and smoke like wood of this description, *ibid.*

From the guttural pronunciation, this term would seem to retain the sound of Dan. *smoeg-er*, to smoke.

TO SMOCHER, (gutt.), *v. n.* To breathe with difficulty; as, "*Smocherin* wi' the cauld," having a great struggle in breathing in consequence of a severe cold, Aberd.; synon. *Smore*, S.

Perhaps merely a change of *Smore* by the insertion of the guttural.

[SMOD, SMUD, *s.* A dirty speck or mark, Shetl. Dan. *smuds*, Sw. *smuts*, id.; E. *smut*.]

SMOGHIE, (gutt.), *adj.* Close, implying the idea both of mist and of sultriness, Fife.

This seems originally the same with E. *Moky*, *Muggy*. Isl. *mugga*, aer succidus et nubilo humidus; G. Andr., p. 181.

[SMOILTER, SMULTER, *s.* Things that are small of their kind, a collection of small things, Shetl. Dan. *smule*, a small piece or fragment.]

[SMOIRD, *part. pa.* Smothered, Lyndsay, Thrie Estatics, l. 3224.]

SMOIT, *s.* Expl. as denoting one who talks obscenely, Gall. Encycl.; evidently allied to E. *smutty*.

[SMOITY, *s.* A woollen night-cap, Shetl.]

SMOKE, *s.* A beautiful figure used, in some Northern counties, to denote an inhabited house, S.

"In 1680,—so many families perished for want, that, for 6 miles in a well inhabited extent, within the year there was not a *smoke* remaining." P. Duthil, Morays. Invern. Statist. Acc., iv. 316.

The idiom, is Gael., but it is also used in Su.-G. *Rock* not only denotes smoke, but a dwelling. Notat domicilium, focum; unde *betula fuer huarie rock*, pro quavis domo vel familia vectigal pendere; Ihre.

SMOLT, SMOUT, *adj.* Fair, clear, mild, applied to the weather.

—Mirrie madinis, think not lang;

The wedder is fair and *smolt*.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 6.

Syne gyf brycht Titan list to schaw his face,—

Makand the heuinys fare, clere and schene,—

The weddir *smout*, the fyrmament serene.—

Doug. Virgil, 472, 28.

A.-S. *smolt*, serenus, placidus; *smolt weeder*. Teut. *smoel weeder*, aura tepida. Belg. *smout*, blandus.

SMOLT, SMELT, SMOLTE, *s.* 1. The term used to denote the fry of salmon, S. *smout*.

"His Grace—ratifies and apprieves the former actes maid for punishing of slayers of read fish, *smoltes*, and frye of all fishes in forbidden time." Acts James VI., 1597, c. 261.

"They [salmon fry] are called samlets, and sometimes *smelts*, but are generally known among our country people by the name of salmon *smouts*." Dr. Walker, Prize Essays Highland Society for S., ii. 351.

Is not this learned naturalist mistaken in applying to them the name *smolet*, which properly denotes a distinct species? V. PAR.

Perhaps from [Dan. *smule*, Sw. *smula*, a small thing, a crumb], because of the smallness of their size.

2. Metaph. used to denote a child, S.

To SMOO, *v. n.* To smile in a placid or benignant manner, Fife; *Smue*, Loth.

SMOO, *s.* A smile of this description, *ibid*.

The idea is not very distant from that of Germ. *schmecken*, blandiri; Dan. *smj-er*, *id.* V. SMUE.

[SMOOCHTER, *s.* and *v.* V. SMEUCHTER.]

To SMOOK, SMUIK, *v. a.* To suffocate by means of sulphur; a term applied to the barbarous mode of destroying bees in order to gain their honey; or, as it is expressed, to put them down, Teviotd. V. SMEEK.

Teut. *smoock-en*, *smuyck-en*, fumare; Germ. *schmuck-en*, fumo necare, Wachter.

[To SMOOK, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To put away, to hide, to conceal, West of S.

2. To fit or draw on, as a glove or stocking, Shetl.]

3. To *smook about*, to go about clandestinely, seeking to pilfer any thing that is exposed, S.

SMOOKIE, *adj.* Pilfering, addicted to petty thieving, *ibid*.

[SMOOKIT, *adj.* Sly, cunning, artful, Shetl.]

Su.-G. *smug-a*, sensim penetrare, reptando se penetrare; Isl. *smjugg-a*, penetrare, repero; furtim perrepere; Verel. Ind.: *smugga*, rima, a chink, a place which can be entered by creeping. A.-S. *smug-an*, exactly corresponds; "serpere, to creep by little and little," Somner. Belg. *smugg-en*, "to do underhand," Sewel. Hence E. *smuggle*. Ihre views *smua*, little, as the origin; Wachter prefers Isl. *miuk*, humilis, of *mygia*, humiliare.

To SMOOL, SMYLE, *v. a.* To secure by underhand means, to filch, Ettr. For.

A.-S. *sméal*, subtilis; or a dimin. from *smug an*, serpere, reptare, whence *smuggela*, rabbits. Belg. *smuylen*, to smoke hiddenly, is used in a sense nearly allied. Daar *smuult iets quads*; There's a contriving underhand of some evil design; Sewel.

To SMOOST, *v. n.* To burn gradually away, without blazing, Roxb. V. SMUIST.

[To SMOOT, *v. a.* To hide stealthily, Shetl. V. SMOOK.]

[SMOOTERIN, SMOUTERIN, *part. adj.* Concealing a thing in order to gain some private end, *ibid*.]

SMOOTRIKIN, *adj.* Tiny and active; a fondling epithet.

My little wee *smootrikin mous*.

Old Song.

[Used also as a *s.*, a puny person or animal, Banffs.]

[SMORA, *s.* Clover, Shetl. Dan. *smor*, butter: probably because clover enriches the milk of cows fed on it.]

To SMORE, SMURE, SMOIR, *v. a.* 1. To smother, to suffocate with smoke, S. *Smoar*, Westmorel.; *smoore*, Lancash.

"He was sae browden'd upon't [his pipe], that he was like to *smore* us a' in the coach wi' the very ewder o't." Journal from London, p. 21.

O. E. *id.* "I *smore*, I strangle one, or stop his brethe. Je suffoque. I was almoste *smored* in my bedde to nyght." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 365, a.

2. To suffocate, to choke, to suppress.

"The carefulness of this world, and the desaitfulness of riches, *smoris* the world that it beris na frute." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 72, b. By this term he renders *suffocat* in the Vulgate.

3. To extinguish. *Smure the candle*, put it out, Aberd.

4. To conceal, to hide, S.

—I sal help to *smore* your falt, leif brother.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 272, 37.

Therefor gif thou has ene, behald

How they wald *smoir* thy fame.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 42.

5. Applied to the prevention of legal prosecution or punishment. To *smoir the law*.

—"That thay sall tak na bud nor money for judgment to be done, or not to be done, throw the quhilk

the law may be *smoirit*, or justice remane unexecuted." Balfour's Pract., p. 547, 548.

A.-S. *smor-an*, Teut. *smoor-en*, suffocare, extinguere.

To **SMORE**, **SMURE**, *v. n.* To suffocate. *I was like to smore*: I was in danger of being suffocated, S.

He suld hane place amangis the laif,
That his hie honour suld not *smure*,
Considering what he did indure.

Lyndsay's *Squier Meldrum*, 1594, A. II. b.

[**SMQRE**, **SMURE**, **SMOIR**, *s.* 1. A stifling smoke or atmosphere, Loth., Clydes., Banffs.

2. Snow falling or drifting in a close stifling manner, *ibid.*

3. A close drizzling mist: clouds of mist or of dust in motion, *ibid.*]

4. A *smore* of rain, close small rain, without wind, Fife; the same with *Smurr*, *q. v.* Hence,

SMORIE, *adj.* A *smorie* day, a day distinguished by close small rain without wind, a close atmosphere, Fife.

SMOR'D THOW. *V.* **THOW**.

SMOT, **SMOTE**, **SMOIT**, *s.* 1. A stain, in a general sense, *synon.* *smad*, S. B.

Their men also mon be bot smyt or smoit.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 142.

"*Smot*, corruption occasioned by mildew;" Lord Hailes. But this sense seems too much limited, as the term is here used. The phrase appears to have been proverbial, denoting pollution of any kind.

2. Apparently, the mouldiness which gathers on what is kept in a damp place. *V.* **SMIT**, *s.*

3. The distinguishing mark put on sheep, by means of ruddle or otherwise, S. A.

4. A certain number of sheep marked in one way is called a *smot*.

5. Moral pollution; a stain affecting the character.

—"Our souerane Lord, and his noble progenitouris kingis of Scotland, & liegis of the samin, has bene first or at the leist with the first that euire acceptit the cristin faith, and bene maist obedient sonnias to ouris haly faderis the papis of Rome, and the auctorite apostolik, without ony manere of *smot*, violaciaune, or defectione," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 335.

"We maist humelic and earnestlie besekis thy Majestie—to luke in the mirrour underwryttin set up be the finger of God,—quhairin every stait may see his *smot*." Winyet's First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. 209.

Lancash. "*smit*, *smut*, a black spot;" Gl.

Su.-G. *smuts*, Germ. *schmutz*, macula, sordes. *V.* **SMAD**.

To **SNOT**, **SMOTT**, *v. a.* 1. To stain, in whatever way.

—Behald thame *smottit* quite
Of his rede blude, and harneys theron out smyte.

Doug. *Virgil*, 141, 23.

—Luvaris suld be leill and trew;
And ladeis suld all thingis eschew,
That ma thair honor *smot*.

Scott, *Chron. S. P.*, iii. 154.

2. To mark with ruddle, tar, &c., S. *V.* **SMAD**, *v.*

SMOTTRIT, *part. pa.* Besmeared.

His *smottrit* habit ouer his schulderis lidden,

Hang peugely knyt with ane knot togidder.

Doug. *Virgil*, 173, 47.

Sordidus, Virg. *V.* **BESMOTTRIT**.

SMOUPSIE, *s.* A stripling, a youth, one not fully grown, S. B.

To **SMOUSTER**, *v. n.* To eat clandestinely, Fife.

Germ. *smauss-en*, *compotare*; or Teut. *smuyster-en*, given as *synon.* with *smeer-en*, which signifies primarily to anoint, and secondarily to play the glutton, *q. to grease the entrails.*

SMOUT, *adj.* Fair, clear, mild; applied to the weather. *V.* **SMOLT**.

SMOUT, *s.* 1. The fry of salmon. *V.* **SMOLT**, *s.*

2. A small trout of the speckled kind, Fife.

3. Any creature small in size, often used for a diminutive person, S.

[**SMOUTERIN**, *part. adj.* *V.* under **SMOOT**.]

To **SMOUTTER**, *v. n.* To eat often, although little at a time, S. B.

Su.-G. *smult-a*, *pitissare*, to taste by little and little. There derives the *v.* from *smac*, *parvus*; "for what," says he, "is it to sip, but by *small* though frequent tastings to prolong the pleasures of the appetite?"

[**SMUCK**, *s.* 1. A woollen shoe, made of several folds of cloth quilted together, Shetl.

2. A contemptible person, *ibid.*; *smuggart*, Banffs.]

SMUDDOCH, *s.* "A bad burning fire—more smoke than blaze;" Gall. Enc. Gael. *smud*, vapour, smoke; *smuid-am*, to smoke.

[**SMUE**, *s.* Thick, stifling smoke; close, drizzling rain, Banffs.]

[To **SMUE**, *v. n.* To smoke; to drizzle, *ibid.*]

[**SMUEIE**, *adj.* Close and drizzling, *ibid.*]

To **SMUE**, **SMUDGE**, **SMUGG**, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. To squeeze through a narrow place, Shetl.

2. To strip off, to pull off, *ibid.*

3. To slip away stealthily, *ibid.*]

4. To laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh in a clandestine way, Loth. Dumf. Roxb.

Scowldroupe cam to our dwellin',
And, wi' serious smudgin' leuk,
Spier'd at Auntie, gin the Callan
Wanted either cleps or crook.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 104.

Then with new keenness wad they caper,
He sliely smudg'd to see them vaper,
And, if some glakit girl should snapper,
He'd gi' a wink, &c.
Poetical Museum, p. 61.

It is frequently conjoined with the *v. to Launch*. It is understood as often used to denote an attempt to suppress risibility; or at least to guard it from the observation of others, Ettr. For.

"Na, ye needna smudgye and laugh at me now, Janet; for its true." *Blackw. Mag.*, Mar. 1823, p. 312.

To "smudgye, to try to suppress smiles, or laughing;" *Gall. Enc.*

SMUDGE, SMUG, s. A suppressed laugh, Loth., Roxb., Clydes.; often "a smudge o' a laugh."

Germ. *schmuts-en*, subridere, blande et placide ridere. Wachter seeks a Gr. origin; *μειδίασθαι*, id. But it is undoubtedly allied to Su.-G. *smys-tr-a*, renidere, subridere. The radical term seems to be *mys-a*, id.

To SMUG, v. n. Expl. "to toy amorously; to embrace, as if smuggling enjoyment;" *Picken's Gl.*, Ayrs.

We'll cuddle baith amang the fug,
An' while we hug, an' kiss, an' smug,
I'll haud thee firm by ilka lug,
An' ca' thee my ain Davy.

Picken's Poems, i. 176.

A.-S. *smug-an*, serpere, "to creep by little and little;" Isl. *smug-a*, id. Su.-G. *smyg-a*, sensim penetrare, reptando se insinuat. Ihre views the E. term *smuggle* as allied.

SMUGLY, adj. "Amorous, sly, being at the same time well dressed;" *Sibb. Gl.*

He refers to Teut. *smeeckelick*, blandus. *From the latter idea, however, it might seem allied to Su.-G. *smuck-a*, ornare, Belg. *smuyck-en*, Germ. *schmuck-en*; Su.-G. *smuch*, Alem. *smug*, Isl. *smock-r*, pulcher, elegans, E. *smug*.

[SMUGGAR, SMUGGART, s. 1. An eel, Shetl.

2. A little person with a disagreeable temper, Banffs. V. **SMUE, v.]**

To SMUIL, v. n. To sneak; to *smuil awa'*, to sneak away, Loth.

Isl. *smug-a*, Su.-G. *smyg-a*, to sneak into corners, Seren; A.-S. *smig-an*, serpere, whence *smygela*, cuniculi.

[SMUILTER, s. V. SMOILTER.]

[SMULTIE, s. A lot of odds and ends or small things; also, the rabble, Shetl.

Dan. *smaa*, little, small, mean.]

[SMUIN, part. adj. Sly, sneaking, Orkn. V. **SMUE.]**

To SMUIST, SMOOST, v. n. 1. To be in a smouldering state; as, "to *smuist* and burn," Clydes., Ettr. For.

For, if they raise the taxes higher,
They'll set alunt that *smoostin'* fire.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 16.

2. To emit smoke; "*Smuisted*, smoked;" *Gall. Enc.*

Ir. *smuid-im*, to smoke.

SMUIST, SMOOST, s. 1. The act of burning in this way, Roxb.

2. A smouldering smell, Clydes.

3. It gives the idea of a smell that threatens suffocation, as of smoke in a kiln, of sulphur, &c., Roxb.

4. Also applied to smoke; "*Smuist*, disagreeable smoke;" *Gall. Enc.*

This must be radically the same with *Smush*, s. 1. Fife, and *Smudgye*, A. Bor. Ir. Gael. *smuid*, vapour, smoke.

To SMUISTER, v. a. To smother; applied to air, Clydes.

Nae sun shines there, the nochie air
Wi' *smuisteran'* rowks stinks vylid.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 328.

Undoubtedly a derivative from *Smuist*.

To SMUKE, SMUIK, v. a. and n. To smoke, Roxb.; as, "to *smuik* bees." V. **SMOOK, v.**

SMUKE, s. Smoke, *ibid.*

[SMULE, SMUIL, SMILL, s. The small pieces, fragments, leavings; state of disintegration; in *smill*, in pieces, Shetl. Dan. *smule*, a small particle.]

[To SMULE, SMUIL, SMILL, v. n. 1. To crumble, fall in pieces, Clydes., Orkn.

2. To slip through one's fingers, to slip away, *ibid.*

3. To *smuil awa'*, to sneak away, to slip away stealthily, Loth.]

4. To *smule in*, to use wheedling or cajoling means. One who curries favour with another, is said to *smule in wi'* him, S.

SMULACHIN, adj. Puny, looking poorly, S. B.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *smola*, a crumb, the smallest part of any thing, Dan. *smule*, Isl. *mole*, id. from *mol-a*, contundere, confringere; whence our *mulin*, a crumb. Gael. *smeilag*, however, is expl. "a pale puny female."

To *smule in with* one, S. is to be in a state of intimacy, literally, to crumble into the same dish with one. As Su.-G. *smul-a*, signifies to crumble, the phrase might seem originally the same. Wideg. renders Sw. *smil-a*, to curry favour; to fawn, to cringe. Germ. *schmeichl-en*, blandiri, blande dictis mulcere. *Mit smehlichen*, blandum, Willeram; *ersmiel-en*, blandiri.

To SMULT, v. a. To crop very short; as, "to *smult* a tree," to cut off the branches above the cleft; "to *smult* the head of a bairn," to cut its hair too close, Ayrs.

Su.-G. *smol-a*, comminuere; *smola*, *smula*, pars rei minima. This has been viewed as formed from *smo*,

pavus, and *mola*, fragmentum, q. what remains after grinding. I can scarcely view *smult* as allied to O. Fr. *esmould-re*, to whet, to make sharp.

SMURACHIN, s. A stolen kiss, Fife. V. **SMIRIKIN.**

[**SMURACK** and **SMURAGH, V.** under **SMURE.**]

To SMURE, v. a. To smother. V. **SMORE.**

SMURACK, SMURAGH, s. [1. A slight smoke, *a puff o' reek*, Ayrs.]

2. A slight drizzle, a summer shower of rain, Mearns; a dimin. from *Smurr*, q. v.

3. Peat dust, S.

At first view this might seem formed from Teut. *smour-en*, *smoor-en*, to smoke, to emit vapour; whence *smoor*, smoke, vapour. But it seems more immediately allied to the Celtic. For Ir. *smur*, *smurach*, are expl. "dust, dross;" O'Reilly. The Teut. and Celt. terms seem, however, to be radically the same.

SMURR, s. A drizzling rain, Ayrs.

"*Smurr*, light rain, rather heavier than dew;" Gall. Enc.

This term is equivalent to *Daggy*, denoting such rain as scarcely exceeds mist. Used also Perth. and Renfrew.

It's SMURRIN, v. impers. It rains slightly, Ayrs., Renfr.

Teut. *smoor*, fumus, vapor; *smoor-en*, vaporare.

[**To SMURL, v. n.** 1. To eat little and slowly; to nibble in secret, Banffs.]

2. To waste imperceptibly, *ibid.*]

[**SMURLIN.** 1. As an *adj.*, fond of dainties; given to eating in secret, *ibid.*

2. As a *s.*, the act of eating or nibbling in secret; the act of wasting imperceptibly, *ibid.*]

SMURLIN, s. A species of shell-fish, Shetland.

"The *smurlin* or *smuthlin* is the *Mya truncata*, remarkable for a shrivelled leathery process at one end." Neill's Tour, p. 93.

[**SMURR, s.** A drizzling rain, Ayrs. V. under **SMURE.**]

To SMURTLE, v. n. To smirk. V. **SMIRTLE.**

SMUSH, s. 1. A disagreeable sulphurous smell, occasioned by smoke and dust, Fife. *Smudje*, a suffocating smell, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

2. Dirt, filth, Aberd.

Yer face is barked o'er wi' *smush*;
Gae wash yersel, an' get a brush.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

[**SMUSH, SMUSHY, adj.** Dirty, foul, stinking.]

SMUSHAGH, s. A suffocating smell arising from a smothered fire, Ang.; same with *Smush*. *Stushach*, synon.

It nearly resembles Germ. *schmutz*, Su.-G. *smuts*, sordes, filth, *schmutz-en*, to defile. If this be the origin, there is merely a transition from external pollution to what is offensive to the olfactory nerves.

To SMUSH, v. a. and n. 1. To bruise, to reduce to small particles, to grind to powder, Roxb.; synon. with *Smash*, q. v.

2. To eat bit by bit and secretly anything got in an improper manner, S.

[3. To waste or decay slowly, Banffs., Clydes.]

Although this might seem originally the same with *Smash*, it more nearly resembles Gael. *smuais*, broken in shivers; [but the term is prob. of Scand. origin, and allied to Sw. dial. *smaske*, from *smake*, to smack. V. under **SMASH**, Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

SMUSH, s. [1. A bruised, broken, or crumbled state.] *Gane to smush*, reduced to a friable or crumbled state, like potatoes too much boiled, &c., Roxb.

2. A slight drizzling rain, Ayrs.

This is evidently of Dan. origin; *smusk-er*, "to drizzle, to fall in small and slow drops; *smusk*, thin small rain;" Wolff.

[3. Fragments, leavings, a lot of scraps, Ayrs.]

SMUSH, adj. [Broken, fragmentary; hence, left, Ayrs., Perth.]

"He seeth him gaping for lyfe lyke a hungry dogge gaping for a *smush* bone." Z. Boyd's Balme of Gilead, p. 107.

[**SMUSHACH, s.** Anything small, or broken into small pieces, Banffs.]

2. Applied to a dainty, spruce person of small stature, *ibid.*]

[**SMUSHLACH, s.** Same with *Smush*, s. 1 and 3, Perth.]

[**SMUSHLE, s.** 1. A lot of tit bits; a dainty meal or mouthful; applied to any nice thing eaten in secret, also, to the act of eating in secret, Perth., Banffs.]

2. Applied to one who is fond of dainties, or who nibbles in secret, Banffs.]

To SMUSHLE, v. n. [1. Same with *Smush*, s. 2 and 3, *ibid.*]

2. To drizzle, Ayrs.

Obviously a diminutive from *Smush*, s., drizzling rain, q. v.

SMUSTER, s. A large cluster of things, Fife; synon. *Muther*.

SMUTCHACK, s. A term for a child; apparently synon. with *Smatchet*, Aberd.

An', Tibby, bring him ben some meat,
Ye senseless *smutchack*.

W. Beattie's *Tales*, p. 4.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *smuts-a*, inquare, q.
"dirty little creature."

SMY, *s.* [A mean person.] "Pitiful fellow,"
Pinkerton.

—The *sm* on me *smirks* with his *smak* *smollat*.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 43.

—Thou subteil *sm*—
Quhat wenis thow to degraill my hie estait,
Me to decline as judge, curst creature!
Palace of Honour, l. 64.

The lown may lick his vomit, and deny
His shameless sawse, like Satan slavish *sm*;
Whose manners with his mismaile members here
Doth correspond, as plainly doth appear.

Poloart, Watson's Coll., iii. 23.

Su.-G. *smyg-a*, reptando se insinuare, Germ. *schmiegen*, to creep; also, to humble one's self, to present an humble petition. Dan. *sm*-er, to fawn, to flatter; Isl. *sming-a*, to insinuate gradually by artful means. Ibre views *smaa*, parvus, as the origin; sese exiguum veluti facere.

[SMYLLEACH, *s.* A gun, fowling-piece,
Shetl.]

To SMYSLE. *v. a.* To sear, Upp. Clydes.
V. SMERGH.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *smialla-a*, fabrefacio, as referring to the work of the *smithy*; or a diminutive, from Su.-G. *smuts-a*, or Germ. *schmitz-en*, pollucere, inquinare.

[To SMYSTER, *v. n.* To be idle or idling, to work in a lazy, listless, dreaming manner; also, to talk or laugh to one's self, as in a day dream, Clydes., Banffs.]

[SMYSTER, *s.* 1. An idle, listless, or dreamy state, *ibid*.

2. The act of working in such a state, *ibid*.

3. A person given to idling or listlessness, or one who is listless in work, *ibid*.]

SMYSTERIN', *part. adj.* [Idling, dreaming, working listlessly.] To sit *smysterin'*, to sit beside the fire, brooding over it idly or triflingly, Clydes. "What are ye sittin' *smysterin'* at?" *Smuisterin'*, Roxb.

[Prob. allied to Sw. *smygga*, to sneak, to slink.]

[SMYTCH, SMYTCHER, *s.* V. under SMYTE.]

SMYTE, *s.* 1. A small bit, a particle, a jot, a grain, Moray, S.

[2. A puny, insignificant person, Clydes., Banffs.]

Hence *Smytrie*, q. v. *Smatt* is the neut. of the Isl. adj. signifying small. Germ. *schmitz* has been referred to, by an ingenious correspondent, as signifying a cut or portion. But this must surely be an error for *schnitz*.

SMYTCH, SMYTCHER, *s.* A little impudent person; a contemptuous name for a child, S.; *synon.* *Smatcher*, *Smatchet*.

"I ken vera well that ye dinna like to hae sic a wee *smytch* o' a partner as me." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 108.

"Did I think, when I used to send the impudent *smytcher*, wi' my haining o' twa three pounds to the bank, that he was contriving to commit sic a highway robbery on me at last?" The Entail, iii. 100. V. SMATCHET.

Su.-G. *smaket* signifies contemptus.

SMYTRIE, [SMYTRAL, SMYTERAL], *s.* A numerous collection of small individuals, Ayr.

Himself, a wife, he thus sustains,
A *smytzie* o' wee dudlie weans,
An' nought but his han' darg, to keep
Them right and tight in thak an' rape.

Burns, iii. 4.

Nearly allied to *smutters*, and from the same source.

[SMYTUM, SMYTEM, *s.* A small hole wrought in a sail for a reef-point, Shetl.]

[To SNAAR, *v. a.* To catch, sieze; to *snaar* a tide, to catch a tide at a particular stage of it, Shetl., Goth.; *snara*, to pass quickly, run fast.]

[SNAAR, *s.* 1. The turn of the tide, the slack between the ebb and flood, *ibid*.

2. The loop of cord forming the fulcrum of a bismar, which is shifted along the graduated lever in the process of weighing, *ibid*.

3. A snare, a noose, a gin, *ibid*.]

[SNAARA-PIN, *s.* A primitive contrivance for catching fish before hooks were introduced into Shetl.

[The *snaara-pin* consisted of a wooden pin attached to the line with the bait on it. When the fish swallowed the bait, the pin came across its mouth, and the line was pulled smartly. Dan. *snare*, a noose, a gin.]

SNAB, *s.* 1. The projecting part of a rock or hill, a rough point; a term used both in the North and South of S.

"There is a tradition universally prevalent through this part of the country that formerly the river Tay occupied a very different bed from what it does at present;—that at the *Snabs* of Drimmie, it sent off a portion of its waters, which entered this parish between the hills of Forgan and Dron." P. Longforgan, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 554.

Then knees an' elbows like a crab,

Spraul up yoursel yon dizzy *snab*.

A. Scott's *Poems*, 1811, p. 122.

2. The bank, rock, or hill itself, which projects.

This has been defined, I believe very accurately, "the brow of the steep ascent."

Perhaps from Belg. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, a beak or snout, Isl. *snoppa*, *id*.; just as Su.-G. *nabb*, a promontory, is from *nacbb*, a beak.

SNAB, *s.* 1. A cant term for a shoemaker's or cobbler's boy, S. A. *snob*, S. B. allied perhaps to Teut. *snipp-en*, to cut.

2. A cant term for a shoemaker, S.

To flame as an author our *snab* was sae bent,
He ne'er blinn'd a styme till he gat it in prent.
Picken's Poems, ii. 132.

SNACHEL, (gutt.), *s.* The same with *Snaggerel*, *q. v.*, Dumfr. *V. SNAUCHLE*, *s.* sense 2.

SNACK, *adj.* 1. Clever, alert, quick in action. *Be snack*, be quick, do not lose time, S.

In grit affairs ye had not bein sae *snack*,
About the ruleing of the common-weil.
Sample, Evergreen, i. 77.

"Ye're very *snack*, i.e., very nimble, ready, quick, Scot." Rudd. *vo. Snak*.

By this time Lindy is right well shot out;—
Nae bursen bailch, nae wandought or misgown,
And *snack*, and plump, and like an apple round.
Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

Snack is evidently opposed to *bursen bailch*, *q. one* who is so lusty as to be unfit for exertion.

The term is radically the same with Isl. *snoggy*, celer, citus; whence *snoggy*, cito. This seems formed from *anu-a*, verti, which Ibre views as including the idea of celerity, and as allied to A.-S. *snude*, celeriter, *snell*, citus; Mod. Sax. *sneidig*, celer, Isl. *snudur*, *snottur*, id. Sw. *sno*, cito auferre, *snugg-a*, clanculum subducere, *snafu-a*, praepropere eundo titubare, &c. *V. Ibre*, *vo. Snabb*.

2. Acute, quick of apprehension, S.

The knack I learned frae an auld aunty,
The *snackest* of a' my kin.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 238.

3. [Clever]; applied to the product of genius, but improperly.

These keep my fancy on the wing,
Something that's blyth and *snack* to sing,
And smooth the runkled brow.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 452.

[**SNACK**, *s.* A person of keen, active disposition; a close-fisted person in bargaining, S. *Snackit* is also used.]

SNACKIE, *adj.* [Expert in bargaining.] "Full of tricks and quirks."

This seems to be nearly peculiar to Moray.

Tam Tod was an auld-farran birkie,
Weel versed i' the gawds o' the sex;
Slee, *snackie*, and willie, and quirkie,
And famous for pliskies and tricks.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 297.

This seems merely a dimin. from **SNACK**.

SNACKLY, *adv.* 1. Cleverly, adroitly, S.

2. With intelligence, S.

How *snackly* cou'd he gi'e a fool reproof,
E'en wi' a canty tale he'd tell aff loof!
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 14.

SNACKUS, *s.* A flip, Mearns.

Probably from the same origin with *Snack*, *q. v.*, as denoting what is done with celerity: or as Dan. *knepp-er* signifies both to crack, and to fillip, perhaps from *knack-er*, Teut. *knack-en*, to crack, with the sibilant prefixed, as expressive of the sharp noise made by a fillip.

To **SNACK**, *v. n.* "To snap or bite suddenly, as a dog," Gl. Sibb. *V. SNAK*.

SNACK, *s.* A morsel swallowed hastily, a slight repast, S. Provinc. E.

Ramsay speaks of them—

—that drink and dinna pay,
But tak' a *snack* and run away.
Poems, i. 302.

"And so, my young friend, we'll have a *snack* here at the Hawes, which is a very decent sort of a place." *Antiquary*, i. 21.

[**SNACLET**, *adj.* Light coloured in body, with a white face; applied to sheep, Shetl.]

[To **SNAF**, *v. n.* To sniff in a noisy, surly, or angry manner, like a vicious dog; also, to find fault in surly manner, Clydes.

Intermediate between *sniff* and *snuff*. *V. under SNAP* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To **SNAG**, *v. a.* To cut off branches with an axe or bill, Dumfr. *V. SNECK*, *SNEG*, *v.*

SNAG, *s.* 1. A branch or broken bough of a tree, S.; *aik-snag*, an oak bough.

For even Roy, the chieftain's man,
Who wins within the hazy glen,—
Well mounted on his wall-eyed mare,
As lantern as the lankest hare,
Without a lash, without a *snag*,
Or even saddle on the nag,
Both rock and dhallop gallops o'er
To meet the mourners gone before.
Train's Mountain Muse, p. 65, 66.

"He'll glowr at an auld warld barkit *aik-snag* as if it were a queez-maddam in full bearing." Rob Roy, ii. 158. *V. BARKIT*.

[2. A tit-bit, a dainty, a small piece cut off, Banffs.

3. *Snags*, shares, equal cuts; metaph., fair play, Clydes.]

SNAGGEREL, *s.* A puny contemptible bantling; synon. *Snackel*, Dumfr.; a dimin. from *Snag*, a broken branch. *V. SNACHEL*.

SNAGGER-SNEE, *s.* "A large knife, first introduced from Germany;" Gall. Enc.

The first part of the word must be from S. *sneeg*, to cut; and *snee*, from Teut. *snyle*, or *sneid*, acies cultris, Belg. *snee*; *q.* "a knife with a sharp edge." This term may be viewed as allied to E. *Snick* and *snee*, "a combat with knives."

To **SNAG**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To snarl, to banter, Fife.

Teut. *snack-en*, latrare, gannire, garrire. Isl. *snacke*, ringere, to grin, to shew the teeth, as a dog doth.

2. To chide in a taunting way, to reprehend both with severity and scorn, Ang.

[**SNAG**, *s.* A growl, snarl, taunt, gibe; also, a snap, Clydes.]

To **SNAGGER**, *v. n.* 1. To snarl, or grin like a dog; [to attempt to bite, Banffs.]

[2. To snore with a harsh, grunting sound, Banffs.]

[**SNAGGER**, *s.* 1. A snarl, an attempt to bite, a snap, Banffs.

2. A grunting snore; also, the act of snoring, *ibid.*]

SNAOGIN, *s.* "Biting, railleury."

Sic hablin' an' gablin',
Ye never heard nor saw;
Sic *snaggin* an' braggin',
An' randy-beggar-jaw.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 121.

Sw. snackare, Germ. *schnak*, gerro, a droll, a buffoon; *schnak-en*, jocularia loqui.

SNAGGY, *adj.* Sarcastical, Fife., used as an *adv.*; [snappish, Clydes.]

Quo' Maggy fell *snaggy*,
"Ye lie, you loun, an' joke."

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 130.

Snaggy, testy, peevish, A. Bor. Gl. Grose.

SNAIG, *s.* 1. An old flash word, used to denote the obtaining of money, whether by fair or by foul means, as by cheating or stealing, Fife.

2. A worthless fellow, *ibid.*

In came a *snaig* she lo'ed na weil
For his disloyal clavers,
Wha aft wad scaff at priest and de'il,
An' ca't a' auld wives' havers.

MS. Poem.

Su.-G. snack-a, nugari; Teut. *snigge*, a snail; or perhaps allied to E. *sneak*, *v.*, q. a sneak or sneaking fellow.

[To **SNAIK**, *v. n.* 1. To sneak, in walking, working, or speaking, S. E. *sneak*.

2. To walk or work in an indolent manner, S.]

[**SNAIK**, **SNAIKER**, *s.* An indolent person, S.]

[**SNAIKIN**. 1. As a *s.*, the act of sneaking; walking or working indolently, S.

2. As an *adj.*, given to sneaking; slow, indolent, S.]

SNAK, *s.* [1. Same with *Snack*, q. v.

2. A small portion, a tit-bit; also, a person of small stature, a *wee bodie*, S.]

3. The gnashing of a dog's teeth together, when he aims at his prey, S.

Bot than the swypper tuskand hound assayis
And neris fast, ay redly hym to hynt,—
Wyth hys wyde chafitis at hym makis ane *snak*.

Doug. Virgil, 439, 33.

"Belg. *snack*, a gasp; or rather, q. d. a *snatch*, or aim to snatch;" Rudd. Teut. *snack-en*, capture, captitare, hianti ore capture, Kilian. Isl. *snoggy*, celer, citus.

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[4. *Snaks*, same with *snags*, shares, halves, i.e., equal division of the spoil; as, "I'll gae *snaks* wi' ye," Clydes.]

To **SNAM**, *r. n.* "To snap at any thing greedily;" Gall. Enc.

Moea. -G. *snium-jan*, properare, *snium-jando*, velociter. Alem. *snimor*, celerius, Isl. *snemma*, cito. Prob. from Goth. *sno*, *snu-o*, properare. Sw. *sno*, *sno aet sig*, cito auferre.

To **SNANG**, *v. n.* To twang?

"The runt [of a scythe] must be *siccald* in the den, that the blade may have a *snanging* sound;" Gall. Enc., vo. *Sned*.

*To **SNAP**, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. To make a sudden bite, to gnash the teeth, S.

2. To catch, seize, lay hold of suddenly; hence, to seize an opportunity, to attempt, to try, S.]

If some auld swinger *snap* to speak
Of pink-ey'd queans, he gives a *squeek*.

A. Nicol's Poems, p. 22.

3. To *snap up*, [to seize and carry off]; also, to eat hastily, to devour, S.; as, "He *snapt up* his parritch."

"The people carried all out of his way; stragglers were *snapped up*; the hills made many both horse and man sicken and die." Baillie's Lett., ii. 382.

[Sw. *snappa*, to snatch, snap.]

Belg. *snapp-en*, to catch hastily, to seize with violence; *op snappen*, to devour.

SNAP, *adj.* 1. Quick, smart, eager to find fault; [short-tempered, surly], S.

But a lang tryppall there was *snap*,

Cam on him wi' a bend,

Gart him, ere ever he wist, cry clap

Upon his nether end,

An' there he lay.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 126.

[2. Brittle, short-grained, crisp, West of S.]

SNAP, *s.* [1. A sudden bite, grip, or seizure of any kind, S.]

2. [Instant, clap]; in a *snap*, in a moment, immediately, S. B.

3. A small brittle cake of gingerbread, S.: so called from its being crisp or easily *snapped*.

"*Snap*, a little cake;" Gall. Encycl.

"I might shut up house—if it was the thing I lived be—me, that has seen a' our gentle-folks bairns, and gien them *snaps* and sugar-biscuit maist of them wi' my ain hand." St. Ronan, i. 48.

[4. A small piece of anything eatable, Clydes., Banffs.]

And now the feed is soften'd, and along
They march, and mix themselves among the thrang.
The face of things is alter'd in a *snap*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 123.

V. the v.

Belg. *met een snip*, in a moment; in a *crack*, synonym.

Q 2

SNAP DYKE, s. A species of inclosure, S. O.

"A kind of stone fence, called *Snap-dykes*, peculiar to Carrick and the north parts of Galloway, is admirably fitted for sheep parks; being from 4 to 6 feet in height, strong and firmly locked together at the top." P. Kirkmichael, Ayr. Stat. Acc., vi. 104.

Teut. *snap*, interceptio, *snapp-en*, interciperere; q. a fence that checks the sheep.

SNAP-GUN, s. Apparently a gun or firelock that *snaps*, as opposed to one with a matchlock.

"Their foote men haveing *snap gunnes* and suordis shall have the pay of foote souldiers." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 65. V. **SNAP-WORK.**

SNAP-HAUNCE, s. A firelock; the same with *Snappgun*.

"Let me see those pistols." "Ye are not so unwise as to meddle with such *snap-haunces*, Baby Charles," said James." Nigel, ii. 93.

O. E. "*snap-haunce*, a firelock, a gun that strikes fire without a match;" Phillips. This is from Belg. *snaphaan*, id. q. a cock that *snaps*.

SNAP-WORK, SNAPWARK, s. A firelock.

But those who were their chief commanders —
Were right well mounted of their gear; —
With durk, and *snap-work*, and snuff-mill,
A bagg which they with onions fill.

Cleland's Poems, p. 12.

Some were chasing hens and cocks,
Some were loosing horse from yocks,
Some with *snap-warks*, some with bowes,
Were charging reers of toops and ewes.

Ibid., 34.

SNAPLY, adv. Hastily, quickly, S. B.

When he's ca'd hame, they shot him in before
In a black hole, and *snapply* lock'd the door.

Ross's Helenore, p. 47.

—Ilka morning by the screak o' day,
They're set to wark, and *snapply* ca'd away.

Ibid., p. 51.

Teut. *snap*, raptus. V. **SNAP UP.**

SNAPPER, SNAPPERT, adj. Tart, hasty. A *snappert answer*, a tart reply, S. B.

Snapper also denotes a person who is foolish and impudent; who makes no account of what he says. Teut. *snapper*, garrulus, loquax.

To SNAPPER, v. n. 1. To stumble, to trip slightly, S.

"A horse with four feet may *snapper* by a time;" 8. Prov. Kelly, p. 26.

It had been used in the same sense in O. E. "I *snapper* as a horse dothe that tryppeth. Je trippette. My horse dyd nat stumble, he dyd but *snapper* a lytell." Palagr. F. 365, a.

2. To err in conduct, to get into a scrape, S.

Neidful it is thairfoir to gang warlie,
That rakeslie thow *snapper* nocht nor slyd —
He reulis weil that weil in court can guide.

Maitland Poems, p. 277.

SNAPPER, s. 1. A stumble, S.

2. A failure as to moral conduct, S.

"Quhat is thy parte in thir slippes and *snappers*? — Sleepe not there quhere thou hes fallen." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, O. 8. a.

"I am not like these sinners which but trip and stumble, and rise again after a *snapper*, my fall is with my full weight." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 190.

3. A perplexity, an entanglement, a snare, S.

—"That body's mad! He'll lead us into some ill-fair'd *snapper*. Diuna be ower rash, callans. Just look afore ye." Perils of Man, ii. 42.

Q. such a situation as one is often brought into in consequence of tripping.

4. "An unforeseen accident; a misfortune;" Gall. Encycl.

SNAPPY, adj. Hasty in temper, testy, S. the same with E. *snappish*.

SNAPPY, adj. Keen in business, disposed to take the advantage of another, Aug.

SNAPSY, adj. Tart, surly, S. B. *snappish*, E.

The *snapsy* karles grain in ease;

They sleep and eat when e'er they please.

A. Nicol's Poems, p. 22.

SNARE, adj. Prudent and diligent; as, "a *snare* wife," a good housewife, one who manages her family well, Dumfr.

Perhaps this ought to be viewed as another sense of *Snarre*, S. B., tart, severe; as it seems to claim the same origin.

[To **SNARK, v. n.** 1. To make a snoring noise, Shetl.

2. To fret, grumble, or find fault with one, Ayr.

Sw. *snarka*, to snore.]

SNARRE, adj. 1. Tart, severe. A *snarre mistress*, a mistress who is severe to her servants, S. B.

2. Rigid, firm to the grasp; as, *snarre corn*, grain that feels firm and hard, when pressed in the hand, S. B.

3. Applied to one who is so sharp in his dealings as to indicate a disposition to overreach others, Ayr.; written *Snaur*.

This term, in the first sense, seems to have a very extensive affinity. Isl. *snar*, celox, acer; whence *snar-a*, celeriter auferre; *snerra*, *snæra*, fight, *snær-umz*, I fight, *Snerrir*, or *Snorri*, a man's name denoting one addicted to fighting. Gunnlaug. S. *Snarlind-r*, sharp-witted; Su.-G. *snar*, quick; Belg. *snar*, *snappish*, *snarling*; Teut. *snarr-en*, jurgare, fremere.

SNAR-GAB, s. Acrimonious prating, abusive language; or, as some understand it, rather the mouth from which it is emitted; as, "Haud your *snar-gab*," Lanarks.; (synon. *Snashgab*,) from *Snarre*, tart, severe.

To SNASH, v. n. To talk saucily, to bandy insolent language, S. V. **SNISTY.**

This may be allied to Su.-G. *snack-a*, nugari, to talk in a trifling manner, q. *snacks-a*; *snack*, nugae, frivolous discourse.

SNASH, s. "Abuse, Billingsgate," Gl. Burns;
pert or snarling language.

I've notic'd, on our Laird's court-day,
An' mony a time my heart's been wae,
Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,
How they maun thole a factor's *snash*,
He'll stamp an' threaten, curse an' swear,
He'll apprehend them, poid their gear.

Burns, iii. 5.

SNASH, adj. Pert, saucy, S.

The tane crys, "Gie me't, mind I brought the cash;"
The tither says, "I'll hae't," and that right *snash*.

Morison's Poems, p. 189.

It is here used as an adv.

SNASH-GAB, s. 1. Prating, petulant talking, S.

2. A prattling forward boy or girl, S.; called also *Nashgab*, and by inversion *Gabnash*.

SNASHTER, s. Trifles, Ayrs.

Tout, *snocder*, the green bark covering the shell of a nut, a husk; perhaps rather from *Snash*, v.

SNASTRY, s. "Low chat;" Gall. Encycl.

SNATCH, s. A hasty repast, S.

"Our kind host and hostess would not let us go without taking a *snatch*, as they called it; which was in truth a very good dinner." Boswell's Journ., p. 326. V. **SNACK, s.**

To SNAUCHLE, (gutt.), v. n. To walk in a slow and lingering mode, to saunter, Lanarks.

SNAUCHLE, s. 1. A term used to denote one of a weak habit of body, *ibid*.

Isl. *snigill* denotes a snail; Dan. *snegel*, A.-S. *snægl*, *id.*, deduced from *snic-an*, to creep, whence E. *to Sneak*.

2. A dwarf; *synon. Nauchle, ibid., Dumfr.*

SNAW, s. Snow, S. *snawu*, S. B. A. Bor. *id.*

The red that's on my true love's cheek,
Is like blood drops on the *snaw*.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 7.

V. **SNYP.**

The ground fadit, and fauch wox al the feildis,
Mountane toppis slekit with *snaw* ouer heildis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 200, 43.

V. **SNYP, v.**

A.-S. *snaw*, Moes.-G. *snaios*, Belg. *snecuw*. Hence,

To SNAW, v. n. To snow, S.; *pron. q. Snawu*, S. B. "Snaw, to snow;" Gl. Picken. This is properly used as an impersonal v.; *It's snawin'.*

SNAW-BIRD, s. The same with *Snaw-fowl*.

"*Snaw-burds*, birds which visit us in winter;" Gall. Encycl.

SNAW-BRACK, s. "A thaw, which frequently raises rivers, and does great damage;" Gall. Encycl.

SNAW-BRUE, SNAW-BRU, SNAW-BROO, s. Snow in a dissolved state, S.

"*Snaw-broe*, melted snow;" Gall. Enc. V. **BREE.**

"Fishermen observe, and I think justly, that they (salmon) do not like to leave the estuaries or mouths of rivers, until the melted snow (*snaw bru*) is out of the water." Prize Essays, Highland Society of S., ii. 400.

In mony a torrent down the *snaw-broo* rowes.

Burns, iii. 66.

This in Norw. is denominated *sole-brae*, i.e., snow melted by the heat of the sun; from *sole*, the sun, and *brae-e*, to melt. Can this be the origin of our *Bree*, S. B. *Bree*, q. what is dissolved? Or shall we prefer that given under **BREE**, from Germ. *bräu-en*, &c., to boil.

SNAW-FLAIGH, SNAW-FLECK, s. The same with *Snow-flake*, the Snow-bunting, Aberd.

The sun wis scanty beetle-height,
An' *snaw-flaighs* teuk their hamewarld flight.

Turris's Poems, p. 51.

V. **SNOW-FLAKE.**

SNAW-FOWL, s. The Snow-bunting, Shetl.

"*Emberiza Nivalis*, (Lin. syst.) *Snaw-Fowl*, Snow-Bunting, or Snow-Flake." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 268. Norw. *snæfugl*, *id.*

SNAW-POWTHY, s. "Fine snow;" Gall. Enc.

SNAW-WRIDE, s. V. **WREATH.**

SNAWIE, adj. Snowy, S.

—Thy *snawie* bosom sun-ward spread,
Thou lift'st thy unassuming head.

Burns, iii. 202.

SNAWDOUNE HARRAT, SNOWDOUN HERALD. "Alex'. Guthrie *Snawdoune Harrat*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1545.

"The heralds, being six in number, have their precedence according to the dates of their creations. Their names of addition are altogether local, and are very ancient. *Snowdown* is named from Snowdown castle in the shire of Ross, and the residence of our ancient Scots kings. *Albany* is named from the whole realm, which, by the ancients, was called *Alba*, and by our Highlanders—*Albanach*. This herald was in use mostly to attend upon the Dukes of Albany. *Ross* herald, so named from the county of Ross, which was of old an appendage of the Crown. *Rothsay* has his name and title from the castle of Rothsay, or *Rossay*, an ancient residence of our Scots kings in the isle of Bute. *Marchmont* derives his title from the castle of Marchmont, so named in our ancient histories, now called Roxburgh castle. *Hay* herald has his denomination from an island in the west seas.

"As for pursuivants, they are also for most part locally denominated (Unicorn only excepted) viz. Carrick, Kintyre, Ormond, and Bute." Nisbet's Heraldry, P. iii., p. 166.

The orthography differs, in some instances, in our records. Jacobus, &c. dilectis nostris Leoni regi armorum, Hay, Albanie, Ross, Rothsay, *Snawdoune*, Merchmond, heraldis;—Ormond, Bute, Unicorn, Carrick, signiferis. Act. Ja. VI., 1581, vol. iii. 207.

"*Snawdon* [Barb., p. 70.]—a part of the castle of Kildrumny, probably appropriated to the knightly ceremonies grafted on the legends of K. Arthur's round table, and apparently the same which is now called the *Snaw tower*. There was also a *Snawdown* in Strive-line; and there are many places of the same name in various parts of Scotland." D. Macpherson's Geogr. Illustr.

The passage, to which this ingenious writer refers, is the following :

—And intill schort tyme has done,
That all a quartir off *Snowdown*,
Rycht till the erd thair tummyllyt down.

The Bruce, p. 70, Ed. 1820.

As *Snowdown* was either a part of the castle of Kildrumny, or in its immediate vicinity, it has been improperly placed in Ross; for Kildrumny was in the Garioch.

To SNEAR, *v. n.* 1. To emit a hissing sound, Clydes.

Syne a *snearin* snake she twin'd round his arm,
An' ower his bosom slide.

Mary o' Craignethan, Ed. Mag., July 1819.

2. It is also expl. to snort, Ayr. V. SNEER.

To SNECK, SNICK, SNEG, *v. a.* 1. To cut with a sudden stroke of a sharp instrument, S.

—Some aft, their leaful lane,
Bring to the world the luckless wean,
And *sneeg* its infant thrapple.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 360.

"Do the folk think I hae another thrapple in my pouch after John Hielandman's *sneekit* this ane wi' his jockaleg?" Rob. Roy, iii. 140.

2. [To cut off, to terminate, to cut short]; to *sneeg off at the web's end*, to cut off one's hopes, S.; in allusion perhaps to the cutting of a web out of the loom.

Kind Jove has play'd a parent's part,
Wha did this prize to Pallas send,
While we're *sneeg'd off at the web's end*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 465.

Teut. *sneock-en*, Germ. *schneck-en*, scindere. Wachter mentions as synonym. A.-S. *threo-snaerce*, triauleus; Isl. *maugv klæde*, vestes laceratae. Hence perhaps the E. phrase, to go *snacks*, to have a share or portion, from the idea of the article being previously divided by cutting.

[3. To cut into, to make incisions, to indent, to scollop; as, "She *sneekit* it wi' the shears a' rounn," Clydes.]

[4. To set or fix into an incision for the purpose of shutting or keeping closed; as, to *sneek* the lid o' a box, to *sneek* the door; hence, to shut, shut up], to secure by a latch or bolt, S.

"To *sneek* the door; to latch, or shut, the door;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 19.

Sae out she slips, and *sneeks* the door behin'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 42.

"The secrets of grit folk," said Ochiltree within himsel, 'are just like the wild beasts that are shut up in cages. Keep them hard and fast *sneeked* up, and it's a' very weel or better—but anes let them out, they will turn and rend you.'" Antiquary, ii. 334.

5. [To close, fill up, or stop an incision or gap]; as, to *sneek wi' lime*, to make indentations in a wall, filling the blanks with lime; or, in building, to insert a small quantity between the stones in the outer side, Aberd. synonym. to *teeth with lime*, S. V. STOB-THACKIT.

SNECK, SNICK, SNEG, *s.* 1. A cut suddenly given, a small incision or notch, S.

Gin we the gully guide na now with can,
Tiney chance to gee's a *sneek* into the hand.

Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

Sneek is often used to denote a stroke of the scissors, S.

"I give your honour leave to hang Shemus, if there's a pair of sheers in the Highlands that has a baulder *sneek* than hers ain at the—shape of the trows." *Waverley*, ii. 273.

2. The latch of a door, S. Provinc. E. denominated perhaps from the notch by which it is fastened.

The door's wide open, nae *sneek* ye hae to draw.

Ross's Helenore, p. 77.

—Click! the string the *sneek* did draw:

And jee! the door gaed to the wa'.

Burns, iii. 101.

Swith, *sneek* and bar and bowt she drew.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 234.

[Wi' the door haufins up, an' the *sneek* in his han',
He faintly enquired—wad they lodge a pair man?]

A. Laing,]

This word has also been used in O. E. as synonym. with *Latch*. "Lache or *snecke*. Pessulum. Clitorium." Afterwards, "*Sneek* or lache. Clitorium. Pessulum." Prompt. Parv. "Pessulum, dicitur sera lignea qua hostium pellitur cum seratur. Dicitur a *pello*, *pellis*. Anglice, a lyteke, a lache, or a *snecke*, or a barre of a dore." Ort. Vocab.

"Lache, or *snecke* of a dore, Fr. locquet." Palsgr., B. iii. F. 43, b.

3. Also used for a small bolt.

4. A portion of a wall built with single stones, or stones which go from side to side, Gallo-way.

"Besides the improvement of locked tops, he (John Macadam of Craigengullen) invented also *snecks* or hudds, i.e., spaces built single at short intervals, a very useful contrivance, for if any accident happen to a part of the dyke, these *snecks* prevent the evil from spreading far." Agr. Surv. Gall., p. 86. V. THROUGH-BAND.

SNECK-DRAWER, SNICK-DRAWER, *s.* An *auld sneek-drawer*, one who, from long experience, has acquired a great degree of facility in accomplishing any artful purpose, S.

And mony a lie was there,—

Whan the titlin aul *sneek-drawers* fell to,

And they wi' the *creature* were flush.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 295.

"A aly, cunning person, that can remove locks and bolts, and raise latches, without being heard;" Gl. ibid.

"And so gudeman," said she,—"ye hae had that auld *sneek-drawer*, Keelivin, wi' you?" The Entail, ii. 22.

The allusion is evidently to the practice of one who makes way for himself into any place that is shut up and secured, by forcing the bolt.

It has been observed, that S. *parky* corresponds to Lat. *astutus*, q. *arte tutus*, Fest., and that the stronger term *callulus*, may be fitly rendered, an *auld sneek-drawer*.

SNECK-DRAWIN, *adj.* Crafty, trick-contriving, S.

Then you, ye auld *sneek-drawing* dog!
Ye came to Paradise incog.

Burns, iii. 74.

"I am sure I aye took your part when folk misca'd ye, and said ye were this, that, and the other thing, and little better than an auld *sneck-drawing* loon, Mr. Bindloose." St. Ronan, ii. 24.

SNECKER, s. A sharper, Roxb.

[**SNECK-PIN, s.** The pin or latch of a sneck, S.]

To **SNECK-PIN, v. a.** To put in small stones between the larger ones in a wall, and to daub the seams with lime, S. B., Aberd.; *synon. Sneck, v. sense 3.*

"The walls of these houses shall be built of stone and lime, or stone and mortar, outer course laid and *sneck-pined* with lime." Agr. Surv. Aberd., p. 199.

To **SNED, v. a.** 1. To cut, to prune; applied especially to trees, shrubs, &c., S. *snath, S. Bor., id. Rudd. vo. Sneith.*

I hae a wife and twa wee laddies,—
But I'll *sned* besons—thraw saugh woodies,
Before they want.

Burns, li. 271.

"If it be a forest, he [the donatar] cannot otherwise cut it than the heritor was in use to do, or for the use of the ground, to repair tenants' houses, &c. or to *sned* them." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iii. 286.

2. To lop off, in a general sense, S.

Clap in his walle nieve a blade,
He'll mak it whistle,
An' legs, an' arms, an' heads will *sned*,
Like taps o' thrisle.

Burns, iii. 220.

3. To hew or polish stones with a chisel, S.

4. To remove excrescences; used in a moral sense.

"It is good that God *snedde* the vnfruitfull and rotten branches of our life." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 218.

"We wrote a free admonition to the Parliament, of their jealousies and divisions; which, although it took not away the root, yet did it *sned* many of the branches of the evils complained of." Baillie's Lett., ii. 94.

5. To emasculate, S. Teut. *snijd-en*, castrare, evirare.

[6. To fit a shaft in a scythe, S. V. **SNED, s.**]

One sense of Teut. *snijd-en* is nearly allied to this; *scalpere*, *caclare*; and *snijde*, also *snede*, denotes the edge of a knife.

The primary sense of this very *v.*, as given by Kilian, is, to prune; putare, secare. This corresponds to the sense of Germ. *schneid-en*, A.-S. Franc. Alem. *snid-an*, Belg. *snijd-en*. Gl. Keron. *abscind-an*, amputare. Isl. *eg sned*, secare. Hence, **SNOD, q. v.**

SNED, s. 1. A branch pruned off, Lanarks.

2. *Scythe-sned*, the shaft or pole of a scythe, S.

"*Sned*, the long pole a scythe is fitted into, for the purpose of mowing with it;" Gall. Enc.

"*Snathe*, the handle of a scythe. South." Grose. V. **SITHE-SNED.**

SNEDDER, s. A pruner, one who lops off branches, *ibid.*

SNEDDINS, s. pl. The prunings, or twigs, lopped off from trees, S.

Germ. *abgeschittene*, id. Teut. *snede*, Belg. *sned*, a cut, a slice.

SNED-KAIL, s. Coleworts or cabbages, the old stalks of which, after they have begun to sprout, are cut off and left in the earth for future product. The cutting is supposed to prevent their going to seed, S. B.

Isl. *snidkael*, *brassica praescissilis*, Dan. *snitkael*, id.

SNED, SNEED, s. 1. The link of hair to which a hook is tied, that is fastened to a cord-line, or *set line*. *Snood*, *synon.*

[2. The piece of twine that fastens a cork-float to the *head-back* of a herring net, Banffs.]

[To **SNED, v. a.** To fit a link of hair to a fishing-hook, S.; also, to fasten a cork-float to a herring net, Banffs.]

Isl. *snua*, to turn, twist; Dan. *snoc*, Sw. *sno*, to twist, twine; E. *snood*.]

[To **SNEEG, v. n.** To neigh, Shetl.; to snirt, snigger, Clydes.; *sneeger* is also used.]

To **SNEEL, v. n.** [1. To be lazy; to do anything in a lazy, trifling manner, Banffs.]

2. To snivel, to speak through the nose, Gall. Encycl.

[**SNEEL, s.** 1. The act of doing anything lazily, Banffs.]

2. A person of indolent habits, *ibid.*]

[**SNEELIN, adj.** Indolent, lazy, loitering; also, snivelling, *ibid.*]

SNEEP, s. The glitter of a white colour. V. **SNIP.**

To **SNEER, v. n.** 1. To inhale by the nostrils, Fife.

2. To snort, snore, Ayrs.

3. To hiss; the term used in Clydes. to denote the hissing of the adder. V. **SNEAR.**

[Isl. *snerra*, to sneeze, *snerra*, a sneeze.]

Under the E. *r. sneer*, Scen. mentions as the probable root, Goth. *snirre* (*snerra*, Verel.) sternutatio. The act of sneezing, indeed, approaches very near to that referred to in sense 2. This *r.* gives us the original sense of E. *sneer*, as signifying, to show contempt.

As signifying to hiss, it might seem allied to Su.-G. *snorra*, *snurrare*; Teut. *snarr-en*, fremere, strepere, murmurare.

SNEER, s. 1. The act of inhalation or inspiration by the nostrils, Fife.

2. A snort, S. V. **NICHER, s.**

3. The act of a horse, when colded, in throwing the mucus from his nostrils, S.

4. The hiss of an adder, Clydes.

SNEESHIN, SNEEZIN, s. 1. The vulgar name for snuff, S.

—"Whence the S. *sneezing*, or snuff, because it makes one to sneeze;" Rudd. vo. *Neis*.

—A mill of good sneezing to pria.
Ritson's S. Songs, l. 212.

It was early called *meesing powder*.

"The wyne pynt and Tobacco pype, with *meesing powder* prouoking sneuell, were his heartes delight. His life hath bene a stumbling blocke vnto manie." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1195.

2. A pinch of snuff; S.

—Or else they are not worth a *snishen*.
Meston's Poems, p. 25.

SNEESHIN-HORN, s. A horn used for holding snuff; synon. a *Snuff-mill*, S.

Lancash. "*sneeze-horn*, a snuff-box made of the tip of a horn;" T. Bobbins.

SNEESHINIE, adj. Snuffy, S.B.

In Ir. and Gael. *snaoisin* signifies snuff. But it has undoubtedly been borrowed from the S. or E., as there is no correspondent term in C.B., nor any verb in Celt. resembling *Sneeze*.

The Sw. name for snuff has a similar origin; *snus*, from *sneys-a*, to sneeze. Hence *snuslösa*, a snuff-box.

SNEESHIN-MILL, SNISHIN-BOX, s. A snuff-box, S. Shirr. Gl.

And there his *sneezing milne* and *box lyes*.
Colvil's Mock Poem, ii. 9.

The luntin pipe, an' *sneeshin mill*,
Are handed round wi' right guid will.
Burns, iii. 7.

His fishing-wand, his *snishin box*,
A fowling-piece to shoot muir-cocks,—
This was his game.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 20.

Called a *mill*: because, being anciently of a cylindrical form, it was not only used for holding the snuff, but the tobacco, after being dried at the fire, was bruised or ground in it. V. preceding word.

[**SNEESHIN-PEN, s.** A small spoon or quill used in taking snuff, S.; hence, a *pen-fu'o' snuff*.]

To **SNEEST, SNEYST, v. n.** To treat contemptuously by word or action. *He sneystit at it*, Loth. V. **SNISTY**.

Ne'er let her slights thy courage spill,
Nor gie a sob, although she *sneest*;
She's sairest paid that gets her will.

Herd's Coll., ii. 45.

Isl. *sneesa* is expl. by Haldorson, irritare, contemptum tractare.

SNEEST, s. "An air of disdain;" Gl. Herd. Impertinence, Ettr. For.

This seems the same with *Sneist*, q. v.

[To **SNEET, SNEETER, v. n.** To loiter, to be lazy; to do any thing in a lazy, sleepy, or stupid manner, Banffs.]

[**SNEET, SNEETER, s.** 1. The act of loitering, lazying, or of doing any thing in a lazy or stupid manner, *ibid.*

2. A person of a lazy, trifling, or stupid disposition, *ibid.*]

[**SNEETIN, SNEETERIN, adj.** Indolent, awkward, stupid, *ibid.*

Evidently allied to E. *sneak*, S. *snail*, q. v.]

[**SNEEVE, SNEE, SNAE, v. a. and n.** To cut with a sharp instrument, Shetl. Goth. *sneida*, *id.*]

[**SNEEVELACK, s.** A snuff-box, Shetl. Sw. and Dan. *snabel*, beak, snout, proboscis.]

To **SNEG, v. a.** 1. To cut. V. **SNECK**.

2. To interrupt, to check, &c., Gall. Enc. This seems to be the same with *Snag*, Ang.

3. To invite a broil, *ibid.* This appears to correspond with *Snag*, as signifying to snarl, to banter.

SNEG, s. A low term for gain, Fife; apparently parallel to the E. phrase, *to go snacks*, to get a share, or half.

Allied to the v. *Sneck*, *Sneg*, to cut, q. v.

SNEILL, s. An indolent inactive person, Aberd.; perhaps merely the northern pron. of *Snool*. [V. **SNEEL**.]

To **SNEIR, [Prob., to speed, waft, or steer.]**

This year bayth blythnes and abundance brings,
Naveis of schippis outthrocht the sea to *sneir*
With riches raymentis, and all royall thingis.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 200, st. 24.

"Probably an error in MS. for *sneir*, steer," Note, *ibid.* But it may very naturally signify, to move swiftly; Isl. *snar-a*, celeriter auferre, *snar*, celet, citus. V. **SNEER, v.**

SNEIRLY, adv. In derision.

Seueirly, not *sneirly*,
To you I make it plain.

Burel's Pilg., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 31.

i. e., I tell you this seriously, not in derision or in a sneer.

SNEIST, s. A gibe, a taunt, Loth.; synon., *snipe*.

I carena by their base ill names,
Their *sneists* an' sneers, an fy-for-shames.
Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 48.

SNEISTY, adj. Sneering, Loth. V. **SNISTY**.

SNEITH, adj. Smooth, polished; [comely]. Not *sneith*, metaph. applied to language that is tart and somewhat acrimonious, S.

This put the dame in perfect wrath,
Her words they werena *sneith*.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 16.

This prince himself, fra that he did behald
The snaw quhite visage of this Pallas baird,—
And eik the gapand dedely wound has sene,
Maid by the speris hede Rutuliane,
Amyd his *sneith*, and fare slekit breist bane,
With teris bristand from hys ene thus plenit.

Doug. Virgil, 360, 55.

Isl. *snig-ug* is rendered elegans, Haldorson. But *Sneith* seems to be merely a variety of A. Bor. *Snathe*, which signifies "to prune trees; to cut off the boughs of ash or other timber trees, of which the wood is used, as *prune* is of fruit-trees;" Grose. Isl. *sneid-a*, secare. V. SNED. Perhaps this is the proper meaning of *Sneith*, as used by G. Douglas.

SNELL, adj. 1. Keen, sharp, severe; as a *snell straik*, S. It is used in this sense adverbially by Blind Harry.

This man went down, and sodanlye he saw,
As to hys sycht, dede had him swappyt *snell*;
Syn said to thaim, He has payit at he aw.

Wallace, ii. 249, MS.

It often denotes bodily pain. Thus the *adj.* is used for the *adv.*

Now Bruntie's ee's tied in a clout,
I wat he fan't right *snell*.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 137.

2. Sharp, piercing; applied to the temperature of the air, S.

The schote I closit, and drew inwart in hy,
Cheuraud for cald, the sessoun was sa *snell*,
Schupe with hait flambs to steme the fresing fell.

Doug. Virgil, Frol. 202, 34.

Thus we still say, A *snell day*, a *snell blast*, a *snell wind*, S.

Its better to sit still than rise and fa':
On Tintoc tap the *snellest* drift-showers blaw.

Falls of Clyde, p. 174.

3. Severe, sarcastic; transferred to language. A *snell body*, one who is tart in conversation: A *snell answer*, &c.

Sir Davil's satyres help'd our nation
To carry on the Reformation;
And gave the scarlet whore a box
Mair *snell* than all the pelts of Knox.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 442.

Wha coming gatewards to me do I see,
But this *snell* lass, that came the day with me?

Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

4. Firm, determined, S.

—That in ilk action, wise and *snell*,
You may shaw manly fire.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 49.

5. Acute; used in relation to mind, S.

Europe had nane mair *snack* or *snell*
At verse or prose.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 331.

—Fu' o' good nature, sharp and *snell* witha'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 16.

In O.E. it signifies, keen, sharp.

He hasted him to the Swin with sergantes *snell*,
To mete with the Normandes that fals war and fell.

Minot's Poems, p. 19.

6. Applied to losses in trade, S.

"It may be a dead loss!—whate'er ane o' your
Lombard-street goldsmiths may say to it, its a *snell* ane
in the Sautmarket o' Glasgow." Rob Roy, ii. 239.

A.-S. Alem. Su.-G. Teut. *snell*, Isl. *sniall-ur*,
Germ. *schuell*, celer, acer, alacer, expeditus; Ital.
snell-o. The Isl. word is also expl. animis acer; and
Su.-G. *snell* is rendered ingeniosus; Ihre, vo. *Snille*.

Snellich, quickly, occurs in a satire written soon after
the Conquest, ap. Hickes. V. Warton's Hist. E. Poet.,
i. 11. He calls it a Gallo-Frankish word.

The primary sense is *celer*; and in this sense it occurs
in Launfal.

And when the day was ycome,
That the justes were yn ynoine,
They ryde out also *snell*.

Ritson's E.M.R., i. 188.

Ihre derives it from Isl. *snna-a*, to make haste. V.
SNACK, *adj.*

[**SNELL, adv.** Very, exceedingly, Shetl.]

Chaucer uses it as an *adv.* in its original sense;
quickly.

—The burgeyse sat hym somewhat nere,
And preyd hym, of his gentilnes, his name for to tell,
His contrey, and his lynnage; and he answer'd *snell*;
Berinus I am ynamid.

And all was doon to bring him yn, as ye shul her *sncl*.
History of Beryn, Urry, p. 603.

SNELLY, adv. 1. Sharply, severely, S.

—How was the billy pleas'd?

Nae well, I wat, to be sae *snelly* us'd.

Shirref's Poems, p. 35.

2. Keenly; applied to the weather, S.

Not Boreas, that sae *snelly* blows,
Dare here pap in his angry nose.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 93.

To **SNERE, SNEER, v. a.** To snore, to breathe forth, Rudd. V. **SNEER.**

Ane rial chare richely arrayit he sent,
With twa sterne stedis therin yokit yfere,
Cummin of the kynd of heuinlye hors were,
At thare neis thyrls the fyre fast *snering* out.

Doug. Virgil, 215, 32.

SNEER, s. The act of snorting, S. V. **NICHER.**

SNET, Barbour, xiii. 32. Leg. *Suet*, q. v.

[**SNEUKIT, adj.** 1. Plausible, insidious, artful, Shetl.]

2. *Ill-sneukit*, cross-grained, ill-natured, *ibid.*

Dan. *snu*, artful; *snige*, to sneak.]

[**SNEUT, SNEUTER, s. and v.** Same with **SNEET, SNEETER.**]

SNEYCHT, part. adj. Apparently smoothed. "To by thair hyddis roche or *sneycht*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17, i.e., "To buy their skins, whether rough or smooth."

Isl. *snoegg-r*, *snegg-ri*, Su.-G. *snugg*, glaber, depilis
Verel. renders *snogg-r*, Pilis brevibus et curtis. Sw.
snugg-a, to dress, to clean, Wideg.

[**SNEYD, s.** A horse with a white nose, Shetl. Sw. *smyte*, a snout.]

To **SNEYSTER, v. a.** To sear, to scorch, Aysr.; Synon. *Scaum*.

[**SNIAAG, s.** Very small or insignificant things, Shetl.]

Allied to Dan. *sniknak*, Sw. *snicksnack*, nonsense, fiddle-fiddle.]

To **SNIAUVE, v. n.** To snow, Buchan. V. the letter W.

To **SNIB, v. a. and n.** [1. To cut clean and quickly; hence, to separate, cut short,

bring to an end, make an end of, S.; synon. *sneck, snick*, q. v.

2. To cut into, cut out of; to geld or castrate, synon. to *lib*, S.; also, to shape or point, as, to *snib* a pen, Clydes.

3. To set or fix in an incision, for the purpose of shutting or fastening; as, to *snib* a door, S.

4. To check, arrest, hinder; hence, to find fault with, to rebuke, humble, S.]

When hee was borne, nane did him *snib*
To lye right law intil ane criebe.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 71.

Given in Gloss. as not understood. But it is merely the E. r. used in the sense of *check*. "No one, to prevent him from lying in a manger, objected to this as inconsistent with his glory."

To *SNIB* a candle. To snuff it, Loth.

Either as allied to E. *snib*, Su.-G. *snubb-a*, from *nas-bb*, *nasus*, rostrum; q. take the *nib* from it; or to *snopp-a*, *emungere*, de *candela*; which *Ihre* derives from Belg. *schneppe*, the nostrils, as containing an allusion to the wiping of the nose.

To *SNIB* a door. To fasten it with a small bolt, S. synon. *Slot*.

Perhaps an oblique use of E. and S. *snib*, q. to put a *check* on it, to prevent it from being opened.

[To *SNIB* a pen. To make or mend a quill-pen, to point it, S.]

SNIB, *s*. 1. A cut; a smart stroke; Gl. *Tarras*, *Buchan*.

2. [A button, Shetl.; a hook or catch;] a small bolt for fastening a door, S.

This is quite different from the *Sneck*, which, in a lock of the wooden fashion, is the substitute for a latch, and is turned round by the handle of the lock; whereas the *snib* is the small bolt placed under the latch, and fastening the door so that it cannot be opened from without.

[*SNIBBERT*, *s*. A person of sharp, hard features, and weak spirit, Banffs.]

[To *SNIBBERT*, *v. n*. To loiter in work, to hinder it by one's weakness or laziness, *ibid.*]

[*SNIBBIT*, *adj*. Curtailed of its proper proportions, Clydes., Shetl.]

SNIBBIT, *SNIBBLE*, *SNIBBELT*, *s*. A small piece of wood at one end of a rope, which goes into an eye at the other end, for fastening it; used for retaining a tether, Roxb.

"*Snibble*, a small piece of wood put through the end of a rope, so that it may be fixed into an eye in the other end." *Gall. Enc.*

Perhaps from S. *Snib*, to fasten, or Teut. *snebbe*, a beak, and *bit*, *ghe-bit*; because it acts as a check or bit to the animal that wears it.

SNIBLICH, (gutt.), *s*. A sort of collar made of plaited rushes, by which in former times a cow was bound to the stake, Roxb. V. *BAIKIE*.

This is probably allied to Teut. *snebel*, Dan. *snabel*, Germ. *schnabel*, a beak, transferred to the nose; as perhaps originally denoting some kind of bridle or branks.

To *SNICHER* (gutt.), *v. n*. To titter, to laugh in one's sleeve; also pron. as in E. *snicker*, *Aberd.*

[To *SNIER*, *v. n*. To cut, Shetl. V. *SNEEVE*.]

[To *SNIET*, *v. n*. To blow the nose, Shetl. Isl. *snita*, Dan. *snyde*, *id.*]

[*SNIETIN the nose*. Blowing the nose, *ibid.*]

To *SNIFFLE*, *v. n*. To trifle, to be slow in motion or action, S. *Sniffin*, trifling, S. *snaffin*, sauntering, *Cumb.*

Belg. *sniefel-en*, Dan. *snubb-er*, Su.-G. *snafw-a*, to hesitate.

SNIFFLER, *SNIFFLE*, *s*. A trifler, a driveller, *Lanarks.*

SNIFFLES, *s. pl*. That difficulty of breathing through the nostrils, which is caused by cold in the head, *Selkirks.*; synon. *Snifters*.

Teut. *snoffel-en*, *snuffel-en*, *naribus spirare*.

SNIFTER, *s*. 1. A severe blast, as including the idea of its being in one's face, S.

—Wi' weat and wind sae tyte into my teeth -
I gat na sic a teazle this seven year,
And ye maun gie your answer just perqueer;
I maun na ilka day be coming here
To get sic *snifters*: courting's nae a jest,
Another day like this'll be my priest.

Ross's Helenore, p. 38.

V. *TAISSLE*.

[2. A snort, the act of snorting, Banffs.]

Isl. *snæfur*, *austerus*. This word is used in the same sense with ours. *De ventis etiam dicunt snæfurt redur*, impetuosus ventus, *Ol. Lex. Run.*

3. Any sudden [stroke, blow, difficulty], or reverse of fortune; as, a defeat in battle, or pursuit in consequence of it, S.

But, Monseer, ye'll better no come here awa,
Least ye meet with a *snifter* ye'll no like ava.
Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 112.

4. A cutting repartee, S. B. V. *SNISTY*.

5. Metaph. used like *Heesie*, to denote the effect of a strong purgative potion, S. B.

To *SNIFTER*, *v. n*. To draw up the breath frequently and audibly by the nose; to *sniff*, S.; as generally implying that it is stopped by mucus, or from cold; [also, to snort, snore, Banffs.]

"To sniffer, to snuff at the nose; Lancash." T. Bobbins.

"Haith, an' I'm sair haddin to my wark! Cardinal an' captain, principal and prior, poor student and college-beathel, a' now i' their beds, *snifferin'*, *snocherin'*, an' *aleepin'* like taps," &c. Cardinal Beaton, p. 89.

Gin I can *sniffer* thro' mundungus,
Wi' boots and belt on,
I hope to see you at St. Mungo's,
Atween and Beltan.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 342.

Su.-G. *sniff-a*, id. anhelitum per nares crebro reducere.

SNIFTERS, *s. pl.* A stoppage of the nostrils from cold, which occasions frequent sniffing, S.

[To SNIGGER, *v. n.* To nicher, neigh; also, to giggle, Shetl.]

[SNIGGER, *s.* A suppressed laugh, a snort, a giggle, *ibid.*]

[SNIGGIN, *part. pr.* Neighing; giggling; also, the act of so doing, *ibid.*]

SNIGGERT, *s.* One who is chargeable with guileful malversation, Ayr.

It may be allied to Isl. *snik-ia*, parasitari; or Su.-G. *snugg-a*, clanculum subducere; or A.-S. *snic an*, repere, E. to sneak. V. ART, ARD, term.

[SNIÖG, *s.* The shoulder or slope of a hill, Shetl. Norse, *snevey*, id.]

To SNIP, *v. n.* To stumble slightly, Loth. This term seems to be used in a less forcible sense than *Snapper*, q.v.

SNIP, SNEEP, *s.* 1. The glitter or dazzling of a white colour, such as snow, Gall. Encycl.

2. A white streak or stripe running down the face of a horse, Ang.

"Stolen—a brown conp-hundred, [qu. crop-hurried?] switch-tailed horse with a *snip* in his forehead." *Aberd. Journal*, Dec. 27th, 1820. V. SNIPPIT.

SNIP, SNEEP, SNEEP-WHITE, *adj.* Possessing a pure or bright white colour, South and West of S.

Our guidwife coft a *snip* white coat
Wi' monie a weel hained butter-groat;
But it's a wadset i' the town.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 90.

The twosome pied down on the cauld *sneep* snaw,
Wi' the sorry hauf striffen'd e'e.

Gall. Encycl., p. 412.

— Gurly norlan' blasts wad blaw,
And swurl in *sneep* white wrides the snaw.

Ibid., p. 352.

SNIPPIT, *adj.* A *snippit* horse, one that has a streak or stripe of white running down its face, S.B.

To SNIPE, *v. a.* To check, to reprimand, to snib, *Aberd.*; nearly the same with the E. v. in another form, to *Sneap*, properly

traced by Mr. Todd to Isl. *sneip-a*, contumelia afficere.

SNIPE, *s.* A rub, a sarcasm, Loth.

Isl. *sneipa*, contumelia, convitium; *sneip-a*, contumelia afficere, Su.-G. *snypb-a*, verbis increpare.

[SNIPPERIT, *adj.* Sharp, thin, peaked up, Shetl.]

SNIPPERT, SNIPPY, *adj.* Tart in language or mode of speaking, S.

[SNIPPERT, *adj.* A very small piece, a crumb, Banffs.]

SNIPPY, *s.* One who, in cutting with the scissors, gives too short measure, Ang.

Teut. *snipp-en*, secare.

SNIPIE-NEBBIT, *adj.* Having a nose resembling a *snipe's* *neb* or bill, which is long, and sharp, and slightly bent, Roxb.

SNIPPI-TIN', *part. adj.* Snooking, smelling.

"Poor shilly shally shurf!—You haud a pleugh! ye maun eat a bowe o' meal an' lick a peck o' ashes first! d—I haet e'er I saw ye gude for yet, but rinnin *snippit* after the bits o' weuches." *Hogg's Tales*, i. 5, 6.

Perhaps smelling like a dog, S. *Snooking*. Dan. Teut. *snabel*, a beak, a snout; Belg. *snuffel-en*, to search.

SNIPPIT, *adj.* [1. Scant, scanty; hence niggardly, S.

2. Snub;] as, a *snippit* niz, a snub nose, Ang.

Isl. *snoppa*, rostrum; Su.-G. *snibb*, quicquid in acumen desinit; or allied to E. *snub*, a jag, a snag.

[SNIPPOCK, *s.* A snipe, (*Scolopæc gallinago*), Shetl., Dan. *sneppe*, Sw. *snäppa*, id.]

To SNIRK, *v. n.* To draw up the nose hastily, as an expression of contempt or displeasure, S.

"*Snirk*, to give the nose a smart draw up with the membranes of itself;" Gall. Encycl.

This is undoubtedly allied to Teut. *snorck-en*, Su.-G. *snark-a*, Dan. *snork-er*, to snore, to rout. In O. E. *snorke* was used in the same sense. But *Snirk* is more closely connected with some terms, from a common origin, which are used with a variation of the sense, as more immediately expressing the action of the membranes. These are Isl. *snark-ia*, denoting a grin or distortion of the mouth, ringi, os distorquere; and Su.-G. *snork-a*, which has a different signification from the cognate *snarka*. Ihre explains the latter, naribus follicare, stertere; but of *snark-a* he says; Apud nos de fremitu minas spirantis tantum adhibetur, unde dicimus mel *snork* och *pock*, per minas et ronchos; vo. *Snarka*.

[SNIRKAM, SNIRKUM, *s.* A name given to strong liquor; liter., mouth-twister, Shetl.]

To SNIRL, *v. n.* 1. To sneeze, Roxb.

2. To laugh in an involuntary and suppressed way; synon. with *Snirk*. This is the more general sense, *ibid.*

"*Snurles*, nostrils, North." Grose.

In both senses the word must be viewed as having a common origin with *Snirk*, *Snirt*, and *Snork*. It must be undoubtedly the same with Isl. *snoert*, ronchus, gutturi stridor; *snoert-a*, ducero ronchos; 2. extremam vocem laesi gutturi emittere; Haldorson. The *s* is probably from Goth. *snirre*, sternutatio, to which Serenius traces E. *Sneer*.

To **SNIRT**, *v. n.* 1. To breathe sharply, in a jerking sort of way, through the nostrils, Roxb. Dumfr.

She gecks as gif I meant her ill,
When she gliks paughty in her brows;
Now let her *snirt* and lyke her fill, &c.
Herd's Coll., ii. 45.

When weavels *snirtit* frae the dykes,
Or fumerts frae the braes an' sykes,
He cock'd his tail, and geel his head;
O' scores o' them he was the dead.
Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 22.

V. **SNIRT**, *s.*

2. To breathe strongly through the nostrils, as expressive of displeasure or indignation, Loth.

3. To burst out into a laugh, notwithstanding one's attempts to suppress it, S.

This might seem to be a frequentative from the E. *v. Sneer*, the immediate origin of which is obscure.

SNIRT, *s.* A suppressed laugh, issuing with a snorting noise from the nostrils, *ibid.*

A smile, it has been observed, is in the lips; whereas a *snirt*, proceeds from the nose.

Snicker or *Snigger*, *v. E.*, expresses the same idea. *Snert*, North. is expl. "an ineffectual effort to stifle a laugh," Grose; and perhaps this explanation gives the proper idea. Under the E. to *Sneer*, Serenius refers to Goth. *snirre*, sternutatio.

SNIRT, *s.* An insignificant diminutive person; generally applied to children, Clydes.; [*snit*, Shetl., *q. v.*]

Su.-G. *snert*, gracilis; Isl. *snirt*, comptus, nitidus.

SNISH, *s.* Snuff, Gl. Shirr. V. **SNEESHIN**.

"*Snush* or *sneezing-powder*;" Kersey. [Sw. *snus*, *id.*]

SNISTER, *s.* A severe blast in the face, Ang.; synon. *snifter*. V. **SNISTY**.

It is pronounced *Sneyster*, Fife; and expl. as properly denoting a severe blast, in a cold day, which makes the nose to run; whereas *Snifter* is, in that county, always applied to a storm of snow, when it is drifted. It has been supposed, that as a *sneyster* makes the mucus to flow from the nose, by a *snifter* such a blast is denoted as stops the nostrils. The one is viewed as expressive of a similar effect with *sneezing*; the other, with *snifing*.

SNISTY, *adj.* Saucy in language or demeanour. A *snisty answer*, an uncivil reply, given with an air of haughtiness or scorn, S. B.

From Su.-G. *snoes-a*, Isl. *snefs-a*, to chide with severity; unless it be rather allied to Su.-G. *snysf-a*, to draw the breath frequently through the nose, to sniff, which is often an expression of contempt.

It is observable, indeed, that many of the terms denoting displeasure, are borrowed from the nose. E. and S. *snib*, *snub*, Su.-G. *snubb-a*, from *nabb*, S. *neb*, the nose; Isl. *snæf-ur*, austere, from *nef*, nasus; Su.-G. *snaes-a*, to chide, from *nasa*; Germ. *anschnautz-en*, to snub, to grumble, from *schnautze*, the beak; S. *snifter*, a cutting repartee. This analogy may be remarked in the same term, as denoting a severe blast, especially in relation to one whose face is exposed to it. This also may be from Isl. *nef*, nasus.

Thre, *vo. Snæna*, makes a curious conjecture as to the reason of this derivation. This has been mentioned under **SNASH**, *v.* He adds another, which has greater probability; that birds express displeasure by pecking with their beaks.

To **SNITE**, *v. a.* This is used, not only like the *v.* in E., in relation to the nose, but also as to a candle, S. *Snite the candle*, snuff it.

Su.-G. *snyt-a*, emungere; *snyta liuset*, emungere lucernam; Germ. *das licht schnetz-en*, *id.* A.-S. *candelantels*, emunctorium.

[**SNITE**, **SNIT**, *s.* Any thing small or insignificant; generally applied contemptuously to diminutive persons, Shetl. V. **SNOIT**.]

• To **SNIVEL**, *v. n.* 1. To breathe hard through the nose, S.

2. To speak through the nose, S. A. Bor.; used in the same sense with E. to *Snuffle*.

Teut. *snoffel-en*, *snuffel-en*, naribus spirare

To **SNOCKER**, *v. n.* To snort, to breathe high through the nostrils, S.; properly, to throw out the breath, or respire violently.

And aye quhan the caryl gave a yowle,
Or *snockerit* with belsche and braye,
Then all the rokis playit clatter agayne,
And nicherit for mylis away.

Grousome Caryl, Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1825, p. 79.

— "It may signify, smells or snuffs, by sucking in the breath at the nose; which Scot. also we call *snottering*, or *snokering*." Rudd. *vo. Snokis*.

Syne thrice he shook his fearsum honk,

And thrice he *snockerit* loud. —
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 358.

Dan. *snorck-er*, Belg. *snork-en*, *id.*

SNOCKER, *s.* A snort; also, the act of snorting, S.

SNOCKERS, *s. pl.* A stoppage of the nostrils from cold; in consequence of which one cannot breathe through them, or cannot do so without making a snorting noise, S.; synon. *Snifters*.

SNOD, *adj.* 1. Lopped, pruned, having all excrescences removed, S.

On stake and ryce he knits the crooked vines,
And *snoddles* their bowes. —

Hudson's Judith, p. 53.

Syne chargit all thare cabillis vp belive,
His awin hede warpit with ane *snod* olive.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 53.

A piece of wood is said to be *snod*, when it is smoothed. This is merely the part. pa. of the *v. Sned*, *q. v.*

2. Neat; as applied to the appearance or shape.

And *snod* and sleikit worth thir beistis skinnis.
Doug. Virgil, Prol., 402, 26.
 A black-a-vic'd, *snod*, dapper fellow.
Ramsay's Poems, li. 362.

V. BLACK-A-VIC'D.

3. Trim, neat, S.; synonym. *trig*.

His coat was made of hoddin gray,
 His bannet blue, and braid that day:
 His plaiding hose were *snod* and clean.
R. Gallaway's Poems, p. 131.

—A person is said to be *snod*, when plainly, but neatly, dressed; simplex munditiis, Hor. To *snod* one's self up, id.

A. Bor. *snod*, neat, handsome; Ray, Marshall.

4. Transferred to literary compositions.

Your *snod* remarks, and pointed stile,
 Would gar a dorty body smile.
R. Gallaway's Poems, p. 163.

Su.-G. *snod*, Isl. *snud-ur*, naked, bare, would almost seem to have the same origin. Hence,

To *SNOD*, *SNODDE*, v. a. 1. To prune, to lop, S.; [to castrate, Banffs.]

2. To put in order, S.

Ye saw yoursel how weel his mailin thrave,
 Ay better faugh'd an' *snodit* than the lave.
Ferguson's Poems, li. 7.

SNODDIE, s. A neatly dressed person; almost invariably applied to a female, Clydes.

SNODLY, adv. Neatly, trimly, S.

"Mrs. M'Coul was—in the weeds of a widow, with a clean cambric handkerchief very *snodly* prined over her breast." R. Gilhaize, iii. 104.

Lang winnow't she, an' fast, I wyte,
 An' *snodly* clean't the stuff.

SNODDIE, s. A thick cake or bannock baked among hot ashes, Orkn.

Isl. *snad*, cibus, food, *snard-a*, cibum capere, *snard-ing-r*, epulae; *snada*, prandium, Olav. Lex. Run. The term seems, in modern times, to have been transferred from its general sense, as denoting any kind of food, to one species of it. Ir. *snath-aim*, to sup.

SNODDIE, s. An ignorant stupid fellow, a ninny, Roxb.

Teut. *snood*, vilis, turpis; Germ. *schnod*, *schnoele*, vanus, despicatus. Wachtel views it as the same with Isl. *snud-ur*, nudus, egenus.

To *SNODGE*, v. n. To walk deliberately, Roxb.

Dan. *snige sig*, "to sneak, to slink, to creep, to tread easily, to go softly," Wolff. Sw. *snugg-a*, clanculum subducere; Ibre, vo. *Snabb*. E. *Sneak*, and *Saudge*, perhaps acknowledge a common fountain.

To *SNOG*, v. a. To jeer, to taunt, to gibe, to flout, Aberd.

This nearly resembles Isl. *snugg-a*, increpare. V. *SNAO*, v.

[*SNOG*, adj. Snug, Mearns.]

SNOICK, adj. 1. In a virgin-state; applied to young women, as expressive of their supposed purity; South of S.

2. Used by sailors to denote what is water-tight, ibid.

The most probable origin seems to be Su.-G. *snugg*, concinnus, elegans. En *snugg pigga*, a neat girl. Old Dan. *snog* occurs in the same sense. It is viewed as an oblique sense of Isl. *snorgg-r*, depilis, smooth, not hairy; perhaps from a common origin with Teut. *snock-en*, scindere, as primarily applied to the hair when cut short. Gael. *snoghte*, hewn, chipped, corresponds; signifying also, pleasant, decent; from *snogh-am*, to hew, to chip.

To *SNOIF*, v. a. To twist. To *snioif* the *spindyl*, to whirl or turn it round in spinning.

—And eik hir pure damesellis, as sche may,
 Naithly exercis, for to wirk the lyne,
 To *snioif* the spinlyl, and lang threides twyne.
Doug. Virgil, 236, 52.

Su.-G. *sno*, contorquere; to twist, to twine. Gael. *snioh-am*, pron. *snior-am*, to spin, to twist, is evidently from a common root. Hence *beansnìomh*, a spinster, q. a spinning woman. V. *SNOOVE*.

[*SNOILTIT*, adj. Abruptly cut short, truncated, Shetl.]

SNOIT, s. A young conceited person who speaks little, S.

Allied to Isl. *snót*, foemina lepida, sapiens; *snót-r*, sapiens, also vafer, Haldorson? G. Andr. gives the additional sense of modestus, which perhaps more nearly approaches the interpretation of *Snoit*; and *snotra*, mulier à compositis moribus. We must view A.-S. *snót-er*, *snyt-er*, wise, prudent, as the same word. Its most ancient form is in Moe.-G. *snutra*, sapiens.

SNOIT, s. The mucus that comes from the nose.

This term is used for some disorder, perhaps a running of the nose.

—The Snuffe and the *Snoit*, &c.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

V. *CLEIKS*.

A.-S. *snote*, *ge-snote*, "a rheum falling down into the nose," Somner. Teut. *snót*, id. *Snuffe* and *snoit* seem synonym.

To *SNOIT*, v. a. To blow one's nose with the finger and thumb instead of a handkerchief, S.; Johns. gives *Snite*, v., as simply signifying "to blow the nose."

A.-S. *snyt-an*, emungere.

To *SNOITER*, v. n. To breathe high through the nose. *He's ay snoiterin and sleepin*, Ang.; a phrase used of an old or infirm person, who begins to dote. V. *SNOTTER*.

[*SNOITERY*, *SNOITRY*, *SNOITY*, adj. Breathing through mucus, breathing loudly through the nose, S.]

[*SNOITY*, adj. Foul with mucus, S.]

To *SNOKE*, *SNOOK*, *SNOWK*, v. n. 1. To smell at objects like a dog, S.

Bot sche at the last with lang fard fare and wele
 Crepis among the veschell and coupis all,
 The drink, and eik the offerandis grete and small,
Snokis and likis.
Doug. Virgil, 130, 25.

"Wonderful were the preservations of the persecuted about this time. The soldiers—would have gone by the mouths of the caves and dens in which they were lurking, and the dogs would *snook* and smell about the stones under which they were hid, and yet they remained undiscovered." Wodrow, ii. 449.

Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither,—
Wi' social nose whyles snuff'd and *snockit*,
Whyles mice an' mouldiworts they howkit.

Burns, iii. 2.

Lancash. "to *snook*, to smell;" Gl. Yorks. "*Snook*, to smell in a snuffing manner, as a hound;" Marshall. "*Snook*, to smell, to pry about curiously, to look closely at any thing;" Brocket.

2. To go about from place to place, prying into every corner, S.; a term applied to those who manifest a jealous curiosity.

Not, as Sibb. says, from Teut. *snuff-en*, to snuff; but from Su.-G. *snok-a*, which conveys the very idea expressed by this word as metaph. used; insidious scrutari, Ibre. *Snoka efter en*, to dog one, Seren. Hence, Ibre remarks, the lowest sort of custom-house officers, who are still prying into the repositories of passengers, are contemptuously called *Tull-snokar*, from the *v.*, conjoined with *tull*, custom, duty.

SNOKER, s. 1. One who smells at objects like a dog, S.

2. Often used in a very bad sense, as denoting a rake, Roxb.

See what has been said above as to the use of this noun in its compound form, *Tullsnoker*, a low custom-house officer, who is still *snoking* about to see if he can lay hold on any thing on which tribute or toll may be exacted.

[To **SNOKER, v. n.** To breathe loud and rapidly through the nose; to snifter; part. pr. *snokerin*, is used also as a *s.* and as an *adj.*, S. V. **SNOCKER.**]

SNOOD, SNOID, SNUDE, s. 1. A short hair-line, to which a fishing-hook is tied, S.

"The quantity of line found sufficient for a man to manage at sea and shore, contains 36 scores, 720 hooks, (in summer a few more), one yard distant from each other, on *snoods* of horse hair, value 15s." P. Nigg. Aberd. Statist. Acc., vii. 204. V. FLAUCHTBRED.

Su.-G. *snod*, a small rope, funiculus, Ibre; Isl. *snæde*, id. Perhaps from Su.-G. *snø*, to twist, to twine; *snodt*, twisted; as, *snodt garn*, twisted yarn.

2. A head-band, a fillet or ribbon with which the hair of a woman's head is bound up, S.

"The single women wear only a ribband round about their head, which they call a *snood*." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 212.

To **SNOOD, SNUDE, SNAID, v. a.** [1. To tie the *snood* or hair line on a fishing-hook, S.]

2. To bind up the hair with a fillet, S.

"At home they [the young women] went bare-headed, with their hair *snooded* back on the crown of their head, with a woollen string, in the form of a garter." P. Tongland, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., ix. 325.

The prep. *up* is most commonly added.

"The elder maid-servant wore a good stuff gown—the younger *snooded up* her hair," &c. St. Ronan, iii. 19.

[Her cockernony *snooded* up fu' sleek
Her haffet-locks hang waving on her cheek.

Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*, Act I. s. 1.]

C. B. *gnod-enu*, to fillet, to bind with a lace or ribband.

To **TYNE one's SNUDE.** A phrase applied to a young woman who has lost her virginity, S.

Coming through the muir, my dearie,
The lassie lost her silken *snude*,
That cost her mony a blirt and bleirie.

Old Song, *Coming through the Muir*, &c.

"A *snude*, vitta; Northumb." Ray, p. 149. This word had been also known to the Celts. C. B. *gnoden*, "a fillet, band, ribband or lace; a head-band, a hair-lace;" Owen. Corn. *snod*, id. Lhuyd, Pryce. Perhaps Ir. Gael. *snath*, thread, line, and Ir. *snadm*, a band, a braid, are allied.

The *snood*, or ribband with which a Scottish lass braided her hair, had an emblematical signification, and was applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the *curch, toy*, or *coif*, when she passed, by marriage, into the maternal state. But if the damsel was so unfortunate as to lose pretensions to the name of maiden, without gaining a right to that of matron, she was neither permitted to use the *snood*, nor advanced to the graver dignity of the *curch*. In old Scottish songs, there occur many sly allusions to such misfortune, as in the words quoted above.

It is singular that the ancient Romans had the same figure. *Mitram solvere*, metaphorice significabat cum virgine concumbere. For, with the Greeks, the *mitra* anciently denoted a ribbon, or fillet. Montfaucon, *L'antiquité expliquée*, T. iii. p. 44. In some parts of the country, it is said, where the *snude* was commonly worn by young women, if any one dared to assume it, who was known to have made a *foux pas*, it would have been torn from her head with indignation.

SNOOFMADRONE, s. A lazy or inactive person, Fife.

Perhaps from the S. *v. Snooce*, and E. *Drone*.

To **SNOOK, v. n.** To smell at. V. **SNOKE.**

To **SNOOL, v. a.** To subjugate or govern by authority, to keep under by tyrannical means; pron. *snule*, S.

Our dotard dads, *snood'd* wi' their wives,
To girn and scart out wretched lives.—

Ramsay's *Poems*, l. 157.

Dan. *snovl-er*, to snub, to snuffle at, to give a tart or crabbed answer, might seem the origin. But this is only the *v.* signifying to speak through the nose, used metaph.

To **SNOOL, v. n.** 1. To submit tamely, S.

Is there a whim-inspired fool,—
Owre blate to seek, owre proud to *snool*?
Let him draw near.

Burns, iii. 344.

Never *snool* beneath the frown
Of any selfish rogue.

Tannahill's *Poems*, p. 174.

2. To act in a mean and spiritless manner, in whatever respect, S. O.

"Sackless callant!—*snooling* amang rags and ram horns, with a horde of deaving gypsies." Blackw. Mag., June 1820, p. 281.

To **GAE about SNOOLIN.** To go from place to place, with an abject and depressed appearance, S.

SNOOL, s. One who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another; "one whose spirit is broken by oppressive slavery;" Gl. Burns.

Thus a henpecked husband is said to be a mere *snule*.

"Ye'll wind a pirn! ye silly *snool*,
Was worth ye're drunken saul;
Quoth she, and lap out o'er a stool,
And caught him by the spaul.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 277.

How shall I be sad when a husband I hae,
That has better sense than ony o' thae
Sour, weak, silly fellows, that study, like fools,
To sink their ain joy, and make their wives *snools*?
Ibid., ii. 80.

To SNOOVE, (pron. *snuve*), v. n. 1. To move smoothly and constantly.

A boy's top is said to *snuve*, when it whirls round with great velocity, preserving at the same time an equal motion, S.; to *spin*, synonym. V. **SNOIF**.

2. To walk with an equal and steady course, S.

The steyst brae, thou wad hae fact' it;
Thou never lap, and stent' and breastit,
Then stood to blaw;
But just thy step a wee thing hastit,
Thou *snove'st* awa.

Burns, iii. 144.

3. To *snuve awa'*, to withdraw one's self in a clandestine sort of way, to sneak off, S.

4. To walk with the head bent downwards towards the earth; to walk carelessly or in a slovenly manner, Roxb.; to walk without any certain object, with the hands hanging down towards the ground, Clydes.

Moes.-G. *snue-a*, ire, venire. Su.-G. *sno* implies the idea of celerity, celeritate uti inter agendum vel eundum; *sno sig*, festinare, Ibre. It is also used in sense 3. *Han snodde sig undan*; He withdrew himself clandestinely. Isl. *snue-a* admits a signification allied to this; to turn back; reverti, terga dare, Ibre; *snua aptur*, retroverti, G. Andr. vo. *Aptan*; *snue-ast a flotta*, in fungam verti. Perhaps Su.-G. *snop-a* is allied; *re infecta*, cum pudore abire. Junius mentions Ir. *snoinham*, nere, torquere, which corresponds to sense 1. V. **SNACK**, and **SNOIF**.

To SNOOZE, v. n. To sleep, S.

Allied probably to Teut. *snuyv-en*, Su.-G. *snyst-a*, naribus spirare, from the high breathing in sleep.

To SNORK, v. n. 1. To snort, Roxb., Dumfr.

The ducks they whackit, the dogs they howled,
The herons they shriekit most piteously,
The horses they *snorkit* for miles around,
While the priest an' the pedlar together might be.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 20.

2. A person is said to *snork*, when he attempts to clear away any huskiness in the throat, Dumfr. According to this interpretation, it is used as synonym with *Hawgh*, E. to hawk.

This is obviously the same with Dan. *snork-er*, Belg. *snork-er*, to snore, to snort; Germ. *schnarch-en*, to snore; Su.-G. *snark-a*, to snort.

SNORK, s. "The snort of an affrighted horse;" Gall. Enc.

SNORL, s. A snare, a difficulty, a scrape, S.B.

Probably a dimin. from Su.-G. *snocere*, Teut. *snocer*, funis, chorda; q. a gin.

SNORT of Thread. A hank of entangled thread, Aberd.; Isl. *snurda*, ruga, also inaequalitas; *snurd-a*, signifies to ravel. The root seems to be *snur*, Dan. *snor*, a line, a thread. V. **SNURL, v.**

[**SNORY-BANE, SNORICK, s.** The leg-bone of a pig with a double string attached to the middle, leaving two ends, which when drawn produces a droning sound, Shetl. Dan. *snor*, a string, *snurre*, to drone, murmur.]

SNOSH, SNUSH, adj. Fat and contented; applied to a thriving chubby child, Dumfr.

Ir. *masach* is neat, elegant; and Sw. *snack*, "any thing that is sweet and delicious;" Wideg. But the original term is most probably Dan. *snodsk*, "pleasant, merry, jocund," &c. Wolff.

• **SNOT, SNOTTIE, s.** [1. A foul-nosed person; also, a person of slovenly, dirty habits, S.]

2. A dunce, a booby, a dolt, Roxb.; synonym. *Dulbert*.

A.-S. *snote*, Teut. *snot*, mucus; whence E. *snotty-nosed*, applied to a sloven. But V. **SNODDIE**.

To SNOTTER, v. n. 1. To breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils. Rudd. vo. *Snokis*.

When thou shouldst be kind,
Thou turns sleepy and blind,
And *snotters* and *snores* far frae me.

Sleepy Body, Herd's Coll., ii. 98.

"Ou, 'deed my Leddy, he's just quite silly-wise,—he just lies there *snottering* awa', pointing to the bed." Inheritance, ii. 319.

Close by the fire his easy chair too stands,
In which all day he *snotters*, nods, and yawns.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 96.

V. **SNOCKER**.

2. To snotter, to blubber, S.

"To *snotter* and *snivel*, to blubber and snuffle;" Gl. Antiq. "To *snotter*, to sob or cry; North." Grose.

3. To *snotter and laugh*, to snicker and laugh in a good-natured way, Fife.

SNOTTER, s. 1. The snot that hangs from a child's nose, S.

"*Snotters*, snots; the mucous, viscous matter of the nose;" Gall. Enc.

2. "The proboscis of a turkey-cock;" Gl. Antiq., S.

"*Snoterjob*, the red part of a turkey's head. North." Grose. This corresponds with the S. designation *Bubble-jock*.

3. A snickering laugh, Fife.

4. Metaph. used to denote any thing that has no weight or value.

Hence I infer, through I'm no plotter,
No help nor gloss can weigh a *snorter*.
Cleland's Poems, p. 109.

Teut. *snot*, defluxio capitis et nares; Fland. *snorter*, *snorteringe*, rheuma, catarrhus, Kilian.

- SNOTTER-BOX, *s.* "A cant term for the nose;" Gl. Shirr., Aberd.

- SNOTTER-CAP, *s.* A dull, stupid, boorish fellow, Roxb.

A combination, like many of our national terms, strongly expressive of contempt; *q.* a *cap* or *bowl*, filled only with *snorter*, or the mucus proceeding from the nose.

- SNOUT, *s.* 1. Used metaph. for impudence.

Now wae and wonder on your *snout*
Wad ye hae bonny Nansy?
Wad ye compare yourself to me,
A docken to a tansy?

Scots' Nansy, Herd's Coll., ii. 80.

In allusion, perhaps, to a sow pushing forward its *snout* into a place where it has no right to come.

2. This term had been formerly used in S. to denote the stem of a ship.

"Rostra, the *snout* of a ship." Wedderb. Voc., p. 22.

Teut. *snuyte*, rostrum, rostra; *para navis* primore in *prora* exporrectior et acutior; Kilian.

- SNOUTHIE, *adj.* Drizzly, dark, and rainy, Tweedd.

Perhaps originally applied to sleety weather, and allied to Isl. *snuff-a*, to snow, pret. *Snyde*, or Gael. *snachda*, snowy. *Snidhe*, however, in the language last mentioned, signifies drops of rain through the roof of a house. *Snidh-am*, to drop, distil; and *snodhach*, sap, moisture.

- SNOW-FLAKE, SNOW-FLIGHT, SNOW-FOWL, *s.* The Snow-bunting, S. Orkn.; *Emberiza nivalis*, Linn.

"The migratory birds are—the swallow, mountain-finch, or *snow-flake*, and sometimes the Bohemian chatterer." P. Dingwall, Ross, Statist. Acc. iii. 6. *Snow-flight*, P. Hamilton, Lanarks. *ibid.* ii. 210.

"*Snow-fowl*—Snow-bunting.—It is the *snee-fugt* of Norway." Neill's Tour, p. 204.

Sw. *snöparf*, *q.* snow-sparrow; Isl. *snee-kok*.

- To SNOWK, *v. n.* To smell about, Clydes. Ettr. For.

This is merely a variety of SNOKE, *q. v.*

- SNOWK, *s.* A smell; used in a ludicrous way, *ib.*

- [SNUAIN, SNUAN, *s.* A sea-weed, Orkn.]

- SNUBBERT, *s.* 1. A loose knot or lump, Ab.

2. The nose, in contempt; the snout, *ibid.*

The latter seems to be the primary sense; O. Teut. *snabbe*, Fris. *snebbe*, rostrum avis.

- SNUD, SNUDE, *s.* A line; a fillet. V. SNOOD, *s.*

- SNUFFE, SNUFF, *s.* 1. A disorder in the nostrils.

—The *Snuffe* and the *Snoit*, &c.

Montgomerye, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

V. CLEIKS.

Most probably a superabundant discharge of mucus; Teut. *snof*, *snuff*, rheuma, defluxio capitis ad nares, Kilian; to which A.-S. *snofel*, defined precisely in this manner by Somner, is allied.

- [2. A short, quick breath through the nostrils, an expression of sulky displeasure or contempt; as, "It's jist a *snuff* or a growl at everything," Clydes.]

- [To SNUFF, *v. n.* To express displeasure or contempt by a short, quick breath through the nostrils, *ibid.*]

- SNUFFIE, *adj.* Sulky, displeased; often *Snuffie-like*, Clydes.

- SNUFFILIE, *adv.* In a sulky manner, *ibid.*

- SNUFFINESS, *s.* Sulkiness, *ibid.*

The idea expressed by these terms seems to be borrowed from the powerful use of the nostrils, when one's anger is excited. Thus Germ. *schnauf-en*, or *schnaub-en*, primarily signifies, per nares spirare, and secondarily, fremere. V. Wachter. Teut. *snuff-en*, *snof-en*, naribus spirare, folium more reciproco spiritu nares agitare.

- To SNUG, *v. a.* 1. To strike, to push; applied to an ox or cow that strikes with the horn, or pushes with the head, Ang.

2. To chide, to reprimand with severity, Ang.

The latter is perhaps the primary sense; from Isl. *snægg-ia*, duris et asperis verbis aliquem excipere, Verel.

- SNUG, *s.* A stroke, a push, Ang.

- [SNUGAMULYA, *s.* and *adv.* A complete smash; broken in pieces, Shetl. V. SMILL.]

- SNUGS, *s. pl.* Small branches lopped off from a tree, S.B. V. SNECK, SNEG, *v.*

- SNUIFIE, *adj.* Sheepish, awkward, Berwicks.

Isl. *snæf-ur*, austerus; or from *snuff-a*, castigo acriter, *q.* one who is depressed by continual snubbing.

- [To SNUILT, *v. a.* To shorten, stunt, Shetl.]

- [SNUILT, *s.* A thick stump, *ibid.*]

- [SNUILTIT, *adj.* Stumpy, stunted, *ibid.*]

- To SNUIST, *v. n.* To sniff, S.

"An' what—are ye aye doin' hniuslin' an' *snuistlin'* wi' the nose o' yo' i' the yird, like a brute beast, every ither day, can ye tell me?" St. Patrick, ii. 266.

Su.-G. *snuffel-a*, anhelitum per nares crebro reducere; Dan. *snus-er*, odorari.

To **SNUISTER**, or **SNUITTER**, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed or clandestine way, through the nostrils, Fife. V. **SNOTTER**, *r.*

This term has obviously the same common origin with *Snifter*, *Snider*, *Snidy*, &c., *q. v.*

SNUISTER, **SNUITTER**, *s.* A laugh of this description, *ibid.*

To **SNUIT** (like *Gr. v.*), *v. n.* To move in a careless, inactive manner, conjoined with the appearance of stupor; as, "He was gaun *snuittin* down the street," "He cam *snuittin* in;" Fife.

The original idea may be that of one trudging along, with his snout pushed out, which is often the gait of a lubberly fellow; Teut. *snuyte*, *nasus*, *proboscis*. Or it may be borrowed from the habits of a dog, that ranges about *snokiny*, or smelling out objects; Isl. *snudd*, *exploratio canina*, *snudd-a*, *canum more explorare*.

SNUITTIT, *part. adj.* Having the foolish and glimmering look of one who is half-drunk, Loth.

This may be allied to Dan. *snotted*, *snotty*, or to *snudded*, *snouted*, beaked, pointed, Wolff; because of the singular change produced on the features by intoxicating liquor.

SNUK, **SNUKE**, **SNWK**, *s.* A small cape or promontory. [V. **NUK**, **NUKE**.]

Before the ost full ferlly furth thai fle
Till Dwnottar, a snuke within the se;
Na ferrar thai nicht wyn out off the land.
Wallace, vii. 1043, MS.

Snuk, Perth Ed. Former editors, not understanding the term, have substituted *strength*.

The same word is used in *The Bruce*.

To Scotland went he than in hy,
And all the land gan occupy;
Sa hale that bath castell and toune
War in till his possessione,
Fra Weik anent Orkenay,
To Mullyr snuk in Gallaway.

Barbour, i. 183, MS.

And gif he seis we land may ta,
On Turnberys Snuke he may
Mak a fyr, on a certane day,
That mak takynnyng till ws, that we
May thar arywe in sawfte.

Ibid., iv. 556, MS.

In Edit. Pink. Turnberys *Inuke*, from an error of the copyist, who read (long) *f* for *I*. Turnberysc-*nuke*, Edit. 1620.

Isl. *nuk-r*, vulgo *knuk-r*, signifies a little mountain, a higher kind of rock, G. Andr. The *s* may have been prefixed, as in many words of Goth. origin. Teut. *snocka*, *nasutus*, *q.* a little nose. I need scarcely observe, that *nuk*, synon with *snuke*, has a common origin. Isl. *snok-ur*, is rendered exprorectus *scopus*, G. Andr.; *q.* a mark stretched out.

In Bleau's Map of Lindisfarne or Holy Island, the isthmus which projects toward the mainland is designated "The Snekke or Conny-warren."

To **SNURKLE**, *v. n.* To run into knots, as a hard-twisted thread, Ettr. For.; immediately allied to Isl. *snerk-ia*, ringi, *snerk-iur*, *s. pl.* rugae, and *snorkinn*, rugosus.

To **SNURI**, *r. a.* and *n.* 1. "To ruffle or wrinkle;" Gl. Rams.

Northern blasts the ocean *snuri*,
And gars the heights and hows look gurl.
Ramsay's Poems, li. 349.

2. To be entangled, ravelled; applied to thread, ropes, &c., Roxb. E. to *snarl*.

"*Snaryn*, or *snarlym*. Illaqueo." Prompt. Parv.,
"Thread which is overtwisted, and runs into kinks,
is said to run into *snocknarls*. North." Grose.
Isl. *snurd-a* is used precisely in the same sense. V.
SNORT of Thread.

SNURLIE, *adj.* Knotty, S. B.

Perhaps allied to Su.-G. *snore*, Teut. *moer*, a cord.

[To **SNURT**, *v. n.* To snort, Shetl.]

[**SNURT**, *s.* Snot from the nose, *ibid.*

Goth. *snerru*, Dan. *snore*, to blow through the nose;
Goth. *snerru*, a sneezing.]

[To **SNUSH**, *v. n.* To sniff at with a snorting or snoring sound, Shetl. Dan. *snuse*, *id.*]

SNUSH, *s.* 1. Snuff, a term still used by old people, Aberd.; also *Sneesh*.

Bebau'd with soot, and *snush* and bubbings,
Her grandchild found these following scribblings.
Meston's Poems, p. 82.

[2. A wooden instrument armed with spikes, which is fastened on the head of a calf to prevent the mother from suckling it, Shetl.]

SNUSH, *adj.* Fat and contented. V. **SNOSH**.

To **SNUVE**, *v. n.* V. **SNOOVE**.

[To **SNY**, *v. a.* To cut, to sever, Shetl. Du. *sný-den*, *id.*]

To **SNYP**, *r. a.* and *n.* To nip.

Dym skyls oft furth warpit fereful leuin,
Flaggis of fyre and mony felloun flaw,
Scharp soppis of sleit, and of the *snypand* snaw.
Dong. Virgil, 200, 55.

Belg. *snipp-en can koude*, to nip with cold. Teut.
snapp-en, *urere frigore*, *snappen de wind*, *aura gelidus*.

SNYPE, *s.* 1. A smart blow; [metaph., misfortune, loss, Aberd., Bauffs.]

But Tammy Norrie thought nae sin
To come o'er him wi' a *snype*,
Levell'd his nose flat wi' his chin. —
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 124.

2. A fillip, Roxb.

[3. A cheat, a fraudulent person, Clydes. Bauffs.]

To **SNYPE**, *v. a.* 1. To give a smart stroke or blow; [metaph., to bring loss upon a person]; as, "I think I've *snypit* ye," Aberd. Bauffs.

2. To fillip, Roxb.

[3. To cheat, defraud, Bauffs.]

SNYST, s. Perhaps the same with *Sneest*.

"Ye wad—blaw i' the lug o' Sathan,—an' haud him up in *snysts* an' birles till the maw o' him's as fu's a cout among clover." Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

Does this signify taunts? V. SNEEST, SNEYST.

SNYTE, s. A smart blow, Ettr. For.

Isl. *mid-a*, *secare*.

To SNYTE, SNYTER, v. n. To walk feebly, Aberd., Banffs.

He's friendly an' kindly,
To chear a carking hour;
Whan dytin, an' *anylin*,
A word frae him's a cure.

Tarras's Poems, p. 109.

"Walking crazily;" Gl. *ibid.*, p. 67.

[*Snyte* and *Snyter* with their derivatives have the same meanings as *Sneut* and *Sneuter*, but imply greater stpidity, and more impatience.]

SNYTH, s. The Coot, *Fulica atra*, Linn.

"The Coot, (*Fulica atra*, Lin. Syst.), which we call the *Snyth*, remains with us the whole year, and is found in several places." Barry's Orkn., p. 300.

It most probably receives this name from its bare or bald head, (Su.-G. *snord*, Isl. *snaut-ur*, nulus), in the same manner as, on this account, it is called, Sw. *blaes-klacka*, from *blaes*, white, *blaes*a, white forehead; Germ. *weisblaessig wasserhuhn*, q. the white-headed water-hen; S. *beld kyte*, i.e., bald coot.

To SO, v. a. To smooth the water by oily substances, in order to facilitate the raising of the small fishes to the surface, Shetl.

I see no affinity, unless perhaps to Su.-G. *soefw-a*, to lull asleep, or Isl. *soo-a*, extenuare, G. Andr.; diminuer, Verel. Haklorsen gives *soy-a*, *so-a*, as signifying, pecuniam profundere, projicere.

SOAKIE, adj. Plump, in full habit, Loth.

The pron. of Clydes. is *Sukie* or *Sookie*. "A *sookie lassie*," a plump sweet girl. That of Roxb. is *Soakie*. "A *sookie lassie*," a weighty female child, Roxb.

SOAKIE, s. A ludicrous designation for a lusty female, Loth.

Perhaps from E. *soak*, A.-S. *soe-ian*, to macerate; or allied to C.B. *soeyen*, a swaggy female, from *soeg-i*, to puff up with moisture. The sound given to the *alj*. in Clydes. renders it probable that it is an ancient Strathclyde term.

SOAM. "*Herring soam*, the fat of herrings. Young girls throw this against a wall; and if it adheres to it in an upright manner,—the husband they will get will also be so; if crooked, he will be crooked." Gall. Enc.

This is originally the same with E. *seam*, lard; C.B. *saim*, grease.

SOAM, s. The rope or chain by which a plough is drawn. V. SOWME.

SOAPER, s. A soap-boiler, Aberd.

This may have been borrowed from O.E. "*Sopar*, marchant or chapman. Saponarius." Prompt. l'arv.

SOAPERIE, s. A place where soap is made, S.

"Here [in Berwie] is also a *soaperie*." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 411.

***To SOB, v. n.** Applied to the palpitating motion of green wood, or of any moist body, in the fire, S. Perhaps it also includes the sound emitted.

Birk will burn, if it was burn-drawn,
Saugh will *sob* if it was sommer-sawn.

S. Prov. Kelly, p. 76.

i.e., Birch will burn although dragged through a rivulet: but the willow will heave in the fire, although it has all the benefit of summer-drought.

It is also applied to the burning of nuts.

Nell had the fause-house in her min',
She pits hersel an' Robin;
In loving bleeze they sweetly join,
Till white in ase they re *sobbin*.

Burns, ill. 129.

SOB, s. A gale of wind, a land-storm, S. B. V. SUMMER-SOB.

SOBIR, SOBYR, SOBER, adj. 1. Poor, mean, S.

—From distructionoun delyuer and out scrape
The *sobir* trumpis, and meyne graith of Troyanis.

Doug. Virgil, 150, 55.

"Oftimes we fynd innocent pepyll and passeriges murdryst be the theus for *sobir* geir in thair vaiaige." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii., c. 4. Ob *pauculam* rem. Boeth.

Thyself appleis with *sobir* rent.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 186.

Thus *sobir* diet denotes mean fare.

"By the present system, it requires the utmost exertion of his industry, and an almost uninterrupted succession of crops, to pay his rent and servants, and afford a maintenance, very *sobir* indeed, to his family." P. Killearnan, Ross, Statist. Acc., xvii. 313.

[Fr. *sobre*, "sober," Cotgr.; Lat. *sobrius*, id.]

2. Applied to money, it denotes what is low in price.

And be Ju las that fals traitour,
That Lambe for *sobir* summe was sauld.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 41.

We read of "*sobirar* prices;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21.

3. Little, small, S.

"If he had not respect to himselfe & his Christ, if we tooke neuer so great paines, we would find but a *sobir* success." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 482, id. 483.

Sobre is used in this sense by an O.E. writer.

"But, heraulde, say to the Gouvernour,—that we—ar here now but with a *sobre* cumpanie, & they a greate number, & yf they will mete vs in felds they shalbe satisfied with fightynge ynough." Patten's Expedition D. of Somerset, p. 50.

It is expl. however, on the margin, as a S. word.

"*Sober* is the proper terme whearby the Scottes doo signifie smal, litle, easy, or slender."

4. Weak, feeble.

Allace! so *sobir* is the micht
Of women for to mak delait,
Incontrair menis subtell slicht,
Qahilk ar fullillit with dissait.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 156.

5. Ailing, in a poor state of health, S.

Very *sobir*, ailing a good deal.

6. Sometimes used as denoting a moderate state of health, S.

7. Denoting any thing not good of its kind ; or applied to a person who does not merit commendation, S.

A sober servant, a very indifferent one.

This is evidently the E. word, although used in a variety of peculiar senses.

- To SOBER, SOBYR, *v. a. and n.* 1. To compose, to keep under, S.

Bathe ire and luff him set in till a rage ;
Bot nocht for thi he soberyt his curage.

Wallace, v. 682, MS.

Sobyrit, Edit. Perth.

2. To become less boisterous, to grow more calm, Aberd.

SOBERLY, *adv.* Sparingly, frugally, S.

SOBERSIDES, *s.* "A creature of *sober* habits ;" Gall. Encycl.

SOC, SOCK, SOK, *s.* The right of a baron to hold a court within his own domains, S. V. SAK.

SOCOMAN, SOCKMAN, *s.* 1. One who holds lands by socage, or on condition of performing certain inferior services in husbandry ; E. *socman*.

"Gif ane man deceissis, leaucand behind him moe sonnes nor ane, ane distinction is to be observed, quhither the father was ane Knicht, haucand lands balden be knichts service,—or ane *Socco-man*." Reg. Maj. B. ii., c. 27, s. 1.

2. A tenant of a particular district, subjected by his lease to certain restrictions, and bound to perform certain services, Aberd.

"The parish is accommodated with seven corn-mills, to some one of which the tenants of a certain district, called the *sockcom*, or *sockmen*, or *sucken*, are astricted." P. Turriff, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xvii. 407.

A.-S. *soc*, jurisdiction. V. SAK.

To SOCHER (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To make much of one's self, to be careful of one's health to an extreme, particularly by the use of warm potions, palatable draughts, &c. S.

SOCHER, *adj.* Lazy, effeminate, inactive from delicate living, North of S.

SOCHT, *pret. and part. pa.* [1. Sought, i.e., went, Barbour, vi. 625 ; attacked, xii. 390.]

2. Exhausted, wasted, drained, S.

Thai landis ar with south sa *socht*,
To extreme povertie ar brocht,
Thai wicked schrowis,
Has laid the plowis,
That nane, or few, is
That ar left ocht.

Aganis the Thievis of Liddisdaill, Maill. Poems, p. 332.

One is said to be *sair socht*, who is much wasted by debauchery, by disease, or by searching medicines.

SOCK, SOK, *s.* A ploughshare, S. A. Bor.

I saw Duke Sangor thair, with mony a knob
Six hundreth men slew with ane plenchis *sock*.
Pulice of Honour, iii. 26.

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Peace to the husbandman and a' his tribe,
Whase care sells a' our wants frae year to year!
Lang may his *sock* and counter turn the gleyh!
And bauks o' corn bend down wi' laden ear!

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 59.

Fr. *soc*, id. *voimer*. This has been derived from Lat. *sulc-us*, a furrow, because this is the effect of the former. In Dict. Trev., however, it is said that *soc* is an old Celt. word, which has passed into Fr. from the Bas Bretagne.

O.E. *socke*, id. "*Socke* of a plough, [Fr.] *soc de la cherue*;" Falsgr. B. iii. F. 63, a.

SOCK-MANDRILL, *s.* A *fac simile* of a plough-head cast in metal, S.

Since the introduction of metal heads to ploughs, in place of wooden ones, commonly called *sheths* or *sheaths*, it has been found necessary, for the better fitting on of the *sock*, to have such a cast of the head lodged with the smith, as to prevent the inconvenience of having to send the plough itself to the smithy when a new sock is required.

[To SOCK, *v. n.* To sink, to sink in ; part. *pa. socked*, sunk, Shetl. Sw. *sōka*, to seek for or after ; Gotl. *sauka*, to sink.]

SOCKIN-HOUR, *s.* The portion of time between daylight and candle-light ; [also, time for ceasing work, resting time, S. V. SOKE, *v.*]

Denoting that short space which servants had a right to claim as a relaxation from labour? This is also called *Gloamin-shot*. Or, as it seems from time immemorial, both in town and country, to have been the season especially chosen for meeting together for a little gossip.

[SOCKIN-O'-THE-TIDE. The last of a tide, either of the ebb or of the flood, Shetl.]

SOCY, *s.* "A person who walks with a manly air ;" Gall. Encycl.

Su.-G. *scass-a*, to walk loftily. V. SWASH.

SOD, *adj.* 1. Firm, steady. To lay *sod*, to make secure ; to lie *sod*, to lie secure, or on a solid foundation, S.]

2. As applied to the mind or conduct, synon. with *Douce* and *Canny*, *ibid.*

This seems to be merely a provincial variety of *Sud*, q. v.

SOD, *s.* 1. A species of earthen fuel, used for the back of a fire on the hearth, S.

The word is used in Yorks. in the same sense ; and is properly distinguished by Thoresby from a *turf*, although Dr. Johns. explains the E. term by this. "A *turf* is thin and round or oval, taken from the surface of the earth ; a *sod* thick and square, or oblong mostly." Ray's Lett., p. 337.

It denotes a turf much thicker and weightier than what is called a *Direct*.

2. Used to signify, a heavy person, or any dead weight, Roxb.

SOD, *adj.* "Singular, odd, unaccountable, strange ;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

[SODDIE, *s.* A seat of sods or turf in cottars' houses, Shetl.]

S 2

SODICK, s. A dull, clumsy, heavy woman, Shetl. **S. SODDIE, s.**

Isl. *sodi*, homo sortidus; *sod-az*, sordere.

[**SOD-LIKE, SOD-LEUKIN, adj.** Heavy, odd, strange looking, Banffs.]

SOD, s. A species of bread, Ayr.

Thick nevelt scones, beer meal, or pease,—
I'd rather hae, an', gin ye please
A butter *sod*,

Than a' their fine blaw-flumis o' teas,
That grow abroad.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 63.

Isl. and Su.-G. *sod* denotes pottage, jus, jusculum, from *sind-a*, coquere.

SODDIS, SODDS, s. pl. A sort of saddle used by the lower classes in the country, made of cloth stuffed, S.; synon. *sonks, sunks*.

For that, that had gude hors and geir,
Hes skantlie now ane crukit meir :
And for their sadils that have *soddis*.

Mailland Poems, p. 322.

Next, like Don Quixot, some suppose,
He had a lady *Del to Bae*,
Who never buded from his side,
Upon a pair of *soddis* a-trie.

Colvil's Mock Poem, l. 17.

The generality of farmers, little more than half a century ago, used *soddis* for riding. Many of the *pendiclers*, who keep only one horse, still have no better equipage.

They were also used, in some of the southern counties at least, for supporting the loads on the backs of horses.

Allied perhaps to A.-S. *seod*, pl. *seodas*, a sack, satchel, or budget.

"A. Bor. *sods*, a canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw;" Grose.

[**SODGER, SODIOUR, s.** A soldier, S.]

[**To SODGER, v. n.** Applied to turnips when the leaves become red, and the plant ceases to grow, Banffs.]

To SODGERIZE, v. n. To act as soldiers, to be drilled, Dumfr.

The fouk were in a perfect fever—
Marching wi' drums and fies for ever,
A' *sodgerizing*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 11.

This is a local and a cant sort of term. *Sodgering* is used in the same sense in other counties.

SODGER-THEE'D, part. adj. Having little or no money in one's pocket; q. having the thigh of a soldier.

SODIOUR, s. [V. SODGER.]

SODROUN, SUDROUN, SOTHROUN, s. 1. Used as a collective name, equivalent to Englishmen.

He saw the *Sothroun* multipland mayr,
And to hym self oft wald he mak his mayne.
Wallace, i. 188, MS.

2. The English language, as distinguished from the Scottish.

—Forsoith I set my beay pane
(As that I couth) to make it brade and plane,

Kepand na *sodroun*, bot oure awin langage,
And spek as I lerned quhen I wes ane page :
Na yit so elene all *sodroun* I refuse,
Bot sum worle I prounce as nychboure dois.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 5. 5. 7.

It is merely southern, A.-S. *sutherne*, Su.-G. *soeder*, Isl. *sudur*.

SODROUN, SOTHROUN, adj. Of or belonging to England, S.

—Full gret frendschipe thai fand
With *Sothroun* folk : for scho was of Ingland.
Wallace, B. I. v. 284.

[**SOE, s.** Limpets, or other shell-fish, crushed and scattered in the sea to collect fish, Shetl. Isl. *soa*, to scatter.]

* **SOFT, adj. 1.** Wet, rainy; a soft day, a rainy day, South of S., Loth.

Junius traces A.-S. and E. *soft* to Su.-G. *saft*, succus. This use of the term in S. corresponds with his deduction.

[2. Kindly, benign, Barbour, iv. 697.]

To SOFT, v. a. To assuage.

"Thay nicht—be participant in all riches and felicitatis—providing so thay wald *soft* the indignacioun of their mindis." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 19. Mollirent, Lat.

To SOILYE, v. a. To solve, to resolve.

"To *soilye* this questioun, ane law was promulgat in comites, centuriat, quhatsumevir consultacioun wes maid be the tribunis of small pepil, the samin sall have strenth of ane law." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 284.

From Lat. *solv-ere*, or O.Fr. *sol-er*, used in the same sense; as *assoil-er* is from *absolv-ere*.

SOILYIE, s. Soil. V. SULYE.

SOIND, s. A court of law, Shetl. V. SHYND.

[**SOIND-BILL, s.** V. SHUNDBILL.]

To SOIORNE, SOIOURNE, v. a. and n. [1.] To dwell, stay, remain, Barbour, iii. 323.]

2. To quarter, to lodge forcibly.

This is merely the term *Sorn* in its more primitive form. The old Fr. *v.* was also used actively. *Metre des chevaux, à l'ecurie pour les rafraichir et les faire reposer; Roquefort.*

"The Parliament statutis, and the King forbididis : that na companies pass in the countrie, to ly vpon ony the Kingis leigis : or thig or *soiorne* hors outhen on kirkmen or husbandis of the land." Acts James I., 1424, c. 7, Edit. 1566.

[**SOIORNE, s.** Sojourn, dwelling, Barbour ix. 369.]

[**SOIORNYNG, s.** Dwelling, delay, Ibid. i. 76.]

To SOIR, v. n. To complain.

—He that cryis most & roris,
Ourthrowin, schent, & most *soiris*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 140.

Su.-G. *soer-ja*, dolere.

SOIT, SOYT, s. 1. An assize.

"Gif ane man mutilats ane other, or wounds, or beates him, be forthocht felonie : and the partie grieved

persewes him before ane judge, either be *soyt* (be an *assise*) or be complaint; sic forme and order of proces salbe ledde,—as is ordained agains ane manslayer." Stat. Rob. II. c. 11, s. 1.

2. Attendance on an overlord by his vassals, in the court held by him.

"He quha is oblished to giue *soyte* in the courte of his over-lord, suld doe the samin, conforme to the tenour of his infestment, and na vther waies." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Sok*. L.B. *secta, secta curriae*; Fr. *suile*, i.e., sequela.

SOYTOUR, SOYTER, s. 1. Any person appearing in a court of law, as the vassal of another.

"The *soytes* suld be first called, with their lords and maisters; for albeit the *soytouris* compeir, nevertheless their lords and maisters, likewise are oblished to compeir, and to giue presence to the Iustice, in his air." Skene, Crimes, Tit. ix., c. 28.

2. A person employed by another to manage his business in court, and regularly admitted by the court as an agent.

"Ilk *soytour*, before he is admitted and received be the judge, should be examinat in thrie courts, gif he can make recorde of the court," &c. Quon. Attach., c. 36, s. 3.

3. Sometimes equivalent to *Dempster*, because it was part of the office of a *Suitor* to pronounce the judgment of court.

"The *suitor*, or *dempstar* of court sould sweir, that he sall mak leill and trew record in that court, and sall gif and pronounce lauchful and trew *dome*, efter the knowlege gevin to him be God." Balfour's Pract., p. 275.

"Bot gif ane dome pronounced, and againe-said in the schirif court, is falsified before the Justitiar in his court; ilke *soytour* before the Schirif, pronouncers of the said dome, sall be vnlawed before the Justitiar in ten poundes." Quon. Attach., c. 13, § 8.

The terms are sometimes conjoined in old acts.

"That the dome gevin in the schirif court of Drumfress—be the mounthe of Nichole Thomsons *dempstare* & *soytoure* of the said court—was weile gevin & evil again callit." Acts Ja. III., A. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 94.

L.-B. *sectator* is used in the second sense; *Sectatores litium*; *negotiorum forensium Sectatores*; Du Cange. Skene expl. it in sense first. "Hee quha is infest with *sok* (quhilk now we call *soyte*, from the Frenche worde *suile*, i.e., sequela) hes power and libertie to halde courtes;—in the quhilk courtes *homines sui*, or his vassales, suld giue *soyte*, and sende for them ane quha is called *soytor*, or *sectator*, a sequendo, because hee suld follow the courte, in the quhilk hee suld appeare." Vo. *Sok*. This denomination seems rather to have been given from his following or pursuing the *cause* in court.

It seems nearly allied to Su.-G. *sork-a*, quærero, metaph. used to denote violent invasion; whence *hem-socka*, our *haimsucken*, and Isl. *atsokn*, impetus bellicus.

SOITH, s. Truth.

King Priamus son made answer; *Soith* is it,
Na thing, my dere frende, did thou pretermyt.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 47.

For thoch scho spayit the *soith*, and maid na bounrl,
Quhat euer scho said, Troians trowit not ane wourl.

Ibid., 47, 6.

A.-S. *soth*, veritas.

SOITHFAST, adj. True, certain. V. SUTHFAST.

To SOKE, v. n. "To slacken," Pink.

Ryse, fresch Delyte, lat nocht this mater *sok*.
King Hart, i. 20.

Let it not rest, or be delayed. It may be only a metaph. use of E. *soak*, because things are said to soak, when allowed to remain a considerable time in a moist state. Or perhaps from Teut. *swijk-en*, to subside, to fall.

*** SOLACE, s. Sport, recreation.**

—Or with loud cry folowand the chace
Efter the fony bare, in thare *solace*.

Doug. Virgil, 23, 10.

SOLACIOUS, SOLACIUS, s. Cheerful, gay.

In company *solacious*
He was; and tharwith amorous.

Barbour, x. 290, MS.

i.e., he was a cheerful and loving companion. For *amorous* seems simply to signify affectionate; as it immediately follows;

And gud knychtis he *luffyt* ay.

SOLAND, SOLAND GOOSE, s. The Gannet, Pelecanus Bassanus, Linn.; S. pron. *solan*.

It receives its trivial name from the *Bass* isle, where it incubates every year, as it does also on Ailsa rock.

Syne all the lentreu but les, and the lang reule,
And als in the alvent,
The *Soland* stewart was sent;
For he coud fra the firmament
Fang the fische deid.

Houlate, iii. 5.

"In it ar incredible noumer of *soland geis*, nocht vnlik to thir fowlis that Plinius callis *ser ernis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 9.

Martin observes, that "some derive the name of this bird from the Irish word *Son'ler*, corrupted and adapted to the Scottish language;" as denoting its remarkable power of vision, in spying its prey from a great distance. Voyage to St. Kilda, p. 27. This species of goose, according to Shaw, is in Gael. called *Suilair*.

Sibb. derives the name "from Sw. *solande*, lingering, loitering, sottish; part of the verb *sola*, procrastinare." There is, however, a bird that breeds in the Feroe islands, which is called *Sula*, and which may be the same with this. V. Encyclop. Britann. vo. *Pelicanus*.

According to Pennant, this is the same bird which the Norw. call *Sule*, *Hav-Sul*. He also views it as the *Sula* of Clusius, in his Exot.; Zool., p. 612.

"Gannets—breed chiefly on the Stack of Suliskerry. *Sule* is the Norwegian name for a gannet, and *skerry* means rock." Neill's Tour, p. 199, 200.

To SOLD, v. a. To solder.

"It is ordanit, that the said gold or siluer salbe ressaift be all his liegis, sa that it keip all the wecht, and be gude trew mettell, suppois it be with crak or flaw, or *sollit*." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, c. 34. Edit. 1566. In Edit. 1814, *souldit*, p. 222.

Fr. *soud-er*, Ital. *sold-are*. Arm. *sout-er*, id. from Lat. *solid-are*.

SOLD, s. 1 "A weight, ingot, Scot. *sowd*, as a *sowd* of money, i.e., a great sum," Rudd.

With ane grete *sold* of gold fey Priamus
Secretly vanquihle send this Poldorus,

Quhill was his son, to Polymnestor king
Of Trace, to keip and haue in nurissing.
Doug. Virgil, 68, 41.

2. Money in general.

O der Wallace, wmqhill was stark and stur,
Thow most o neikle in presoun till endur.
Thi worthi kyri may nocht the saiff for sold.
Wallace, ii. 208, MS.

According to Rudd., from Tent. *soll*, *soud*, Fr. *sold*, stipendium, merces; L.B. *sold-us*, *sold-um*, from *sold-us*, the chief gold coin used in the Roman empire. Hence Fr. *sollut*, E. *soldier*, i.e., one who serves for pay, miles stipendiarius. It may be observed, however, that A.-S. *seol* signifies not only a sack, but a box, a purse. Hence *cyninga seol*, the royal treasury. Su.-G. *sud*, *siod*, Isl. *siod-ur*, crumena, pera, marcupium; Ol. Lex. Kun.

As Isl. *soel* denotes a pension, a gift, pl. *soel-ur*, from Su.-G. *soel-ia*, to deliver, to pay, Ihre supposes that Lat. *salaria*, used to signify the stipend both of magistrates and soldiers, has been borrowed by the Romans from the Scythians, to whom they were indebted for a variety of other military terms.

SOLDATISTA, s. Soldier: Ital. *soldatesca*, *soldato*, L.B. *soldates*, a soldier.

"Desires that in testimony of their bonaccord with the *soldatista* that had come so far a march for their safeties,—they may be pleased out of their accustomed generosity and present thankfulness to the *soldatista* for keeping good order, and eschewing of plundering, to provide for them 1200 pairs of shoes," &c. Spall. ing. i. 215.

SOLE, s. A potatoe basket, Liddesdale; pronounced like E. *soul*.

Flandr. *seule*, *suele*, *suyle*, *situla*; *modiolus*; a bucket; also, a small bushel or corn measure.

[SOLE-BUIRD, s. The plank next the hassins in a boat; the one adjoining is called the *upper sole-buir*, Shetl. Dan. *soale*, sole or bottom.]

SOLEFLEUK, s. The sole, a sea-fish, Dumfr.

"By this means they catch fleuks, *solefleuks*, tur-bets, and severall other fish." Symson's Descr. Gall, p. 43.

SOLE-TREE, SOAL-TREE, s. A large beam reaching from the one wall of a cow-house to the other, into which the under end of each stake or post is mortised; and which, resting on the ground, forms the crib or manger, Teviotdale; q. forming the *sole*.

SOLE-CLOUT, s. A thick plate of cast metal attached to that part of the plough which runs on the ground, for saving the wooden heel from being worn, Roxb.

"O, to see the sock, and the heel, and the *sole-clout* of a real steady Scottish plough, with a chield like a Samson between the stils, laying a weight on them would keep down a mountain." The Pirate, ii. 28.

A.-S. *sul* denotes a plough.

SOLE-SHOE, SOLE-SHUE, s. 1. Same with *Sole-clout*, Clydes.

2. A piece of iron fitted on the head of a plough, i.e., the part on which the *sock* or share is fixed. The two pieces of iron below the *sock* are called *plaitings*, Fife.

Su.-G. *ske* denotes whatever strengthens the extremity of any thing; often applied to points of iron.

[SOLICIT, adj. V. under SOLIST.]

* **SOLID, SOLIDE, adj.** Sane, in full possession of one's mental faculties; used in a negative form, as, "He's no very *solid*," He is not quite sound in his mind, S.

"Bot the said erle and the said maistres Agnes continuing a certane space togidder, scho tuk occasioun be his infirmite and waik judgement, he being than nocht so *solide* as wes necessair for the weil of his estait, to invent and devyse mony fraudful meanis in the hurte and prejudice of the airis and successouris of the first marriage, in thair successioun to the said erle-dome of Erroll," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 317.

SOLIST, adj. Careful, anxious, eager. Lat. *solicit-us*.

"Riche kyng Amphion was verray *solist* to keip his scheip, and at enyn quhen thai past to there faldis, scheip cottis and ludgens, he playt befor them on his harpe." Compl. S., p. 67.

"Be not *solist* for any thing, but in euery thing let thy requests be shoven forth to God." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 114.

To SOLIST, v. a. To solicit, to persuade, Doug.

SOLISTARE, s. A solicitor, an agent in a court of law.

"His liegis hes bene greittie hurt in tymes bygane be jugis, haith spiritual and temporall, quha hes not bene allanerlie jugis, bot plane *solistaris*, partiall counsallouris, assistaris and part takaris with sum of the parteis, and he tane greit geir and proffit." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 84, Edit. 1566.

SOLISTATIOUN, c. Legal prosecution, management in courts of law.

"That the alderman, bailyeis, &c. of Abirdlene sall content and pay to Schir Johne Ruthirfurd of Terlane knycht the soume of fiftj merkis—aucht to him be the said alderman, &c. for *solistatioun* of thar errandis the tyme he wes alderman of the said toun." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 250.

Solistatioun of thar errandis, i.e., "legal management of their business."

Hence L. B. *solicitor*, qui causas alienas apud Jurisconsultos sollicitat, id est, exponit, promovet, subsequitur; Du Cange.

SOLLICIT, SOLICIT, adj. Solicitous.

"The common brute is, that the Freuche have in hand sune hastie and sune greate enterprise, and the rumor lacketh not appearance, for they have shipped much ordinance, and are not verie *sollit* to reenfort the ruptures and daylie decays of Lythe." Knox's Lett., Sadler's Papers, i. 662.

"Being cairfull and *sollit* for renewing, strenthning, and confirming the antient alliance betuix the king-dome," &c. Acts. Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 60. V. SOLIST.

[SOLOMON'S-AVON (Even). November 3rd; a superstition of ill-omen connected with this day, Shetl.]

SOLUTE, *adj.* General, not close, declamatory, Lat. *solutus*.

—"You floor it to fall on some, whom you mind to hit right or wrong, in a *solute* and lax discourse, substitute instead of argument." M'Ward's *Con- tendings*, p. 177.

SOLUTIONNE, *s.* Payment; Fr. *solution*.

—"Anent the recuperatione and optening of annualis rentis in burgh, in falt of *solutionne* and payment of the annualis to the lardis, awnaris, and proprietaris of the said annualez," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

"The strength of the presumption—was totally elided by proving a positive way—how the right came into the debtor's hands; it neither being by *solution*, nor other transaction, importing the consent of the creditor thereto." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iii. 280.

[**SOLVE**, *s.* That member of college that exacts the fines, Aberd. Lat. *solvo*, pay.]

SOLVENDI, *adj.* 1. Sufficient to pay one's debts, solvent, Ang. Lat. *Solvend-us*. *Solvendo* is also used, Aberd.

2. Worthy of trust, to be depended on, Aberd.; changed to *Sevendle* or *Sevennil*; Roxb.

3. Firm, strong; denoting sufficiency for the purpose to which any thing is applied; as, "That dore's no very *solvendie*," Ang., Aberd.

Solvendier in the comparative, and *solvendiest*, are used, Aberd.

SOLVENDINESS, *s.* A state of trust-worthiness, ib.

SOLYEING, *s.* The act of solving.

Than to his lords cum is this nobil king,
Desyrand for to wit the *solyeing*
Of this question, this problem, and this dout.
Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 11.

SOME. A termination of adjectives. V. under SUM.

SOME, *adv.* 1. In some degree, somewhat as, "I'm *some* hurt." S.

—The sun was set,
An' fields wi' falling dew *some* wet.
Piper of Peebles, p. 9.

2. And *some*, a phrase denoting pre-eminence above that which has been mentioned before.

May we not think our pains well wair'd,
When our young Nory's gotten a lair?
Jean says, I thought ay guesel of her wad come,
For she was with the foremost up and *some*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 117, 3d Edit.

This language has been thus expl. to me by an intelligent correspondent in Aberdeenshire.

"Wi' the foremost up [i.e., up with the foremost] and *some*, is a common phrase, which means, 'Equal to the best of them, and a good deal more than equal; not

merely equal, but superior' to others in any respect. Thus, also, 'She's as bonny as you, and *some*;' she is as pretty as you are, and much more so.—'He'll sing wi' her, and *some*;' He sings as well as she does, and a great deal better."

The use of this term, as signifying somewhat, corresponds nearly with the use of Moes.-G. and A.-S. *sum*, signifying aliquid, aliquantum. But, *and some* is evidently an elliptical phrase, denoting somewhat in addition to what has been said before.

[**SOME-DELE**, *SOMDEILL*, *adv.* V. *SUMDELL*.]

SOMEGATE, *adv.* Somehow, in some way, S. [*Some-way* is now more common.]

"To speak truth, and shame the de'il, though Elshie's a real honest fellow, yet *somagate* I would rather take daylight wi' me when I gang to visit him." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 101.

SOMMAR, *adj.* Summary; Fr. *sommaire*.

"To tak *sommar* tryall and cognition of the offence." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 258.

SON, **SONE**, *s.* The sun.

And in the lift tua *sonny's* schinnand clere,
The ciété of Thebes can double to him appere.
Doug. Virgil, 116, 23.

Germ. *sonne*, Belg. *son*, *sol*; hence used by ancient writers as denoting the Supreme Being, from the worship given to the sun. V. Wachter.

SONDAY, *s.* The old orthography of Sunday.

"That sick persones be present the next *Sonday* for sermone befoirnone, in the place to be appointed to thame to accept that charge." Election, &c. of Superintendants, Knox's Hist., p. 268.

Sunday more nearly resembles the A.-S. *Sunna-dæy*, Solis dies; *Sunday*.—Teut. *Son-dagh*, Su.-G. *Soendag*, id. Ihre observes, however, that anciently it was *Sundag*. He views the word *Sun* or *Sonne*, as formed from *Sol*, by a change of the letter *l* into *n*. Vo. Sol.

SONE PLEUCHT. A ploughgate or division of land exposed to the solar rays. "The haill *sonie pleucht*," &c. Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

SONIE HALF. That part or division of lands which lies to the south, or is exposed to the sun; *Sunny side*, synon. This is opposed to the *Schaddow half*, or the division that lies away from the sun, S.

"Confermis—the *schaddow half* of the town and landis of Drumdurrocht;—all and haill the *schuddow* quarter of the *sonie half* landis of Eister Creuchie;—the quarter of the *sonie half* landis of Creichnaleid," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 372.

SON-AFORE-THE-FATHER, *s.* Common Coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara*, Linn., S. Called in botanical Latin, *Filius-aute-pater*.

[**SONCE**, *s.* Property. V. **SONS**.]

[**SONE**, *adv.* Soon, Lyndsay, Sq. Meldrum, l. 1484.]

SONELIE, *adj.* Filial.

"We, movit of *sonelic* lufe aucht to our derrest morders the quene; And attour of equite having consi-

deracioun how Archibald erle of Angus bes wrang-
ualis takin up the malis and proffettis of diuors hire
L, and laudis sene the sentence of diuors lede betrix
thame; And diuors vtheris actounis quhilkis our said
derrest moders bes and may haue incontraro the said
Erle, alas welo before the said diuors as senesyne;
Tharefore we grant and will—that all actionnis and
rychtis quhilkis our said derrest moders hes just title
to, and nycht recover apoun the said Erle be justice,
geif he war nocht forfaltit, be excepte and reseruit to
hire in his forfaltour." Acts Ja. V., 1528, Ed. 1814,
p. 327.

The same beautiful epithet remains in Sw. *sonlig*,
and Dan. *soenlig*, id.

To SONK, *SUNK*, *v. n.* Apparently, to drivel,
to loiter; or to be in a low or dejected state.

—There's no glee to give delight,
And warl frae spken the langsome night.
For which they'll now have nae relief,
But *sonk* at hame, and cleck mischief.

Ramsay's Poems, i. Life xlv.

If not from E. *sink*, Su.-G. *sinnk-a*, q. depressed;
perhaps allied to *sink-a*, retardare; *sinka sig*, tempus
terere. *Ei laenger saenken*; *Diutius non tardate*;
Hist. Alex. Magn. ap. Ihre. Isl. *sinnk-a*, id. from *sen*,
tardus, *seruus*.

[To SONKER, *v. n.* To simmer, to boil slightly,
Shetl.]

SONK, *s.* 1. A seat of that form and
quality that it may be used as a couch.

Thus Doug. uses the term as corresponding to *torus*
in Virg., to denote that kind of couches on which the
ancients reclined during their meals.

Syne eftir endlangis the sey coistis bray,

Vp *sonkis* set and desis did array,

To meit we satt with haboundance of clere.

Virgil, 75, 12.

This seems the primary sense; not only from the
use of the word by this venerable writer, but from its
affinity to A.-S. *song*, Su.-G. *saeng*, *siang*, Isl. *saeng*,
seng; a bed, a couch; also, a pillow. G. Andr.,
renders the Isl. word by *culcitra*. Both Lye, (Add.
Jun. Etym.), and Ihre have remarked the affinity
between these terms and S. *sonk*.

2. A green turf, or seat made of it, S.

Tho gan the grane Aceste with wordes chyd
Entellus, sat on the grene *sonk* him besyde.

Doug. Virgil, 140, 31.

The term has most probably come to be applied to a
green turf, or grassy seat, because of its softness, and
consequent fitness for being used as a couch or place of
rest. This idea receives confirmation from the follow-
ing passage:—

Eneas and vtheris chiftanis glorius—
Vnder the branschis of ane semelie tre
Gan lenyng down, and rest thare bolys fre:
And to thare *dinnare* did thame al aildres
On grene herbis, and *sonkis* of soft gre.

Ibid., 208, 40.

Gang in and seat ye on the *shuks* a' round,
And ye'be be sair'd with plenty in a stoun.

Ross's Helenore, p. 221.

3. "A wreath of straw, used as a cushion, or
a load saddle," Gl. Evergreen.

Godscroft has preserved part of a satirical rhyme, on
the defeat of Argyle by the Kerrs, A. 1528, in which
the term occurs in this sense:—

The Earle of Argyle is bound to ride
From the border of Edg-bucklin bray,
And all his Habergeons him beside;

Each man upon a *sonke* of stray.—

They made their vow that they would slay, &c.

Hist. Doug., p. 260.

This name, in the pl., is still given to the cushion,
or substitute for a saddle, used by some of the lower
classes in S.

"Towards the beginning of November this year, a
party of soldiers apprehended about twelve persons in
that parish, most of them merely for not keeping the
church, and carried them prisoners to Hamilton.—To
morrow being to be carried in to Edinburgh, some
horses were provided for them, and a guard of dragoons.
The horses had all *sunk* laid on them when brought;
but the commander, Boushaw, caused remove them,
and two men were put upon each of the dragoons' lean
horses, without any thing under them; yea, the men
were first tied one to another by their arms, and then
had their legs twisted with cords, cross the horses'
belly, so hard, that their ancles were galled to the
effusion of their blood," &c. *Wodrow*, ii. 391.

The whole passage would deserve to be transcribed,
to give a taste of the tender mercies of that period.

Saecking being the term which occurs in the A.-S.
version, Mark vi. 55. for a couch, Ihre thinks that
Su.-G. *saeng* may be traced to this as its origin. Here
he seems mistaken. But he subjoins an observation,
which may assist us in discovering the reason of this
name being giving to the sort of saddle used by the
poor in this country:—

"The ancients had for their beds, or cushions and
pillows, *sacks* stuffed with straw." This is just the
description of that kind of saddle now called *sonks*,
synon. *noddies*. It is a piece of strong sacking cloth,
stuffed with straw, wool, or some substance of this
kind.

We find the Dan. term *seng* applied exactly in the
same manner; *straaseng*, "a pad of straw;" *Wolff*.

SONKIE, *s.* "A man like a *sonk*, or a sackfull
of straw;" *Gall. Enc.*

[SONKYN, *part. pa.* Sunken, Barbour, iii.
417.]

[SONNET, *s.* Nonsensical talk or writing,
Banffs.]

SONONDAY, SONOUNDAY, *s.* Sunday, the
first day of the week.

The folk apoun the *Smonday*

Held to Saynet Bridis kyrk thair way.

Barbour, v. 335, MS.

Sermoun day, Pink. Edit.

A.-S. *sunnan-daeg*, Dies Solis, *sunnan* being the genit.
of *sunna*, the sun.

SONS, SONCE, *s.* 1. Prosperity, felicity,
Loth. *Sonce fa' me*, "May prosperity
betide me!" Still used in Banffs., Fife,
and Ayr.

Sonce fa' you an' your souple gabs,
For at your trade ye're surely dabs.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 98.

Sonce fa' yer open, honest heart,
Whar double guile ne'er hauntit!

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 157.

To *sonce* and seil, solace and joy,
God and Sainet Jeil heir you convoy.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 44.

Sonce fa' me, witty, Wanton Willy,
Gin blyth I was na as a filly—

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 323.

2. It seems to be used, as Mr. Ellis con-
jectures, in that old Ballad on the death of

Alexander III., preserved by Wyntown, as signifying abundance.

Quhen Alysandyr our kyng wes dede,
That Scotland led in luwe and le,
Away wes sons of ale and brede,
Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and gle.

Wyntown, vii. 10, 527.

Prob. allied to Gael. Ir. *sonna*, prosperity, happiness; Ir. *sonos*, chance, fortune; *sona*, prosperous, blessed, happy; *sonsa*, in favour, Bullet. Teut. *sanse*, augmentum, prosperitas, seems radically the same. Kilian refers to *deghe*, salus, sanitas, vigor, as synonym.

SONSY, SONSE, adj. 1. Lucky, fortunate, happy, (*canny*, synonym.) as opposed to what is accounted ominous or ill-boding, S.B.

This seems to be the primary sense, as it is the only one in which the term is used by our old writers.

Gif thow be gude, or evill, I cannot tell;
Thay ar not *sonsy* that so dois ruse thame sell.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 15.

"This spirit they called *Brounie* in our language, who appeared like a rough-man: yea, some were so blinded, as to beleue that their house was all the *sonsier*, as they called it, that such spirits resorted there." K. James's *Dæmonologie*, p. 127.

It is a good old *sonsie* saying,
That little wit makes meikle straying.

Cleland's Poems, p. 105.

"It's no *sonsie* to meet a bare foot in the morning;" S. Prov. Kelly, *Intro.*

"Better be *sonsy* than soon up;" Ramsay's Prov., p. 19.

"Three is ay *sonsy*." *ibid.*, p. 73.

"To gyue thame the more esperance of permanent & *sonse* weird, he send with thame the fatale chier of marbyll." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 5, b. Perhaps q. *sonse*.

"O'er hally [holy] was hangid; but rough and *sonsie* wan away;" S. Prov.; spoken against too precise people." Kelly, p. 271.

2. Good-humoured, well-conditioned, manageable; applied both to man and beast, S.

A *sonsie* horse, one that is peaceable. V. DONSIE.

— *Sonsie*, and cantie, and gawsie,
But celist or flaw was she.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 294.

Sonsie lad seems equivalent to good fellow.

But mark wi' me, my *sonsie* lad,
Tis fame we woo.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 157.

A. Bor. "*Soncy*, or *sonsy*, pleasant, agreeable, engaging, as applied to a person's looks;" Gl. Brocket.

3. "Having sweet engaging looks;" Gl. Burns.

He was a gash an' faithful tyke,
As ever lap a sheugh or dyke.
His honest, *sonsie*, baws'nt face
Ay gat him friends in ilka place.

Burns, iii. 3.

4. Plump, thriving, *en bon point*; as, a *sonsie* bairn, S.; A. Bor., *id.*

But I've twa *sonsy* lasses, young and fair,
Plump, ripe for men: I wish ye could foresee
Sic fortunes for them might bring joy to me.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 124.

"Would any Christian body even yon bit object to a bonny *sonsy* weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?" Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

5. [Plentiful, abundant.]

"Better rough and *sonsie*, than bare and donsie;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 68. V. DONSIE, and SONS.

To **SONYIE, SUNYIE, v. n.** 1. To care, to regard.

Quhen I to him ane ballat bare
He *sonyeit* not, nor said me nay.

Stewart, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 151.

i.e., He gave himself no concern about it, although he did not give me a flat denial.

Welcum therfor abuse all levand leyd,
Withe us to live, and to make residence,
Quhilk never sall *sonye* for thi saik to bleid.

Ballade, A. 1508, S. P. Repr., iii. 137.

2. To be anxious or uneasy, as implying a fearful apprehension of the future.

Than graithit thai thaim till harnes hastily;
Thar *sonyeit* name of that gud chewalrye.

Wallace, iii. 110, MS.

i.e., They were not dismayed at the approach of the enemy. In Perth Edit. erroneously *senzeit*; but rightly in Edit. 1648, *sonyeit*.

3. To be diligent, to be at pains.

Richt as thai think that prelatz suld nocht *sonye*
Be way of deid defend their patrimonie.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 248.

4. Sometimes it implies the idea of hesitation or demur, as the consequence of anxious thought.

"Quhy *sonye* ye, maist vailyeant championis? quhy pas ye nocht forthwart with gret spreit?" Bellend. Cron. B. xi. c. 15. Quid *statu*? Boeth.

Fr. *soign*-er, to care; also, to be diligent about any thing.

SONYIE, SONYIE, SUNYE, s. 1. Care, regard, concern.

A huntyn staff in till his hand he bar,
Tharwith he smat on Willyham Wallace thair;
Bot for his tre litill *sonyhe* he maid,
Bot be the coler claucht him with outyn baid.

Wallace, ii. 97, MS.

2. Anxiety, pains, industry.

Yet, wanshopen shit, thou shupe such a *sonyie*,
As proud as you prunye, your pens shal be plucked.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 5.

Fr. *soing*, care, diligence.

SONYIE, s. Excuse; improperly printed *Sonzie*.

Of all my realme ye ar the rewl and rod.
It that ye dome think it sould be done;
Quhen that ye shrink I have one *sonyie* sone.

Priests of Peblis, p. 7.

"But I knew, your last *sonyie* and shift will be, that they admitted, yea invited, field-preachers and non-indulged to preach in the pulpits." M'Ward's *Contentings*, p. 93.

"I may here be put in mind, that it was with this *sonyie* the cause was betrayed by us." *Ibid.*, p. 273. Abbreviated from *Essonyie*, q. v. This is erroneously expl. in Gl. *ibid.* "sonnet, or cant."

To **SOO, v. n.** To smart. V. Sow, r.

To **SOOCH, (gutt.) v. n.** To swill, [to keep in a state of intoxication]; to swallow.

drink in large draughts, [to drink off at once], S.

It seems originally the same with E. *srip*, which, as Lye (Add. Jun.) supposes, may be derived either from Isl. *siug-a*, sorbeo, or as nearly of the same signification with *scill*, from A.-S. *scilg-an*. Seren. prefers the former etymon.

SOOCH, s. A copious draught of any kind of liquor, S.

[**SOOD.** Should, Shetl.; as, "Foo, sood I ken," how should I know.]

[**SOOD, s.** The south, ibid. Dan. and Sw. *syd*, id.]

To SOOCH, SOUGH, v. n. To emit a whizzing sound. V. **SOUCH, v.**

To SOOK, v. a. 1. To suck, S. V. **SOUK, v.**
2. To dry up moisture, as a breeze of wind does, Shetl.]

[**SOOK, s.** Drought in the atmosphere, ibid.]

SOOKER, s. A horseleech, Loth.; from the v. *Sook*, to suck, S.

The name is similar in Iceland. *Blodsuga*, sanguisuga, from *syg*, sang, *suga*, sugero; G. Andr. Tent. *saygher*, Belg. *bloet-zuyger*, id.

SOOKERS, s. pl. An instrument used by children for suction and noise, S.

"At each word, his tongue came away from the locum-tenens of his palate with a bang, like a piece of wet leather from a stone, called, by our Scottish children, *sookers*, we forget the English name." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1819, p. 709.

SOOKIN' TURKEY. A vulgar name for a fool or ninny, Roxb.

Applied, perhaps, to the person described, from the absurdity of the idea; as Shakespeare uses the phrase, "a sucking dove," in a similar sense.

"But I will aggravate my will so, that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove; I will roar you an' 'twere any nightingale." Midsum. Night's Dream.

[**SOOKIT, adj.** Applied to fish when drying, Shetl.]

[**SOOLACK, s.** A reel for a hand-line, Shetl.]

SOOLEEN, s. The sun, Shetl.

Moes.-G. *sunil*, Su.-G. *sol*. Dan. *sol*. Norw. *sole*. Isl. *sol*, or *sool*, Sw. *sool*, which Haldorson renders by Dan. *sofen*, id.; whence immediately the Shetl. term.

To SOOM, v. n. To swim. This form gives the invariable sound of the word, S.

* **SOON, SONE, adj.** Near; the *soonest gait*, the nearest road. *Soon* is pron. like the Gr. *v*.

[**SOOND, s.** The air-bladder of a fish, Shetl. V. **SOUNDS.**]

To SOOP, v. a. To sweep, S.

"The schoolmaster's wife and daughters," she said, 'were now sae saucy as to pretend that they could na sit down in comfort in a house that was na' clean *soopt*.'" Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 395.

SOUP-THE-CAUSEY, s. A scrub, one who would do the meanest thing for money, Fife.

SOOPER, s. A bunch of feathers for sweeping; Gall. Enc. Sw. *sopare*, a sweeper.

SOOPING, s. The act of sweeping, S.

"A wheen cork-headed, barny-brained gowks! that wuuna let puir folk sae muckle as die in quiet, wi' their soosings and their *soopings*." St. Ronan, iii. 164.

[**To SOOPL, v. a.** To make pliant; to sock, to wash, to beat severely, Banffs.; *sapple*, Clydes.]

[**SOOPL, s.** A soaking, a washing, ibid.]

[**SOOR, adj.** Sour. V. **SOUR.**]

SOORLONG, s. A noted liar, Shetl.

The last syllable is evidently from Dan. *loyn*, a lie, or contr. from *logner*, a liar. The first may be from Su.-G. *soaar*, gravis. *soara*, valde, used intensively, q. a great liar, a very liar; or from *soere*, an oath, q. one who has perjured himself, or who has been proved a liar by the deposition of witnesses.

To SOOSH, v. a. 1. To beat, to flog, Ayrs. Often "to *soosh and skreenge*."

2. To tease one with taunting or upbraiding language, ibid.

[**SOOSH, s.** A heavy blow, Clydes., Banffs.]

SOOSHIN', s. 1. A beating, Ayrs.

2. Abusive language, ibid.

Most probably corr. from the E. v. *to switch*.

[**SOOSTILEG, adv.** Alternately, by turns, Shetl.]

[**SOOTER, s. and v.** V. **SOUTAR.**]

SOOTH, adj. True, S.

"A *sooth* bound is no bound;" S. Prov.; spoken when people reflect too satirically upon the real vices, follies, and miscarriages, of their neighbours;" Kelly. p. 3.

"It is a *sooth* dream that is seen waking;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 20.

"There are many *sooth* words spoken in bounding." Ibid., p. 30.

SOOTHFOW, adj. Honest, worthy of trust. A *soothfow servant*, one who is not an eye-servant, Loth. V. **SUTHFAST**.

SOOTIE, s. "An old term for the devil;" Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs; evidently from E. *soot*.

SOOTPILLIES, s. [Great-Cat's-tail (*Typha latifolia*).] "A moss plant which grows on a thick stalk, like a willow-wand."

The head is about half a foot long, and of a sootie colour;" Gall. Enc.

SOOTY-SKON, s. A cake baked with soot to be eaten on *Fastern's-e'en*, S.B.

A more correct account of this singular custom has been communicated by a friend on whose accuracy I can depend.

In the shires of Mearns and Aberleene, among the many superstitious ceremonies that are performed on *Fastern's-een*, by the younger people of both sexes, that of the sooty-scone holds a distinguished place. It is the usual custom on that evening to make *skair-scones*, which are composed of milk, meal, (or flour), and eggs beaten up and sweetened with sugar, mixed to a thin consistence. When a sufficient quantity of *skair-scones* is prepared, (which are made more for a treat than for any magical virtue they are considered to possess), as much of the substance is left,—into which a quantity of soot is stirred, and a marriage ring is put,—as will make a large and thick scone, which is called the sooty-scone, and in which all the magic is believed to consist.—She, who prepares the sooty-scone, must keep a strict silence whilst it is baking, for if she speak, all its virtues are lost; and when it is baked, it is divided into as many portions as there are unmarried guests, each of whom, blind-folded, draws a part. The person who is so fortunate as to draw the piece containing the ring, is assured of being the first married of the company; and to know who their intended partner will be, the piece of cake is dreamt on, i.e., placed under the pillow in the left foot stocking, and whatsoever person is dreamt of, he or she is viewed as the future husband or wife of the dreamer. This power of looking into futurity, however, is not confined to the person who obtained the ring, but, by the mystical virtues of the sooty-scone, is alike equal to all who partook of it; the ring only conferring the privilege of being the first married of the company.

SOP, s. A slight meal, a hasty refreshment; [also, a sup, a small quantity], S.

The Scottis men, quhen it wes day,
Thair mes devoutly gert thai say.
Syne tuk a sop; and maid thaim yar.

Barbour, xii. 409, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton conjectures that this slight meal might be "of Scottish pottage, oatmeal and water boiled." *Ibid.*, N.

This most probably refers to sorbile food, what is vulgarly called *spoon-meat*, S. One is said, in relation to this, to *tak a soup*, [i.e., a small quantity], a very slight repast. V. *SOUP*.

SOP, s. Juice, moisture.

Springand herbis, eftir the cours of the mone,
War socht, and with brasin hukis cuttit sone,
To get thare mylky sop and venom blak.

Doug. Virgil, 113, 9.

Teut. *sop*, liquamen, liquor; Isl. *sop*, haustus.

[To *SOP*, v. a. and n. To steep, to soak; part. pa. *sopit*, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 998.]

SOP, SOPE, s. 1. A crowd, group; pl. *soppis*.

Then thai withdrew thaim halely;
Bot that wes not full cowardly,
For samyn in till a sop held thai.

Barbour, iii. 47, MS.

Sa did thai all that enir wes thar;
Syne in a sop assenblyt ar.
I trow thai war thre hunder ner.

Ibid., vii. 567, MS.

2. Any body, consisting of a variety of parts or particles conjoined, as *E. cloud* is metaph. used; as, a *sop* of mist, *Doug. Virgil*, 25, 42, a *dusty sop*, 264, 15; also, 274, 47.

Be this the Troians in thare new cieté
Ane dusty sop uprisand gan do se,
Full thik of stoure vpthringand in the are.

Isl. *soppr*, ball, pila, Verel. Rudd. expl. *sop* by globus. Isl. *sop-a*, to scrape or rake together; *sopa* til um *sefaung*, commeatum undecunque corrudere. Su.-G. *suaef-ia*, denotes a train or retinue.

To SOPE, SOUR, v. n. To become weary, to droop, to faint; *sopit*, *souppit*, fatigued, exhausted.

Sum dele or than walxis dolf this syre,
Seing his hors begyn to sope and tyre.

Doug. Virgil, 433, 29.

So was I *sopit* and overset.

Cherrie and Slae.

And for no sair,
Nor sorrow, can I *soup*.

Maitland Poems, p. 264.

Moes.-G. *suaif*, cessavit; A.-S. *suaef-ian*, to fail, deficere; Belg. *suff-en*, to dote, to mope, *suf*, doting, pensive, *versuff-en*, to pine away with heaviness of mind; Su.-G. *foer-soffud*, stupid, *soefic-a*, sopire; Mod. Sax. *versuff-en*, to be stupified.

SOPITE, part. pa. Set at rest, S.

"We are in danger to be destroyed by Popish adversaries; let our differences amongst ourselves be *sopite*, and smothered." *McWard's Contend.*, p. 232.

SOPITING, s. Setting at rest, quashing; a forensic term, S.

"What could a woman desire in a match, more than the *sopiting* of a very dangerous claim, and alliance of a son-in-law, noble, brave, well-gifted, and highly connected?" *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 83.

Lat. *sop-ire*, (*sopit-um*), to set at rest.

SOPHAM, SOPHINE, s. A sophism, Fr. *sophime*.

Wodstok him schawit mony suttell cace.

Wallace he herd the *sophammis* euire deill.

Wallace, viii. 1509, MS.

I farly quhar sic *sophine* thou hes fund,

That with my awin band thou hes me bund.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. *Repr.*, i. 36.

SOPPEs DE MAYN. [V. SOP.]

Thre *soppes de mayn*,
Thai brought to Schir Gawayn,
For to confort his brayn.

Sir Gaucan and Sir Gal., ii. 11.

This seems to have been three sops of some favourite cordial; denominated perhaps from the idea of its strength or powerful effects. V. *MANE*.

SORDES, s. Filth, S.B. V. *SUDDILL, adj.*

"It ought and should be found and declared that the said Alexander Fraser, or any person deriving right from him, have no right or title, by means of any operations or manufactures on the banks of the river, to throw or convey into the said river, corrupted water, the filth, *sordes*, dregs, or refuse of a distillery or manufactory, or any other substance of a nauseous quality." *State, Leslie of Powis v. Fraser of Fraserfield*, p. 36.

Lat. *sordes*, id. This term might be introduced by the monks or clergy in their charters. Isl. *saur*, how-

ever, signifies filth, and *sauri-a*, to defile; Verel. Ind., p. 217. Thus the Lat. word might itself have a Gothic origin. The term is also used in E.

SORD, s. A cross bar in a *Liggat* or reclining gate. "The long bar which crosses the others obliquely is the *sord*;" Gall. Enc., p. 316.

SORDANE, adj. Prob., secret.

—Thai suld exmple tak of hir *sordane* teiching.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 63.

This might be understood of *secret* instruction; Fr. *a la sourdine*, privately. But it is *sovraue*, in Edit. 1508.

SORDID, pret. [Errat. for *Fordid*, did for, spoil, destroyed.]

Syne tuk he salt, as Ic hard tell,
And ded hors, and *sordid* the well.

Barbour, v. 412, MS.

SORE, adj. "A sorrel or reddish colour," Rudd.

Eous the stede, with ruby hammys rede,
Aufe the seysis listis furth his hede,
Of culoure *sore*, and sum dele broune as bery.

Doug. Virgil, 399, 32.

Fr. *sauve*, sub-rufus, Gl. Sibb.

"That Patrio Lyone sall restore to Alex' Scot a *sore* horse, price x lb. spuilyeit and takin be the said Patrio out of the landis of Balran," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 116.

SORIT, adj. Of a sorrel colour; as, "a *sorit* horse," Clydes.

Fr. *seure*, of a sorrel colour, *saur-ir* to turn into a sorrel colour. This is traced to Lat. *sal-ire*, to salt; Dict. Trev.

SORING, part. pr. Bewailing.

I in my mynd againe did pance,—

Deploing, and *soring*,

Their ignorant estaitis.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 46.

A.-S. *sorg-ian*, lugere, tristare.

To SORN, SORNE, v. n. 1. To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board, S.

"Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt, called in the lowlands *gilivittis*, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorn* or be a *sorner*." Macbean, Johns. Dict., vo. *Sorehon*.

2. Used, in an improper sense, to denote the depredations made by an invading army.

All things perplexed were, the Baliol proud,
With English forces both by land and flood
In Scotland came, arrived at Kinghorne,
And through the country mightily did *sorne*.

Muse's Threnodie, p. 96.

Sibb. properly enough refers to Fr. *sejourn-er*, *commorari*. For the S. word is merely the E. one, according to the old mode of writing it. It would appear that the *j* was sounded as *i*.

For thought me tharfor worthit dey,
I mon *soiourne*, quhair euyr it be.

Barbour, iii. 323, MS.

Wallace than said, We will not *soiourne* her.

Wallace, iii. 79, MS.

It is also used actively, with respect to the practice of *sorning*.

The only hesitation I have, as to the etymon given above, arises from the use of the word *Sorehon* (also written *Sorehen*) in Ireland, which is viewed by Dr. Johnson as the same with our *Sorn*.

"They—take and exact upon them, as upon their first demeanes all those kinde of services, yea and the very wilde exactions, Coignie, Livery, *Sorehon*, and such like, by which they pole and utterly undoe the poore tennants and frecholders unto them." Spencer's State of Ireland, Works, viii. 485.

Sorehon is said, by Sir James Ware, to be "a tax imposed four times a year on all Frank-Tennants, or such who held lands descendible to their heirs, for the maintenance, entertainment and pay of "the Lord's horsemen and foot soldiers. I take the name," he adds, "to come from the word *Srone*, which was a measure of oat-meal containing three pottles, and that *Sorehon* was a charge of a certain quantity of oat-meal for the maintenance of so many *Gallovglasses* as were stipulated for between landlord and tenant, three pottles for each head, and that seldomer or oftener according to the terms of the tenure." Antiq. of Ireland, i. 74.

Besides the *Sorehon*, the Irish lords, at least in the time of Elizabeth, subjected their tenants to a pretty severe visitation which they called *Coshering*. Fynes Moryson gives a strange account of their manners, in a passage in which he mentions this custom.

They "sleepe," he says, "vnder the canopy of heauen, or in a poore house of clay, or in a cabbin made of the boughs of trees, and couered with turffe, for such are the dwellings of the very Lords among them. And in such places, they make a fier in the midst of the roume; and round about it they sleepe vpon the ground, without straw or other thing vnder them, lying all in a circle round about the fier, with their feete towards it. And their bodies being naked, they couer their heads and vpper parts with their mantels, which they first make very wet, steeping them in water of purpose, for they finde that when their bodies haue once warmed the wet mantels, the smoake of them keeps their bodies in temperate heate all the night following. And this manner of lodging, not onely the meere Irish Lords, and their followers use, but euen some of the English Irish Lords and their followers, when after the old but tyrannicall and prohibited manner vulgarly called *Coshering*, they goe (as it were) on progresse, to liue vpon their tenants, til they haue consumed al the victuals that the poore men haue or can get." Itinerary, P. III., p. 164.

SORNARE, SORNER, s. One who takes free quarters, S.

"Quhair euer *sornaris* be ouertane in tyme to cum, that thay be deliuerit to the Kingis Schireffis, and that furthwith the Kingis justice do law vppone thame as vppone a thief or reuar." Acts James II., 1455, c. 49, Edit. 1566. V. the v.

This severe act was put in force, about fifty or sixty years ago, upon two brothers of the name of M'Farlane, who were executed at Forfar; if I remember right, by the sentence of the sheriff. They were *kabli* and *repute* notorious thieves; but nothing could be proved against them. The cruel expedient was therefore fallen upon, of trying and condemning them on the *Sornare* Act. They broke prison, and escaped, a day or two before that appointed for execution; but, the country being raised, they were captured in the entry to the Highlands, making *crowdie* in their bonnets at the side of a brook; carried back, and executed.

SORNING, s. The act of exacting free lodgings, S. "*Sorning*, spunging, and playing the unwelcome guest;" Gl. Antiq.

SORNE, part. pa. Sworn, Aberd. Reg.

To SORPLE, v. a. To scrub with soap and water, Roxb.

Tent. *schraffel-en*, corrader; or Su.-G. *sorp-a*, to moisten.

SORPLINS, s. pl. Soap-suds; or the liquid in which clothes have been washed, *ibid.*

* **SORROW, s.** 1. A term vulgarly used in imprecations, or strong asseverations, S.

Alice, the porter is foryett,
But sorrow mair the men mycht gett.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 384.

"No," Gl. But this is by no means a simple negative. It is often used, although by some perhaps ignorantly, yet in the same unlawful way as *sent*, i.e., *fend*, *de'ill*, &c., when meant to express a strong negation; and, in imprecation, like, E. *pox*, *plague*, *deuce*, &c. The term would seem indeed sometimes to denote a personification; as the vulgar speak of the *muckle Sorrow*, in the same manner as they speak of the devil.

"The sorrow tak him, and a' his crew o' rotten Bishops thegither." Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 25.

[2. Applied also to a troublesome child, S.]

MUCKLE SORROW. The devil, S.

—An' rogues o' Jews, they are nae arrow
Wi' tricks fu' sly,
Wad pest the very muckle sorrow
To trock or buy.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 116.

SORROW-RAPE, s. A rope or strap slung across the shoulders of persons carrying a handbarrow, and attached to the *steels* or *trams* of it, to relieve the arms of those who carry the load, Teviotd.

[A.-S. *sweora*, *swira*, *swora*], *swura*, the neck, because it is hung near it.

To SORT, v. n. To depart, to go forth; Fr. *sort-ir*.

"At efter none there *sortit* out of the town the lordis Hereis, Lochinwar, and Fernihurst, at the wast port about 200 hors," &c. Bannatyne's Journal, p. 155.

"They of Edinburgh come furth hors and fute;—and they of Leyth also *sorted*," &c. *Ibid.*, p. 248.

"They *sorted* from Hamilton upon the 13th day of May, to pass toward Dunbarton." Keith's Hist., p. 477.

* **SORT, s.** A term applied to persons or things, when the number is rather small, Roxb., Berwicks. S. *Wheen* seems nearly synonym.; as, "Was there mony fook at the kirk the day?" "Ou, there was a' *sort* at it;" S. A.

"*Sort*, a lot, a parcel, or number;" A. Bor., Gl. Brocket. It has, however, no immediate connexion with Fr. *sort*, as signifying a lot; but is perhaps allied to L. B. *sort-um*, denoting a measure of land, q. a portion.

* **To SORT, v. a. and n.** 1. To supply or furnish to one's satisfaction, to fit, to suit; as, "I can *sort* ye wi' a knife, now," I can now supply you with a knife to your mind; "That knife 'll *sort* ye;" That knife will please you; "*Sort* yoursel," Take what, or whichever you please, S.; [also, to satisfy the female with the male, Banffs.]

This is used in the sense of O. E. *Assort*. Fr. *assort-ir*, to suit, to furnish, &c. *Sortir* also signifies "to assort, to furnish or fit with;" Cotgr.

2. To agree, to come to a bargain; [to live in harmony], S.

"He's the easiest merchant ever the people of God yoked with; if ye be pleased with the wares, what of his graces makes best for you, he and ye will soon *sort* on the price." Walker's Peden, p. 56.

3. To chastise, to correct by stripes, S.; q. to put one to *sorts*.

"May neer be in my fingers, if I dinna *sort* ye baith for it." Monastery, i. 140.

SORTING, s. Correction, punishment, whether with the hand or the tongue, S. [*Sorts* is also used, Clydes.]

"See if I dinna gie a proper *sorting* to yon twa silly jauds, that gar'd me mak a bogle of you, and a fule of mysell—Ghaists! my certie, I sall ghaist them." St. Ronan, iii. 34.

SORTS, s. pl. 1. *That's your sorts!* an exclamation used when one is highly pleased with an action or thing, Aberd.

[2. Payment, reward, retribution, S.]

SORY. Wallace, iv. 671, Edit. Perth.

The *sory* sone raiss, the bauld Loran was dede. Leg. scry, (clamor), as in MS.

SOSH, adj. 1. Addicted to company and to the bottle. A *sosh* companion, expl. "social and sappy," South of S.

Abbreviated from Lat. *soc-ius*, and equivalent to E. *social*; or allied to Germ. *naus*, noise, especially that of drinkers.

2. Frank, conversible, free, Loth.; *canny*, sober, quiet, cheerful, S.

3. Snug, comfortable; as applied to the external situation; synonym. *Cosh*; Ayrs. Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 693.

4. Lazy, indolent, Lanarks., Ayrs.; plump, broadfaced, Loth.

In the latter sense it seems nearly allied to S. *Swash*, "of a full habit," q. v. The latter term also signifies fuddled, swollen with drink.

SOSHERIE, s. Social intercourse, Ayrs.

"The next witness was Mr Mordecai Saxbeere, preses and founder of that renowned focus of *sosherie*, the yarn-club, which hold its periodical libations in the buxom widow Sheid's tavern." The Entail, ii. 176.

"The persecutions which from that day the monks waged, in their conclaves of sloth and *sosherie*, against the children of the town,—only served to make their young spirits burn fiercer." R. Gilhaize, i. 9.

SOSS, s. 1. A mixture of incongruous kinds of food, or any heterogeneous mass, S. "a mucky puddle," A. Bor. Ray.

Teut. *sause*, condimentum, *saus-en*, condire, the idea being borrowed from the variety of ingredients often mingled in *sauces*.

O. E. "*Sos*, houndis mete. Cantabrum." Prompt. Parv. This is expl. "branne of corne, for houndes;" Ort. Vocab. Hence perhaps A. Bor. *soss*, "to lap like a dog;" Gl. Brocket.

[2. A state of wet, dirt, and disorder; applied to children's clothes, Aberd., Banffs., Clydes.

3. A state of being drenched with water, Shetl.]

To *Soss*, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To mix in a strange manner; or, *v. n.* to make use of incongruous aliments or medicines mixed together, S. V. the *s.*

[2. To work in a dirty, disorderly manner, Banffs.

3. To nurse over-tenderly; used in contempt, *ibid.*

4. To live in idleness, *ibid.*]

[**SOSSIN, SOSSING, s.** The act of mixing up in an incongruous way; S.; [used also in *s.* 2, 3, and 4 of *v.*, Banffs.]

"A wheen cork-headed, barmy-brained gowks! that wunna let pur folk as muckle as die in quiet, wi' their *sossings* and their *soopings*." St. Ronan, iii. 164.

[**SOSSIN, adj.** Dirty, unskilful, lazy, Banffs.]

SOSS-POKE, s. A low word used to denote the stomach, Fife. V. *Soss*, *s.* 1.

SOSS, s. Properly, the flat sound caused by a heavy but soft body, when it comes hastily to the ground, or squats down, S.

And wi' a *soss* aboon the claiths,
Ilk ane their gifts down flang.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 271.

—Providence oft gets into one scale,
To keep the proper poise; when easfu' bliss
Into the other *sosses*, overpond'rous.

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 100.

"*Soss*, a heavy, clumsy, fall; the sound caused by the act of falling;" A. Bor., Gl. Brocket.

This intelligent writer has thrown out the most probable conjecture I have yet met with concerning the origin of *E. souse*, of which he is disposed to consider the term as a variation,—that it is from O. Fr. *sus*, above or upon, of which *deus* is in part compounded. We may perhaps need to go no farther than Ir. and Gael. *sios*, down, downwards.

To *Soss*, *v. n.* To fall down as a dead weight, to come to the ground as it were all in a piece, S.

SOT, s. A fool, S.

"The Scots use *sot*, as the French do *un sot*, not for a tippler, but a fool." Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 128.

SOTHROWN, s. A collective term used to denote Englishmen. V. *SODROUN*.

To **SOTTER**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To boil or cook slowly, to simmer, S., evidently a deriv. from A.-S. *seoth-an*, Su.-G. *siud-a*, Isl. *siod-a*, to boil.

Sotter, sotter, my wee pan,
To the spirit gin ye can.
When the scum turns blue,
And the blood bells through,

There's something aneath that will change the man.

Perils of Man, ii. 44.

"*Sotter*, to make a noise in boiling, as any thick substance does. North." Grose.

2. To burn slightly; as, to *sotter* the fingers by touching hot embers, S.

3. To scorch any part of the body, or any fleshy substance before the fire, S.

"The trees of the wood were blasted, and burnt, on which were stuck the *sottered* legs and thighs of the woman;—and on the top of a fir-tree, skathed almost to charcoal, was stuck the ghastly head." *Edin. Mag.*, July 1809, p. 19.

[4. To bubble, sputter, or crackle, as in boiling, roasting, frying, &c.; applied also to the sounds made when one is working in wet clay, mud, &c., S.

5. Same with *Soss*, *s.* 2, 3, and 4, Banffs.]

SOTTER, s. 1. The act of boiling, [roasting, or frying] slowly, S.

2. The sputtering or bubbling noise of any semi-liquid substance, when boiling.

3. The bubbling, crackling, or sputtering noise made by any thing in boiling or cooking, S.

[4. A slight scorch or burn, S.; also, a festering sore, any disgusting mass, Banffs.

5. Dirty, disorderly work; also, a person who does such work, *ibid.*

6. The act of over-nursing or idling, *ibid.*]

[**SOTTERIN, part. pr.** Used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.* in each sense of the *v.*]

SOTTER, s. An indefinite number of insects, or other small animals, collected together; as, "a great *sotter*," Roxb.

Isl. *síot*, multitudo, *sveit*, satellitium; Su.-G. *sveit*, conglobatio, comitatus; A.-S. *sweot*, turba, multitudo. In pl. Isl. *sveitar*, comites, *sveitar höfðingjar*, majorum ordinum ductores; Verel. Ind. Ihre views the term as of foreign origin, and most probably from Fr. *suite*, a retinue.

To **SOTTER**, *v. n.* To cluster closely, as the small-pox, or any cutaneous eruption, Roxb.

A' *sotterin* is a phrase very commonly used in this sense; *q.* "all in a cluster."

To **SOTTER**, *v. a.* Expl. "to saturate;" Gall. Encycl.

To **SOTTLE**, *v. n.* A term expressive of the sound emitted by any soft substance, as porridge, broth, &c., when boiling, Ayr. From the same origin with **SOTTER**, *v.*

To **SOUCH**, **SOUGH**, **SWOUCH**, (pron. *sooch* gutt.) *v. n.* 1. To emit a rushing or whistling sound. It properly denotes those low melancholy tones of the wind, which precede and prognosticate rain, S.

The watter lynnys rowtis, and every lynd,
Quhislit and brayit of the *souchand* wynd.
Doug. Virgil, 201, 24.

Vpraxit him he has amyd the place,
Als big as Athon, the hie mont in Trace,—
Or than the fader of hillis in Italy,
Clepit mont Appenninus, quhen that he
Dois *souch* or bray with rocky quhyunis hie.

Ibid., 437, 7.

—See the royal Bowmen strive,
Wha far the feather'd arrows drive,
All *sooghing* thro' the sky.

Ramsay's Works, i. 123.

2. To breathe long as one does in sleep, S. also *sauf*, *q. v.*

Syne down on a green baw, I trow,
I took a nap,
And *soucht* a' night baillilow,
As sound's a tap.

Ramsay's Works, i. 219.

Jhone keikit up at screik o' day,
And fand her *souchand* sound,
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 285.

I hear your mither *souch* and snore.
Ibid., ii. 338.

To **SOUCH**, **SOUGH**, *v. a.* To con over a tune. S. A. synon. *souf*.

—I, 'mang many merry fouk,
Can draw my fiddle frae the pock,
An' *sough* a tune, an' crack a' jock.—
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 133.

A.-S. *sveag-an*, *sveog-an*, *sonare*, tinnire; part. pr. *swogend*, S. *souchand*. This word is often used to denote the noise made by the wind. *Sveogthe wind*, cum strepitu irruit ventus; S. *the wind souch't*. It denotes the noise which is made when the ears ring. *IC thone sveog, on earum hæfste*; sonum in auribus habui; Lye. S. *I had a sougning in my lugs*. It also signifies the sound of trees moved by the wind. *Tha wudubemas sveogton*; sylvae arbores sonuerunt; S. *the trees were souchin*.

The word, as it occurs in *Prophecia Thome de Ersel-down*, retains more of its A.-S. form.

Ther the space of dayes thre
He herd the *sveghynge* of the fode.
M.S. Lincoln. Jamieson's Pop. Ball., ii. 19.
He herde but *sveoging* of a fode.
M.S. Cotton. Minstrelsy Border, ii. 278.

To **SOUGH out**, *v. a.* To utter in a whining tone, S.

"See to him wi' his badge," they said; "he hears one of the king's Presbyterian chaplains *sough out* a

sermon on the morning of every birth-day, and now he would pass himsel' for ane o' the Episcopal church." *Antiquary*, ii. 309.

SOUCH, **SOUGH**, **SOWCH**, **SUGH**, **SWOUCH**, *s.*

1. A rushing or whistling sound, S.; *Sough o' the sea*, "the sound of the sea,—as the sea begins to speak before the sky. When the sea thus doth growl, farewell to fair weather for a while;" Gall. Enc.

Ilk *souch* of wynd, and every quhisper now,
And alkin sterge affrayit, and causit grow.
Doug. Virgil, 63, 6.

November chill blaws loud wi' angry *sugh*;
The short'ning winter day is near a close.
Burns, iii. 174.

Ane sound or *souch* I had thare at the last,
Lyke quhen the fire be felloun wyndis blast,
Is driven amyl the flat of cornes rank,
Or quhen the burne on spait hurls down the bank.
Doug. Virgil, 49, 14.

2. The sound emitted by one during profound sleep; also, a deep sigh, S.

Ouer all the landis war at rest ilkane,
The profound *souch* of slepe had thame onertane.
Doug. Virgil, 240, b. 30.

I saw the battle sair and tough,
And reekin-red ran mony a shengh,
My heart for fear gae *sough* for *sough*.
Burns, iv. 362.

3. A cant or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying. S. *Auld soogh*. When a person or thing retains the same character, temper, or mode, without variation, it is said,—*He*, or *It*, *has aye the auld soogh yet*, S.

Give them the *souch*, they can dispense
With either scant or want of sense.
Meston's Poems, p. 15.

"The *sough*, as it is called, the whine, is unmanly, and much beneath the dignity of their subject. I have heard of one minister, so great a proficient in this *sough*, and his notes so remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a master of music set them to his fiddle; and the wag used to say, that in the most jovial company, after he had played his tune but once over, there was no more mirth among them all the rest of that evening, than if they were just come out of the cave of Triphonius [r. Trophonius]." *Burt's Letters*, i. 207.

"*Sough*,—the chaunt or recitative peculiar to the old Presbyterians in Scotland, and to certain extrareligious casts in all countries;" *Gl. Antiq.*

4. A flying report, a vague rumour, S.

"I dread that the *sough* that gaed through o' his having deserted, had some truth in't." *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 266.

"*Sough*—any rumour that engages general attention;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*.

"I hae heard a *sough*," said Annie Winnie, "as if Lady Ashton was nae canny body." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 97.

"Little Scott, (who may truly be called sharp-eared rumour, she has at least as many tongues,) has already sent a *sugh* through the gude town, that Angus wears her chains." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 83.

5. *Keep a calm souch*, be silent, S. A.-S. *sucig*, silentium. V. the *v.*

"Thir kittle times will drive the wisest o' us daft," said Neil Blane, the prudent host of the Howff, "but I'se aye keep a calm sough." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 147.

"Hout tout, man!" answered Jasper, "keep a calm sough; better to fleech a fool than fight with him." Monastery, ii. 38.

"Mind the Clachan of Aberfoil.—But keep a calm sough till we meet again." Rob Roy, ii. 261.

Robbin sat still, and keep'd a calm sough,
Than happ'd out when he was fu'.

Gall. Encycl., p. 413.

Chaucer used *sough* for sound, noise, from A.-S. *sweeg*, *swege*, sonus, clangor; strepitus flammorum. Hence *swege* denotes any kind of musical instrument, as a trumpet, an organ.

SOUCH, adj. Silent, quiet, tranquil, S. To keep *souch*, to be silent. He grew quite *souch*; he became entirely calm, so as to make no disturbance.

Alem. *suiig-en*, Germ. *schweig-en*, to be silent, still or quiet; A.-S. *swig-an*, *swug-an*, *swu-ian*, *swig-an*, id. Ne *swugu thu*; Be not silent. Belg. *zwigg*, silent; *zwijgt*, silence, *verzwijgen*, to conceal; Sw. *swyght*, hush, Gr. *σάλα*, silere.

[SOUCHIN, SOUNHIN. 1. As a *s.*, used in each sense of the *v.*, S.

2. As an *adj.*, sounding, in each sense of *Souch*, *s.*, S.]

SOUCH, pret. v. [Errat. for *Sought*, sought, searched.]

Thair gudis haiff thair leyst all;
And *souch* the housis euirlikane.

Barbour, x. 759, MS.

[This passage is very corrupt: *leyst* should be *seest*; *souch* should be *soucht*; and *houss*, *housis*. See Skeat's Ed., p. 254.]

SOUGHT, pret. Attacked in a hostile manner, assailed by arms.

Had thair bene warnyt wele, I wate,
Thair sould haiff sould thair dedis der;
For thair war gud men; and thair wer
Fer ma than thair war that thaim *soucht*.
Bot thair war scalyt that thair moucht
On na maner assemblyt be.

Barbour, xvii. 117, MS.

This is a Su.-G. idiom. *Soek-a*, Ihre observes, usurpatur de voilentia invasione. Nu *soekir man hem til annan*; Si quis in alterius aedes impetum fecerit. This he views as the origin of *Hemsoekn*, our *Hame-sucken*. For *hemsoek-a* properly signifies, to invade the house of another with violence. He also derives *ransak-a*, to ransack, from *ran*, a house, and *saek-a*. Isl. *adoka*, *atsoka*, a warlike assault; *sokn* itself signifying a battle, praelium; G. Andr.

SOUCYE, s. The old name in S. for the herb *helytropium*. V. APPIN.

SOUD, s. A quantity.

"The tradesmen are paid for the piece, or with a certain sum or quantity of victual annually agreed on, called *soud*." P. Daviot, Moray, Statist. Acc., xiv. 74, N. V. SOLD.

To SOUDER, v. a. and n. 1. To solder; S. *Souther*.

Teut. *souder-en*, ferruminare, consolidare metalla.

2. To unite, to combine, S.

Look laughing frae thy sky, and with thy heat,
Temper the scatter'd clouds, and *souder* all
Into the perfect year. Davidson's Seasons, p. 8.

"Others also, with whom we must likewise *souder*, have been encouraged to repeat, and rush upon the same disloyal practices." M'Ward, p. 4.

3. To make up a variance, or to unite those who have been alienated, S.

"You will roll all this hereby over upon the party opposing the indulgence, and the course you take to *souder* us into a sameness with them." M'Ward's Contend., p. 222.

SOUDERING, s. An act of union.

"This healing and union must have stretched the length of a *soudering* with these men, who have really, and upon the matter, settled the usurper of the great all he hath, in his height of wickedness, and heat of violence, robbed from the anointed of God." M'Ward, p. 4.

SOUDIE, SOUDY, s. 1. A gross heavy person, one who is big and clumsy; a term generally used as to women, S.

2. A dirty woman, partaking much of the nature of a sow, Gall. Enc. V. SODICK.

3. A heterogeneous mixture, a hodge-podge.

Where will ye see such, or find such a *soudy*?
Bannocks of bearmal, cakes of croudy.

Jacobite Relics, l. 20.

Perhaps allied to Su.-G. *sod*, *sold*, an animal, any individual of the large kind of cattle; sometimes, a sow.

This word is perhaps part of that term used, Evergreen, ii. 20. *Soudy-moudy*. The latter part may be merely alliterative; or from Teut. *moede*, *muede*, wearied, fatigued; [or, *moewdie*, a mole.]

SOUDLY, adj. Soiled, dirty.

A roussat gown of hir awn scho him gair
Apon his weyd, at court all the layff,
A *soudly* courche our hed and nek leit fall.
Wallace, l. 241, MS.

In Edit. 1648, *suddled*, synon. V. SUDDLE.

SOUDLAND, s. One who comes from the south country, S. B.

SOUDOUN LAND. The land of the *Soldan* or Sultan.

Sé ye not quha is cum now,——
A sargeand out of Soudoun land.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 173.

To SOUF, SOUFF, v. n. 1. To slumber, to sleep in a disturbed manner, S. B.

Su.-G. *sofw-a*, Isl. *sof-a*, Dan. *sof-er*, A.-S. *swef-an*, id. *Geuwerf-od*, consopitus, laid asleep; Isl. *sof-r*, sleep. Junius thinks that the *v.* may be traced to Moes.-G. *swaif*, cessavit. Lat. *sop-ir*, to set at rest or asleep, seems to have had the same origin. Belg. *suff-en*, to dote. V. SVOUFF.

2. To breathe high in sleep; properly, as the effect of disease, S. B.

I sheuk mysel', an' *souff't* to fleg the fear;
But yet my heart foretold some sorrow near.

Tarras's Poems, p. 116.

i.e., "whistled to fright fear away."
This is the more common sense.

3. To whistle in a low tone; also, to sing, S.

I sigh at hame, a-field am dowie too,
To *souf* a tune I'll never crook my mou.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 1.

May virtue glad baith you an' me,
To *souf* our sang still merrilie,
While yet we may.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 117.

4. "To con over a tune on an instrument."

Thus I—
Bang'd up my blyth auld-fashion'd whistle,
To *souf* ye o'er a short epistle.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 360.

SOUFF, SOUFF, *s.* 1. A slumber, a disturbed sleep, S. B.

2. High breathing in sleep, especially that of a sick person; expressive of the sound emitted, S. B.

3. "Low whistle," Shirr. Gl.

4. Corresponding to E. *strain*; as, *we'll hear his souff*, we will learn what strain he is on, what humour he is in, what terms he has to propose, S.

To SOUFF, *v. a.* "To quaff;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

It seems the same with Teut. *soeff-en*, *soff-en*, *sor-bere*, *sorbillare*, Su.-G. *sup-a*, also signifying to quaff.

[SOUFF, *s.* A draught, Banffs.]

To SOUFF, *v. n.* To strike. One stone is said to *souff* on another, when dashed upon it, S. B.

Teut. *sweep-en*, *flagellare*.

SOUFF, SOWFF, *s.* A stroke, S. B.

He jee'd na out o' that an inch,
Afore a menseless man
Came a' at anes athort his hinch
A *souff*, and part him prann
His bum that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 129.

Su.-G. *svepa*, Isl. *svepa*, scutica, a scourge; *sveip-a*, percutere.

SOUFLET, *s.* "A stroke, a blow;" Buchan. Fr. *soufflet*, "a box, cuffe, or whirret on the ear;" Cotgr.

SOUFFLE, SOUFF, *s.* A stupid, silly person, a lazy, idle, drunken fellow, Mearns.

Teut. *suff-en*, *delirare*, *hallucinare*; Isl. *sveift-a*, *agitare*; *gyrare*.

SOUFFT, *part. pa.* Exhausted, Loth., Border.

This seems merely a corr. of the ancient part. *Sopit*. V. SOPE, *v.*

SOUGH, *s.* A stroke, a blow; [also, the sound made by it, S.]

This may be a variety of *Souff*, *q. v.*

To SOUGH, *v. n.* To emit a rushing sound, &c. V. SOUCH.

To SOUK, SOOK, *v. a.* 1. To suck, S.; as a *soukin bairn*, a sucking child; pron. as oo in E.

2. Figuratively used, to denote the power of wheedling or flattery, in the old S. Prov.; "He has a tongue in his head that could *souk* the laverocks out of the lift."

This evidently refers to the vulgar opinion, that some serpents have such a fascinating influence in their eye, or so powerful a suction in their breath, that, if a bird pass over them, they can arrest it in its flight, and make it drop down into their jaws.

"To come now unto the Basiliske," says Pliny, "whom all other serpents doe fie from and are afraid of; albeit he killeth them with his very breath and smell that passeth from him; yea, and (by report) if he do but set his eye on a man, it is enough to take away his life." Hist. B. xxix. c. 4.

Jerome, on Isa. xiv. 29, "Out of the serpent's root shall come forth a cockatrice, and his fruit shall be a fiery flying serpent," renders the words; "From the root of the serpent shall spring forth a prince, and his seed shall suck up the bird." For he accommodates the words to the history of the basilisk, as given by Solinus: "It even corrupts the air, so that no bird can pass over it with impunity, as it is infected with its pestiferous breath."

Isidorus gives a similar account: "At the sight of it no bird on the wing can pass over it uninjured; for, although at a distance, consumed by its breath it is devoured." Alkazuin, an Arabian writer, says: "If a bird flies above it, it falls down upon it." V. Bochart, Hierozoic. L. iii. c. 10.

"The basilisk," says Vitringa, "is a noxious kind of serpent, which kills other living creatures, not by its bite, but by its hissing and breath." In loc.

SOUKIT, *part. adj.* Fatigued, exhausted, Fife.

Teut. *swac*, *infirmus*, *enervus*, *languidus*; *swack-en*, *debilitare*, *deficere*; Dan. *svakk-er*, to waste.

SOUKKYR, SUCCUR, *s.* Sugar; Aberd. Reg.

SOUKS, *s. pl.* The name given to the flower of red clover, S. also *suckies*, from being sucked by children because of their sweetness.

"His mete was hony *soukes*, and hony of the wode," Wiclif, Matt. iii.

SOULE, SOLE, *s.* A swivel, Gl. Sibb. V. CULPIT.

SOUN, SOWME, *s.* A term expressing the relative proportion of cattle or sheep to pasture, or *vice versa*, S.

1. A *soum* of sheep, five sheep; or in other places, ten.

"There are 36 freeholders in the burgh, whose freeholds at present are reckoned, at an average, at 50s. yearly, with a privilege of pasturage for 72 *soums* of sheep upon the common, 5 sheep being reckoned to the *soum*." P. Monkton, Ayra. Statist. Acc., xii. 396.

"One cow makes a *soum*, a horse two; ten sheep (and in some places fewer) are considered as a *soum*." P. Sattel, Argyles. Ibid. p. 477. N.

It appears that this denomination has been formerly lower, as to the number of sheep.

"If the tenant is to hire his grazing in the hills, he takes it by *soumes*. A *soume* is as much grass as will maintain four sheep; eight sheep are equal to a cow and a half, or forty goats.—The reason of this disproportion between the goats and sheep is, that after the sheep eat the pasture bare, the herbs, as thyme, &c. that are left behind, are of little or no value, except for the browsing of goats." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S., ii. 155.

2. A *soum of grass*, as much as will pasture one cow, or five sheep, S.

"It is statute and ordeined, that in all tyme coming, there be designed to the Minister serving at the cure of aik Kirks where there is na arrable land adjacent thereto, foure *soumes* grasse for ilk aiker of the saids foure aiker of gleib land, extending in the bail to sextene *soumes*, for the saids foure aikers." Acts James VI. 1606, c. 7. Murray.

"The glebe—is supposed to be legal as to extent, with 4 *soums* grass, in common with the cattle of the farm." P. Kilmartin, Argyles. Statist. Acc., viii. 104.

Sw. *sum* is equivalent to *tal*, number. V. *soume*, number; as this is evidently the same word used as also denoting quantity.

To *Soum land*, to calculate and fix what number of cattle or sheep it can properly support, S.

"Where there are several small tenants upon one farm, the farm is (what they call) *soumed*; which means, that the number of cattle it can properly maintain or pasture, is ascertained, that none of the tenants may exceed his just proportion, nor over-stock his farm." P. Balquhider, Perth. Statist. Acc., vi. 93.

To *Soum and Roum*. [To pasture and fodder.]

"It seems probable, that the land *outfield*, in many places, was occupied in common, each proprietor or tenant, in a certain district, parish, or estate having been thereby entitled to *soum* or pasture on the outfield land in summer, in proportion to the number and kinds of cattle he was thus able to *roum* or fodder in winter, by means of his share of *infield* land." P. Bedrule, Roxburgh, Statist. Acc., xv. 473, N.

"The action by which these proportions are to be ascertained is called an *action of souming and rouming*, two old words denoting the form of law by which the number of cattle that each proprietor may put on the common is fixed, according to the different kinds of cattle that are to pasture upon it." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. Tit. ix. sec. 15.

Stair does not expl. the *v. to Roum*, as regarding the ability of foddering the cattle in winter, by means of *infield*, according to the view given in the quotation from the Stat. Acc.; but as expressive of the relative size of each *roum* or farm, to which the right of pasturing is annexed. "Where divers heritors have a common pasturage in one commonie, no part whereof is ever plowed, the said common pasturage may be *Soumed* and *Roumed*, that all the *soums* the whole commonie can hold, may be determined and proportioned to each *roum* having the common pasturage, according to the holding of that *roum*." Decisions, Jan. 23, 1679, Dunlop.

To *roum*, to find place for. V. *Rowme*, v.

To *Soum*, *v. a.* To surmise, Aberd.

To *Soume*, *v. n.* To swim; pron. q. *Soom*, S.; [part. pr. *soumand*, swimming.]

"Many of thame culd nocht *soume*, and war sa hevychargit with thare harnes and habirjonis of maleyeis,

that thay sank down and perist in the depo bullerand streemes." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 457. V. *Soom*.

SOUME, *s.* A load. V. *SOWME*.

SOUMS, *s. pl.* The *sounds* of the cod dried for food, Shetland. V. *SOUNDS*.

SOUN, *s.* Son. "His *soun* & apperand air;" Aberd. Reg.

SOUN', *SOUND*, *adj.* 1. Smooth, level, [unbroken]; a *soun' road*, a smooth road; a *soun' stane*, a smooth stone, &c., S. *Soun'* is pron. like E. *soon*.

This seems merely an arbitrary use of E. *Sound*, *adj.*

[2. Without any flaw, defect, or disease; perfect; as, *hale an' soun'*, as *soun's a bell*, Clydes.]

To *SOUND*, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To spin a top, Aberd.

2. To spin as a top, *ibid.*

[As *sound as a tap* is a common phrase applied to a person in a deep sleep, Clydes.]

3. To swoon, S.

—"The said Thomas, with his whinger, gave him again two great wounds, and left him *sounding* in his blood." Justiciary Record, Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorials, lix.

SOUND, *s.* A swoon, a faint, Loth.

[A.-S. *swoogan*, to move or sweep along noisily; allied to the base *swag*, to sway. V. under *Swoon*, Prof. Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

SOUNDS (of a fish), *s. pl.* The swimming bladder, S.; [*soonds*, Shetl.]

"The greatest part of the cod's *sounds*, in this parish, are permitted to remain and rot on the sea beach, or are cast into the dunghill, though the use and value of them as an article of food and delicacy at table have been known here for many years." P. Peterhead, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xvi. 549.

Isl. *sund*, natatio.

[*SOUNE*, *adv.* Soon, Barbour, i. 566.]

To *SOUNYE*, *v. n.* To concern one's self about, to take interest in.

—Ladeis will not *sounye*
With waistit wowbattis rottin,
Bot proudly thay will prounye,
Quhair geir is to be gottin.

Bann. MS. Chron., S. P. iii. 147.

V. *SONYE*, v.

To *SOUP*, *SOOP*, *v. a.* To sweep, S.

Quhair euer thay go it may be sene,
How kirk and calsay thay *soup* clene.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592.

Contemptioun of Syde Taillis, p. 307.

Su.-G. *sop-a*, id.

[*SOUP-THE-CAUSEY*, *s.* A scrub, one who does the meanest kind of work, S.]

SOUP, *SUP*, *s.* 1. A spoonful, a small quantity of any food that requires the use

of a spoon; also, a small draught, or mouthful of any liquid, *S. sup*, *E.*

Thai twa, out of ane scopin stoup,
Thai drank thre quartis soup and soup.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 114.

—"Ye may gang your ways to bed, and leave us to our soup wine and our ain cracks." *St. Johnstoun*, i. 36.

2. A considerable quantity of drink, or of any liquid food; as, a *soup milk*, a *soup broth*, a *soup drink*, a considerable quantity of any intoxicating liquor, *S.*

Was worth that weary sup o' drink
He lik'd so weel,
He drank it a', left not a clink,
His throat to sweet.
Forbes's Dominic Depos'd, p. 27.

Here it is printed like the *E.* word.

"I wish you had drank water, when you drank that *soup drink*;" *S. Prov.*, "Spoken when people say something out of the way, upon a jocular supposition that they are drunk, or they would not say so;" *Kelly*, p. 179.

"I dare say he wad gar them keep hands aff me—and he wad gar them gie me my *soup* partridge and bit meat." *Antiquary*, i. 261.

3. A bite and a soup, slender support both as to meat and drink, *S.*

"Ye mauna speak o' the young gentleman hauding the plough; there's poor distressed whigs enow about the country will be glad to do that for a bite and a soup—it sets them far better than the like o' him." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 138.

"You are as white as a loan soup," *S. Prov.*; "spoken to flatterers who speak you fair, whom the Scots call *White Folk*." *Kelly*, p. 371. *Loan soup* is expl., "Milk given to strangers when they come where they are a milking," *N. ibid.*

Isl. sope, a draught, *saup*, pottage or any spoon-meat; *sofe*, as much of this kind of food as the mouth receives at once. *E. sup* is used as in sense 2. But we extend the signification. For notwithstanding the general prejudice, which prevails among our southern neighbours as to the poverty of our country, we have, in the use of food, a greater variety of gratification than themselves. They eat all, or drink all; whereas we not only eat and drink, but *sup*.

[To SOUP, *v. n.* To soak, drench. *V. SOWP.*]

To SOUP, *v. n.* "To sob, to weep with convulsive heaves;" *Gl. Lynds.*

This retains a good deal of the form of *A.-S. soefian*, dolere, lugere. Wachter views *Alcm. suft-en*, gemere, as a frequentative from this, remarking the affinity of *Heb. safhad*, planxit, luxit.

SOUPAND, *part. pr.* Sobbing, or groaning, complaining.

The tane to the tother cold complains;
Sichand, and soupand, can scho say,
'This lang Lentrune hes maid me lene.'
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 113.

A.-S. soefian, lugere, ingeniscere, queri.

To SOUP, *v. n.* To become weary. *V. SOPE.*

SOUPIE, *s.* A sling, Teviotd. *Isl. swif*, vibratio; *Su.-G. swaeiw-a*, in aura librari.

VOL. IV.

SOUPLE, *adj.* 1. Flexible, as *E. Supple*, *S.*

"*Souple*, swack, pliant, yielding readily, possessing great agility;" *Gl. Shirr.*

2. "Cunning;" *ibid. S.*

This is written and pron. precisely as *Fr. souple*, *id.*

SOUPLE, *s.* 1. The lower part of a flail, which strikes the grain; the upper being called the handstaff, *S.*

The hollin souples, that were sae snell,
His back they loundert, mell for mell.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 238.

—In stack-yards some
Industriously pick up the scatter'd ears
That frae the swingin' supple spread afar.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 143.

2. A stout piece of wood, used as a cudgel, South of *S.*

"If you and I were at the Withershins Latch wi' ilka ane a gude oak *souple* in his hand, we wald not turn back." *Mannering*, ii. 51.

"Get awa hame, for if I tak my *souple* t'ye, I'll gar ye find the road faster than ye wad like." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 97.

Probably from *Fr. souple*, *E. supple*, because of its flexibility; if not rather from *Isl. noipa*, *Su.-G. soep-a*, a scourge, scutica, flagrum; from the idea of beating; as *thrash* is used metaph. to denote beating with a scourge or otherwise. This in *Su.-G.* is called *slagwal* and *drapical*.

SOUPLE-TAM. A child's toy, which, being pulled by a string, shakes and seems to dance, *S.*

- SOUR, SOURE, SOOR, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of bitter, pungent, *S.*

"It is a *soure* reek, where the good wife dings the good man," *S. Prov.* "A man—coming out of his house with tears on his cheeks, was ask'd the occasion; he said, 'There was a *soure* reek in the house.'—Upon enquiry it was found that his wife had beaten him." *Kelly*, p. 186.

Soure is expl. "bitter," *N. Ibid.*

2. Cold and wet; applied to soil, *S.*

"The term *sour* is, in Scotland, usually applied to a cold and wet soil; and conveys the idea of viscosity, which, in some cases, is a concomitant of fermentation." *Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen*, p. 180.

3. Used as a *s.*, denoting any thing acid in a metaph. sense.

"My Master will put in mercy and truth in all his dispensations towards me, and then these will sweeten all my *soures*." *Mich. Bruce's Lectures*, p. 45.

[SOUR BREAD, *s.* A kind of oaten cakes baked of sour leaven at Christmas, Banffs.]

SOUR CAKES. A kind of cakes baked in the burgh of Rutherglen for St. Luke's Fair. This began on the 3rd Monday of October, *O. S.*

"Another ancient custom, for the observance of which Rutherglen has been long famous, is the baking of *sour cakes*. Some peculiar circumstances, attending the operation, render an account of the manner in which it is done, not altogether unnecessary. About

V 2

eight or ten days before St. Luke's fair, (for they are baked at no other time of the year), a certain quantity of oat-meal is made into dough, with warm water, and laid up in a vessel to ferment. Being brought to a proper degree of fermentation and consistency, it is rolled up into balls, proportionable to the intended largeness of the cakes. With the dough is commonly mixed a small quantity of sugar, and a little anise seed, or cinnamon. The baking is executed by women only, and they seldom begin their work till after sunset, and a night or two before the fair.

"A large space of the house, chosen for the purpose, is marked out by a line drawn upon it; the area within is considered as consecrated ground, and is not, by any of the bystanders, to be touched with impunity. A transgression incurs a small fine, which is always laid out on drink for the use of the company. This hallowed spot is occupied by six or eight women, all of whom, except the toaster, seat themselves on the ground, in a circular figure, having their feet turned towards the fire. Each of them is provided with a bake-board, about two feet square, which they hold on their knees. The woman who toasts the cakes, which is done on a girdle suspended over the fire, is called the queen or bride, and the rest are called her maidens. These are distinguished from one another by names given them for the occasion. She who sits next the fire, towards the East, is called the Todler; her companion on the left hand is called the Hodler;* and the rest have arbitrary names given them by the bride, as Mrs. baker, beat and worst maids, &c. The operation is begun by the todler, who takes a ball of the dough, forms it into a small cake, and then casts it on the bake-board of the hodler, who beats it out a little thinner. This being done, she on her turn throws it on the board of her neighbour; and thus it goes round from east to west, in the direction of the course of the sun, until it comes to the toaster, by which time it is as thin and smooth as a sheet of paper. The first that is cast on the girdle is usually named as a gift to some well known cuckold, from a superstitious opinion, that thereby the rest will be preserved from mischance. Sometimes the cake is so thin as to be carried, by the current of the air, up into the chimney.

"As the baking is wholly performed by the hand, a great deal of noise is the consequence. The beats, however, are not irregular, nor destitute of an agreeable harmony, especially when they are accompanied with vocal music, which is frequently the case. Great dexterity is necessary, not only to beat out the cakes, with no other instrument than the hand, so that no part of them shall be thicker than another; but especially to cast them from one board to another, without ruffling or breaking them. The toasting requires considerable skill; for which reason the most experienced person in the company is chosen for that part of the work. One cake is sent round in quick succession to another, so that none of the company is suffered to be idle. The whole is a scene of activity, mirth, and diversion; and might afford an excellent subject for a picture.

"As there is no account, even by tradition itself, concerning the origin of this custom, it must be very ancient. The bread thus baked was, doubtless, never intended for common use. It is not easy to conceive why mankind, especially in a rude age, would strictly observe so many ceremonies, and be at so great pains in making a cake, which, when folled together, makes but a scanty mouthful. Besides, it is always given away in presents to strangers, who frequent the fair. The custom seems to have been originally derived from Paganism, and to contain not a few of the sacred rites peculiar to that impure religion: as the leavened dough, and the mixing it with sugar and spices, the consecrated ground, &c., &c. But the particular deity, for whose

honour these cakes were at first made, is not, perhaps, easy to determine. Probably it was no other than the one known in Scripture, Jer. vii. 18, by the name of the 'queen of heaven,' and to whom cakes were likewise kneaded by women." Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 94—97.

* "These names are descriptive of the manner in which the women so called perform their part of the work. *To Todle* is to walk or move slowly like a child. *To Hodle* is to move or walk more quickly."

SOOR-DOOCK, s. Buttermilk, Loth.

I can form no idea of the origin of *doock*, unless it be allied to Su.-G. *dargg-ia*, to give milk.

[SOOR-FACED, adj. Of a sulky countenance, S.]

[SOOR FISH. Fish kept till they have acquired a game flavour, Shetl.]

SOUR GRASS. Sedge grass, a species of *Carex*, Lanarks., Ayr. V. **BLUE-GRASS.**

SOUR-KIT, s. A dish of coagulated cream, S.

"—Thai maid grit cheir of euyrie sort of mylk bayth of ky mylk & youe mylk, sueit mylk and sour mylk, curdia and quahaye, *sourkittis*." Compl. S., p. 66.

"*Kit*, *cap*, and *can*," as Dr. Leyden observes, "is a phrase used to express all kinds of meat and drink," S. He defines *kit*, which is indeed a term also used in E., "a small kind of wooden vessel hooped and staved. A *cap*," he adds, "is turned out of one piece of wood. *Can* is a wooden decanter." Gl. Compl., p. 373.

SOUR LAND, s. Land which, when left untilled, either becomes swardless from too much moisture, or produces nothing but sedge-grasses and other worthless aquatic plants, S. O.

"Lime sometimes contains a portion of magnesia, which is unfavourable to vegetation. Lime of that kind ought to be applied to damp, or what is denominated in the county of Ayr, *sour land*; as the acid in the soil will convert the magnesia into Epsom salt, which, in small quantities, is not injurious to vegetation." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 329, 330.

SOUR MILK, s. Buttermilk, S. A. Bor.

Sw. *sur mioelk*, id., Wideg.

"These vats—you ought to keep full of butter-milk, or *sour milk*, as it is commonly called." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 347.

In Sw. a man who sells buttermilk is called a *sur mioelkekerll*; Verel. Ind. vo. *Skyrker*.

SOUR-MOU'D, adj. Having a sulky look, q. a *sour mouth*, Aberd. Teut. *suert-muyl*, homo tetricus, acerbum os.

SOUROCK, SOURAK, SOURACK, s. Sorrel, S.

"*Rumex acetosa*. The *Sourock*, Scot." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

"*Rumex acetosella*. *Sheep's Souruck*. Sc. Aust." Lightfoot, Ibid.

"I sau virmet, that vas gude for ane febil stomach, & *sourakkis*, that vas gude for the blac gulset." Compl. S., p. 104.

Germ. *saurack*, Sw. *nyra*, Teut. *suerrick*.

"*Acetosa*, *sourock*," Wedderb. Vocab., p. 18.

"Gang the gait thysel, Girzy Hypel—and no fash me with thy clishmaclavers." Heh, gudeman!

but ye has been eating *sourrocks* instead o' langkail.'" The Entail, i. 295.

A very expressive proverbial phrase, commonly applied, as would seem, in the West of S., to those who are in a bad humour.

In O. E. this was denominated *Sowre dokke*; "*Sowre dokke herbe. Surella. Acedula. Solatrum.*" Prompt. Parv.

SOUR SKON, s. A thin cake baked of oatmeal steeped in water till it become *sour*; more especially used at Yule, Moray.

SOURCEANCE, s. Cessation.

"A desyre of *sourceance* of armes may be had on both sydes, so the same may be beneficiall to the kingis partie." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 233.

Fr. *sourceance, surecance*, "a sur-ceasing or giving over; a pause, intermission, delay;" Cotgr.

SOURD, s. Sword, Aberd. Reg.

To SOURCE, v. n. To rise.

Euer the sarer this erne strenis his grip,
And with his bowand beik rentis greuously,
Samyn with his wyngis *soursand* in the sky.
Doug. Virgil, 392, 13.

Lat. *surg-o*, —*eri*, id.

SOUSE, s. A French sol, E. *sous*.

He counted us not worth a *souse*.
Battle, Reidsquair, Evergreen, ii. 225.

O. Fr. *solz*, id. Thierry.

The origin of Fr. *solz, sous*, is Lat. *solidus*, a Roman brass coin, containing twelve small pieces. This appears from the form which the term assumes, in its intermediate state, in Ital. *soldo*, the denomination for the same coin.

SOUST FEET. Cow-heel, S.

But a' their een were chiefly fixt,
Upo' *soust feet*.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 210.

Originally the same with E. *souse*, v.

SOUT, s. The start or bounce of a plough when it meets with a stone, Galloway; Fr. *sault, saut*, a leap, bound, skip.

SOUTAR, SOUTER, s. A shoemaker, [a cobbler], one who makes *brogues* or shoes of horse-leather, Ang.

Yone are *soutars* that thou seis,
Kneiland full lawly on their kneis.

Evergreen, i. 118.

In the South of S., as in Selkirks., the term is used to distinguish one who makes what are called *outsteek* or *singlesol'd* shoes.

"A singular custom is observed at conferring the freedom of the burgh of Selkirks. Four or five bristles, such as are used by shoemakers, are attached to the seal of the burgess ticket. These the new-made burgesses must dip in his wine, in token of respect for the "*Souters of Selkirk*." This ceremony is on no account dispensed with. The ancient and received tradition affirms, that the *souters* of Selkirk distinguished themselves in the battle of Flodden, eighty in number, and, headed by their town clerk, they joined their monarch on his entrance into England. James, pleased with the appearance of this gallant troop, knighted the leader, William Brydone, upon the field of battle, from which few of the men of Selkirk were destined to return. They distinguished themselves in

the conflict, and were almost all slain. The few survivors, on their return home, found, by the side of Ladywood Edge, the corpse of a female, wife to one of their fellow comrades, with a child sucking at her breast. "In memory of this latter event," continues the tradition, "the present arms of the burgh bear a female holding a child in her arms, and seated on a sarcophagus, decorated with the Scottish lion." Caled. Merc. Nov. 1824.

A.-S. *sutere*, Isl. *sutar*, Lat. *sutor*, from *su-o*, to sew or stitch.

To SOUTAR, SOUTER, v. a. [1. To botch, to spoil; as in mending any thing, Banffs.

2. To beggar or completely defeat one in play, so that he can't move, S.]

"We say a card-player is *souter'd*, when he loses all;" Gall. Encycl.

SOUTER'S BRANDY. A cant phrase for Butter-milk, Aberd. V. CLOD.

SOUTER-CLOD, SOUTER'S-CLOD, s. A kind of coarse black bread used in some parts of Fife. V. CLOD.

SOUTRIE, s. A miscooked liquid dish, Upp. Lanarks.

SOUTH, s. A whistling sound.

The soft *south* of the *swyre*, and sound of the *stremes*,
The sweet savour of the swairle, and singing of fewlis,
Might confort any creature of the kyn of Adam.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 64.

V. *SOUCH*, and *SOWTH*.

[SOUTHALUE, s. The southern part of Scotland; the part of the country south of the Forth, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 43, 48, 50, Dickson.]

SOUTHLAND, adj. Of or belonging to the south, southern, S. *Southland men*, inhabitants of the South of Scotland.

—"Further, that the marquis might well defend himself, seeing there was an army coming out of England, with the earls of Montrose, Crawford, and Nithsdale, and whilk would give the *southland* men enough ado, and stop their coming here." Spalding, ii. 167.

A.-S. *suth land*, australis regio, Gen. 24, 62.

To SOUTHER, v. a. To solder, S. V. SOUDER.

SOUTHIRON, SOTHERON, SOUDRON, s. A contemptuous designation for an Englishman, anciently used in S. a corr. of *Southern*.

"Thir landis are mine!" the Outlaw said;

"I ken nae king in Christentie;

Frae *Soudron* I this foreste wan,

When the king nor his knightis were not to see."

Minstrelsy Border, i. 11.

V. *SODRON*.

To SOUTT, v. n. To sob, S. B.

Teut. *sucht-en*, aspirare, gemere, ducere aspiria. Perhaps A.-S. *sicet-an*, id., and *sogetha*, palpitatio cordis, are radically allied.

[To SÖVE, *v. a.* To stun, to stupify by a blow; part. pa. *sov'd*, deprived of sensation, Shetl. Dan. *sove*, Sw. *sofva*, to sleep.]

SOVER, SOUIR, *adj.* Safe, sure.

Thus sall thou stand in no degré
Sover forout perplexitie.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 188.

Fr. *seur*, secure.

"And the yeman that is nane archere, na can nocht deyll with a bow, sall haif a gude *souir* hat for his hede, & a doublat of fence, with suerde," &c. Parl. Ja. I. A. 1429, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 18, c. 12, i.e., as before mentioned, "ane yrn hat."

SOVERANCE, SOUERANCE, *s.* 1. Assurance.

Sotheroun marwell'd gif it suld be Wallace,
Without *souerance* come to persew that place.

Wallace, viii. 498, MS.

i.e., without being assured of support, as he had only a handful of men with him.

2. Safe conduct.

The consaill sone condeyt gaiff him till,
Agayn he past with *souerance* till his King.

Ibid., ver. 1498, MS.

SOVERTIE, *s.* Surety; *Vpon sovertie*, on security.

"The Duckis sone—tuike—some travellouris,—whome they late depart *vpon sovertie* to enter agane at their calling." *Bannatyne's Transact.*, p. 129.

SOVERANIS, *s.* "Difference of degree," Pink.

For, tho I say it myself, the *soveranis* wes meikle
Betwix his bastarde blude, and my birth nobill.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 56.

According to Ed. 1508, *severanis*; O. Fr. *sevrer*, to separate.

SOW, *s.* A military engine anciently used in sieges.

Of gret gestis a *sow* thai maid,
That stalwart heikdyne aboyn it had.
With armyt men inew tharin,
And instrumentis for to myne.

Barbour, xvii. 597, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton, in his Notes on K. Hart., p. 377, says: "They shattered the walls with *sows* or battering rams.—The *sows* were *arietes*." In his note on this passage of *The Bruce*, he throws out a different idea; "A *sow* was a military engine resembling the *testudo* of the Romans." But neither of these descriptions is accurate. It is evident that the *sow* was not a battering ram. For it was not employed for battering down walls, but for covering those who were employed to undermine them. Hence, Barbour says, it had stalwart heikdyne, or covering above.

Such is the account given by William of Malmesbury, Hist. L. iv. Unum fuit machinamentum, quod nostri *Suem*, veteres *Vineam* vocant, quod machina levibus lignis colligata, tecto, tabulis, cratibusque contexto, lateribus crudis coriis communitis, protegit in se subsidentes, qui quasi more *avis* ad murorum suffodienda penetrant fundamenta. He here assigns as likely a reason for the name as we can find. It was thus denominated, because it protected those who sat in it, who after the manner of a *swine*, dug under the walls. This account exactly corresponds with that given by Barbour in the passage quoted. The armed men, which it contained, were employed for the purpose of *mining*. Other authors are quoted by

Du Cange, who give the same description of the instrument, and the same origin of the name.

The word is used in this sense by R. Glouc., p. 410.

A gyn, that me clupeth *sowe*, hil made ek wel strong,
Muche folc inne vor to be, bothe wyde & long.

This agrees with the account given by William of Malmesbury. No notice is taken of this term in the GL. to R. Glouc.

Fordun calls the *sow*, ingentem testudinem, a large *testudo* or tortoise; Scotichron. L. xiii. c. 40. But he uses the term improperly. For the *sow* differs also from the *testudo*. For this although distinguished by Vegetius from the *Aries*, and different in its construction, was also meant for battering down walls. According to him, it received this name, because it resembled the tortoise: and as this animal now draws back its head, and then pushes it forward, this instrument was so contrived, that the beam, intended for battering, was sometimes drawn back, and sometimes thrust forward that it might strike with the greater force. *Testudo autem a similitudine verae testudinis vocabulum sumpsit, quia sicut illa modo reducit, modo praefert caput, ita machinamentum interdum reducit trahem, interdum exerit, ut fortius caedat.* De Re Militar. Lib. iv. cap. 14.

As William of Malmesbury says, that the *sow* was the same instrument which the ancients called *Vinea*, he describes it almost in the same words which are used by Vegetius concerning the latter. E lignis levioribus machina colligatur, alta pedibus octo, lata pedibus septem, longa pedibus sexdecim. Hujus tectum munitione duplici, tabulatis, cratibusque contextitur.—Istae, cum plures factae fuerint, junguntur in ordinem, sub quibus subsidentes tuti ad subruenda murorum penetrant fundamenta. De Re Mil. lib. iv. cap. 15. It seems to have been called *vinea*, from the resemblance which a number of these joined together bore to a vineyard. This machine was also in Latin denominated *scrofa*, *scrophæ*. V. Du Cange. The French gave it the name of *truie*, *truie*, (Du Cange, vo. *Troia*), which, according to Cotgr. signifies, "a *sow*"; also, a warlike engine used in old times for the beating down of walls." This last word had still the same meaning. For Pomponius Sabinus observes on the Aeneid, that a *sow* is in Latin called *Troia*. Hence Teut. *truie*; sus, *scrophæ*, *troia* apud veteres: ita Troiani Troiam, id est, *scropham*, in sua moneta dicuntur habuisse expressam; Kilian.

On this head the learned Camden observes; "As the ancient Romans had their *Crates*, *Vineae*, *Plutei*, and such like to make their approaches; so had the English in this age their *Cat-house* and *Sow* for the same purpose. This *Cat-house*, answerable to the *Callus* mentioned by Vegetius, was used in the siege of Bedford Castle, in the time of King Henry the Third. The *Sow* is yet usual in Ireland, and was in the time of King Edward the Third used at the siege of Dunbar, which when the Countess, who defended the castle, saw, she said merrily, That unless the Englishmen kept their *sow* the better, she would make her to cast her pigs." Remains, p. 266, 267.

The history of this engine supplies us indeed with a sample of the wit that prevailed among our warlike ancestors. At the siege referred to by Camden, where the Countess, commonly called *Black Agnes*, displayed such undaunted courage in defending the castle, when the Earl of Salisbury brought up the *sow*, with many armed men and warlike instruments within it, to batter the walls; she cried to him;

O Montagow, Montagow,
Be war, for ferry sall thi *sow*.

And her prediction was not false. For immediately she caused a huge stone to be thrown aloft from a machine ingeniously constructed within the castle, which, falling from a great height on the *sow*, shattered it to pieces, and so stupified many of those that were

within, that with difficulty they escaped with their lives. Fordun, *Scotichron.* L. xiii. c. 39. But it would seem that this witticism of the Black Countess, like many smart sayings of later times, was not original. She had most probably heard of its being used at the siege of Berwick, in the reign of R. Bruce. For Barbour, when giving an account of the *sow* prepar'd by the English, says;

Thai pressyt the *sow* toward the wall;
And has hyr set tharto gentilly.
The gynour than gert bend in hy
The gyne, and wappyt out the stane,
That awyn toward the lyft is gane,
And with gret wecht syne duschit doun
Rycht be the wall, in a randoun;
And hyt the *sow* in sic maner,
That it that was the mast sower,
And starkast for to stynt a strak,
In sundre with that dusche it brak.
The men than owt in full gret hy.
And on the wallis thai gan cry,
That thair *sow* was feryt thar.

Barbour, xvii. 688, MS.

The *sow* is distinguished both from our *awblasters*, and from the battering ram, in an elegant Norwegian work, believed to have been written in the 12th century. "If the *awblasters* cannot overturn or strike a wall, it is necessary to bring on these machines; a Ram having its front covered with iron, the force of which walls can seldom resist: but if the walls are not overthrown, *tha ma Graf-suin til thessarur relar leida*; you may bring forward the *Sow*. Spec. Regal., p. 410—412. The *awblaster* or *catapulta*, is called Isl. *val-slaungur*, from *val*, Su.-G. *wal*, apparatus bellicus, and *slaenga*, jactare, q. the weapon-thrower. The Ram is denominated *vedur*, or the wedder; and the name *graf-suin* seems literally to signify the *digging sow*, from its use already mentioned, as meant to cover those who dug under the wall: from *graf-a*, fodio, whence E. *grave*.

Grose thinks that "it derived its name from the soldiers under it lying close together, like pigs under a *sow*."—"Two machines, the one called the *boar*, the other the *sow*, were employed by the parliamentarians in the siege of Corse castle, Dorsetshire." Milit. Antiq., p. 387, 388.

I may add, that Gael. *muc*, which signifies a *sow*, is also expl., "an instrument of war, whereby besiegers were secured in approaching a wall, like the pluteus of the Romans, covered over with twigs, hair-cloth, raw hides, and moving on three wheels;" Shaw. This writer does not seem to have observed, that the instrument referred to was in E. denominated a *sow*.

Sir W. Scott has justly remarked that the memory of the *sow* is preserved in Scotland "in the sports of children." They—"play at a game, with cherry stones, placing a small heap on the ground, which they term a *sowie*, endeavouring to hit it, by throwing single cherry-stones, as the *sow* was formerly battered from the walls of the besieged fortress. My companions, at the High School of Edinburgh, will remember what was meant by *herrying a sovie*." Minstrelsy Border, iii. 28.

This is one proof, among many, that we have had occasion to mention, of ancient customs, of which even the memory is lost among adults, being retained, or alluded to, in the sports of children.

SOW, SOW-IN-THE-KIRK, s. A game played by young people in Lothian, in which a pretty large hole is made in the ground, surrounded by smaller ones according to the number of the company, every one of whom has a *shintie*. The middle hole is called the *Kirk*. He who takes the lead in the

game, is designed the *Sow-driver*. His object is to drive a small piece of wood or bone, called the *Sow*, into the large hole or kirk, while that of his opponents, every one of whom keeps his *shintie* in one of the smaller holes, is to frustrate his exertions, by driving back the *sow*. If he succeeds, either in knocking it into the kirk, or in clapping his *shintie* into one of the small holes, while one of his antagonists is in the act of striking back the *sow*, he is released from the drudgery of being *driver*. In the latter case, the person whose vacancy he has occupied, takes the servile station which he formerly held. [V. KIRK THE GUSSIE.]

This is said to be the same game with *Church and Mice*, Fife.

SOW, HAY-SOW, s. A large stack of hay erected in an oblong form, S.; pron. *soo*.

"In Scotland a long hay-stack is termed a *sow*; probably from a traditional remembrance of the war-like engine, which went under that name; hence we may have a distinct notion of the figure of that engine." Annals Scot., ii. 89.

The term is allied perhaps to Teut. *soewo*, *soye*, which signifies the ground on which a heap or pile of any kind is erected; gleba qua agger conficitur, Kilian. Hence,

To Sow, Soo, v. a. To stack, S.

SOW, s. 1. A term applied to one who makes a very dirty appearance, S. B.

Perhaps a figurative sense of the E. term. Teut. *sovice*, *soye*, however, signifies a common shore.

A. Bur. "*sow*, an inelegant female, a dirty wench;" Gl. Brocket.

In senses second and third, it is perhaps originally the same with Belg. *sionio*, a troublesome work or business; Sewel. In the first, it might seem akin to Isl. *sog*, effluvium lacus, or C. B. *sog*, wallowing. Dan. *soe*, a *sow*, however, is allied. *En skiden soe*, "a nasty, greasy, stinking jade;" Wolff. *Skiden* corresponds to S. *Shitten*, q. v.

2. Any thing in a state of disorder; as, a *ravelled sow*, something that cannot be easily extricated, S. B.

3. A great cluster of objects, properly in a disordered state, S.

To SOW, Soo, v. a. To pierce, to gall; applied to the act of pouring in arrows upon an enemy.

—And than thai suld schut hardely
Amang thair fayis, and *sow* thaim sar
Quhill that he throw thaim passyt war.

Barbour, xvi. 391, MS.

The sense is changed in Edit. 1620, p. 303. *Saile them sar*, i. e., assail.

Sow sar, or *sare*, seems to have been a common phrase; as it is also used by Wyntown, viii. 40, 174, but apparently in a neut. sense.

It occurs in O. E. as synon. with *smert*.

When he saild in the Swin it *sowed* him *sare*;
Sare it thaim *smerted*, that ferd out of France.

Minot's Poems, p. 18.

To Sow, Soo, v. n. To smart, tingle, to feel acute or tingling pain, *S. gell synon.*

Quhen he a qwhile had prekyd thare,
And sum of thame had gert *sow* sare,
He to the battaylis rade agayne.

Wynlow, ut sup.

It occurs in the same sense in Maitland Poems, p. 201.

Scho gars me murne, I bid nocht seyn,
And with sair straiks scho gars me *sow*.

It properly denotes a continued smart or acute pain, as distinguished from *Goup*, which respects the pain occasioned by the beating of a pulse connected with a suppuration or sore.

The term is most nearly allied to Dan. *swi-cr*, to smart, *swie*, a smart. V. SWEE, v. 2.

Allied perhaps to A.-S. *æ-on*, effervescere; Teut. *soye*, *soeue*, fervor; or Sw. *svind-a*, to smart; *Saret-sneider*, the sore smarts, Wideg. Hence,

SOWING, SOOIN, s. The act, or effect, of piercing or galling, *S. sooin*, tingling pain.

And thai, that at the fyrst meting,

Feld off the speris sa sar *sowing*,

Wandyst, and wald haiff bene away.

Barbour, xvi. 623. MS.

SOW-BACK, s. A cap or head-dress worn by old women, Ang. V. FROWDIE, 2.

SOW-BROCK, s. The badger, Fife.

By the Swedes this animal is denominated *græf-swin*, q. "the swine that digs or burrows in the ground."

SOWCE, s. "Flummery; such as *brose*, *sowens*, or oat-meal pottage;" Gl. Sibb., Roxb., Berw. [V. SOSS.]

What meat sall we set them befor?

To Jock service loud can they cry;

Serve them with *sowce* and soddin corn,

Till a' their wyms do stand awry.

Country Wedding, Herd's Coll., ii. 90.

SOWCHT, s. The South, Aberd. Reg.

SOW-DAY, s. The name given to the 17th of December, in Sandwick, Orkney, from the custom of killing a sow in every family on that day. V. YULE, § III.

"In a part of the parish of Sandwick, every family that has a herd of swine, kills a sow on the 17th day of December, and thence it is called *Sowday*. There is no tradition as to the origin of this practice." Stat. Acc., xvi. 460. V. YULE, sec. ii. col. 2.

There seems to be no reason to doubt, that this custom is a relique of pagan superstition. We learn from Rudbeck, that the ancient Goths were wont to sacrifice a boar-pig to the sun at the new moon. This, he says, was only made of meal; as Cato, de Re Rustica, mentions the dedication of a boar-pig of silver or of gold to Ceres. V. Atlant., ii. 545, 546. The sacrifice of the sow, or pig, according to Verelius, was made in the feast of Yule. He asserts, also, that a real pig was sacrificed, besides the one of bread." Notes to Hervarar Saga, p. 130.

The reason assigned for this honour being given to so foul an animal, is said to be, that whereas other nations viewed the chariot of the sun as drawn by horses, the Scandinavians yoked a boar-pig to it, under the name of *Gullenbuste*, i.e., "golden bristles;" affirming that Frey, or the sun, had given to the young

boar a swifter motion than to horses, and that he dispelled the darkness by the rays which darted forth from his bristles. V. Keysler, Antiqu., p. 158.

SOWDEN, s. The South, Shetl.; Isl. *sud-r*, Su.-G. *soed-r*; Dan. *sud*, *syden*, also, *soenden*, id.

[SOWDIAN, s. A tall stout person; also, a native of the south, Shetl.]

SOWE, s. A winding-sheet.

"In some short time thereafter, the same girl died of a fever, and as there was no linen in the place but what was unbleached, it was made use of for her *sowe*, which answered the representation exhibited to her mistress and the declarant." Treatise, Second Sight, p. 18.

This refers to a phrase preceding;—"a shroud of a darkish colour."

SOWEN, s. That kind of paste employed by weavers for stiffening their yarn in working, S.

Wha cares for a' their cresshy duds,

And a' Kilmarnock *sowen* suds?

Jacobite Relics, i. 122.

Hence the low contemptuous term used for a weaver, Ang. *Sowenie-mug*, in allusion to the pot which contains their paste.

A.-S. *seawe*, "glew, paste, a clammy matter;" Somner. Belg. *sogh*.

SOWENS, s. *pl.* Flummery, made of the dust of oatmeal remaining among the seeds, steeped and soured, S.; *sowings*, *sewings*, id. A. Bor.

The diet of the labouring people here—is—*sowens*, (that is, a kind of flummery, made of oat-meal somewhat soured), with milk or beer, to dinner." P. Speymouth, Moray Statist. Acc., xiv. 401. [Sometimes, for want of milk or beer, *raw-sowens* is used; this is called *suppin' sowens wi' sowens*, Mearns.]

In Gael. *swan* signifies *raw sowens* or flummery. V. SOWEN.

"*Mucilago furfuracea, sowens*." Wedderburn's Vocab., V. 15.

SOWEN-BOAT, s. A small barrel used for preparing flummery, S.

She has eaten up a' the bit cheese;

O' the bannocks she's no left a mote;

She has dung the hen aff her eggs;

And she's drown'd in the *sowen-boat*.

Herd's Coll., ii. 214.

SOWEN-BOWIE, s. 1. A vessel in which flummery is made, Ang.

2. *Deil's Sowen-bowie*, the name of a play among children, *ibid*.

SOWEN-KIT, s. The same with *Sowen-tub*, S.

She's dung down the bit skate on the brace,

And 'tis fa'en in the *sowen-kit*;

'Tis out o' the *sowen-kit*,

And 'tis into the maister-can.

Herd's Coll., ii. 139.

SOWEN-MUG, s. A dish for holding *sowens* when made ready.

My daddy left me gear enough,—

An auld patt, that wants the lug,

A spurtle and a *sowen-mug*.

Willie Winkie's Testament, Herd's Coll., ii. 143.

SOWEN-SEEDS, *s. pl.* V. SEIDIS.

SOWEN-TUB, *s.* A tub or cask in which *sowens* are prepared before being cooked, S. O.

"On larger farms, another apartment, of nearly the same dimensions, and which entered through the incoat, was called the spence, in which were stored the meal-chest, [*r.* meal-kist] *sowen-tub*, some beds, a cask into which the urine was collected, known by the name of the wash-tub, spinning-wheels and reel, when not used, and the good-wife's press, if she had one." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 114.

"*Sowen tub*," Clydes.

SOWENS-PORRIDGE, *s.* A dish of pottage, made of *skrine* or cold *sowens*, by mixing meal with the sowens, while on the fire, Ang.

BLEARED SOWENS. Sowens that are made too thin, S.

SOWING-BROD, *s.* The board employed by weavers for laying their *sowen*, or dressing, on the web, S. V. SOWEN.

He at the *sowing-brod* was bred,
An' wrought gude serge an' tyken.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 199.

[**SOWER**, *s.* Errat. for *Summer*, a great beam; *the mast summer*, the chief or strongest beam, Barbour, xvii. 696. V. Skeat's Ed., p. 603.]

SOWER-BREAD, *s.* Expl. "a flitch of bacon;" Dumfr.

Kilian expl. *seughen-brood*, cyclamen, panis porcinus, rapum porcinum. This is the herb called in E. *sow-bread*, in Sw. *swin-broed*. The name has been, in some former age, ludicrously transferred to bacon.

SOWERIT, *part. pa.* Assured, having no dread.

The hardy Scottis, that wald na langar duell,
Set on the laiff with strakis sad and sar,
Of thaim thar our, as than *sowerit* thair war.
Wallace, vii. 1187, MS.

i.e., They knew that they had nothing to fear from those who were on the other side of the river.

SOWFF, *s.* A stroke, a blow, Aberd. V. SOUFF.

[**SOWING**, *SooIN*, *s.* Tingling pain, S.; pricking with spear-points, Barbour, xvi. 628. V. Sow, *v.*]

To SOWK, *v. a.* To drench, Ettr. For.; the same with E. *soak*. Isl. *soeck-va*, demergi.

SOW-KILL, *s.* A kiln dug out of the earth, in which lime is burnt, Fife.

SOW-LIBBER, *s.* A sow-gelder. V. LIB, *v.*

SOWLIS, *pl.* Swivels. V. CULPIT.

SOWLLIT, *pret. v.* [Swelled; disfigured.]

Ane poysonit woll to drink, quhat docht it?
Infekit watter *sowllit* thame, cheik and chin.

See Edinb. Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 290.

"Swelled," Gl.; perhaps rather "sullied," *q.* disfigured, as *Sule* (*q. v.*) signifies.

SOWLPIT, *part. pa.* Drenched. V. SOWP.

SOWLOCHING, *part. pr.* "Wallowing in mire like a sow;" Gall. Enc. Probably referring to "the *sow loch* or puddle?"

To SOWME, *v. n.* To swim, S. used metaph.

Gif I had weyt my gravitie and age,—
I had not *sowmit* in sik unkynllie rage,
For to disgrace mine honour and estait.
Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 60.

SOWME, *s.* 1. Number, E. *sum*, applied to men.

—Of hys folk war mony slayne,
That in that place nere samyn lay,
(The *sowme* of thame I can noucht say).

W'ynlowen, ix. 2. 36.

It is used in the same sense, Barbour, xvii. 67.

2. A load, that which is laid on a horse.

The hors thair tuk for awentur mycht befall,
Laid on thair *sowme*, syne furth the way couth call.
Thair tyrt sowmir so left thair in to playne.

Wallace, iv. 52, MS.

"For ane horse *sowme* of the said fish, or dry hering, at the furth-passing, 1 ob." Balfour's Practicks, *Customis*, p. 87.

A.-S. *scōm*, Fr. *somme*, onus, sarcina. Su.-G. *some*, not only denotes a burden, but, by a very natural transition, a pack-saddle, or that on which a horse-load is borne. As the A.-S. word is also written *scām*, the origin is undoubtedly *sem-an*, *sym-an*, onerare. *Symath coure assan*; Load your asses; Gen. xlv. 17.

SOWMIR, *s.* A sumpter-horse. V. SOWME, *s.* 2.

Fr. *sommier*, Ital. *somaro*, E. a sumpter-horse.

SOWME, **SOYME**, **SOWMP**, *s.* 1. The rope or chain that passes between the horses or oxen, by which the plough is drawn, S., pron. *soam*.

Al instrumentis of pleuch graith irnit and stelit,
As culturis, sokkys, and the *sowmes* grete
With sythis and al hukis that scheris quhete,
War thidder brocht, and tholis tempyr new.

Doug. Virgil, 230, 28.

It has been also applied to the traces used for dragging ordnance.

"Item, twa hundreth *sowmes* of cordis for drawing of artillerycarie." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

But wif his sword he cut the foremost's *soam*
In two; and drove baith pleughis and pleughmen home.

"*Soam* means the iron links which fasten a yoke of oxen to the plough." Minstrelsy Border, I. Intro., lxxix. N.

2. The rope by which hay is fastened on a cart.

—Than hastily
He suld stryk with the ax in twa
The *soyme*; and than in hy suld tha,
That war with in the wayne, cum out.

Barbour, x. 180, MS.

FOOT-SOAM, s. An iron chain of eight or ten feet long, extending from the muzzle of the plough, and fixed to the yoke of the oxen next the plough, Loth., Roxb.

FROCK-SOAM, s. A chain fixed to the yoke of the hindermost oxen, and reaching to that of the oxen before them, Loth., Roxb.

Su.-G. soem, any thing which conjoins two bodies. *Proprie notat commissuram, vel id, quod duo corpora conjungit.* It also signifies a nail. Hence *soem-a*, to connect. Allied to these are *Isl. saum-r*, a nail, *saum-a*, conjugere; *Fr. sommiers*, pieces of timber fitted to each other.

SOWMONDS, s. A summons, LL. pass.

—"And in special the *sowmonds* of Falkland coal-houges and offices," &c. Stewart's Ind. to Scots Acts, p. 10.

Fr. semonce, id., *semond-re*, to summon.

SOWMPES, s. pl. [Traces. V. SOWME.]

"Sex scoir tuell *sowmpes* for drawing of cannonis, gros culveringis, and battardis. Ane greit part of the saidis *sowmpes* of na service, thairfor must be providit of utheris new." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 256.

[SOWNE, s. A sound, a loud cry, Barbour, x. 411.]

SOWNIS, s. [Bran; seeds for making sowens.]

—"Actis maid anent the pryceis of *sownis* and englishe beir to be putt to executione." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 182.

As conjoined with *beir* or *barley*, this may denote bran; *Fr. son*, id.

SOWP, s. [A quantity of any liquid; a *sapple*, a gaith, q. v.]

"When washing, she gives the clothes her *first soup*, and then again her *second soup*; which means, first and second washes;" Gall. Enc.

To SOWP, v. a. 1. To soak, to drench, to moisten; *sowpit*, drenched, S.

Be than the suld Menet ouer schipburd slyde,
Heuy, and all hys weide *sowpit* with seyis.
Doug. Virgil, 133, 27.

2. Metaph. in reference to grief.

—Some ane selkouth sege I saw to my sycht,
Swownand as he swelt wald, and *sowpit* in site.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, a. 10.

I hard a peteous appell, with a pure mane,
Sowpit in sorrow, that sally could say,
"Woes me wreche in this world wilsum of wane!"
Houlate, i. 4.

3. One is said to be *sowpit*, S. who is much emaciated.

Teut. sopp-en, intingere; A.-S. *sip-a*, macerare; *syp*, watering, moistening.

[SOWPH. V. SOUFF.]

SOWRCHARGIS, s. Additional charge.

That had a felloun estremess;
That *sowrchargis* to chargand wes.
The Bruce, xi. 458, Ed. 1820.

"That additional charge was too costly." *Fr.* and *E. surcharge*.

SOWS-COACH, s. The game called in E. *Hot Cockles*, Loth.

SOWSE, s. 1. "A swinging heavy blow;" Gall. Enc. E. *souse*. V. SOSS, s.

2. "Sometimes a load;" *ibid*.

SOW-SILLER, s. Hush-money; the lowest kind of secret service money, S.

Most probably q. *Sough-siller*, from A.-S. *swig*, silentium, and *seolfer*, argentum, q. silence-money. S. *Souch*, (q. v.) still signifies silence.

SOW'S-MOU, s. A piece of paper rolled upon the hand, and twisted at one end, [to hold groceries, &c.], Aberd.

SOWSSEIS, s. pl. "To laubour at the *sousseis* of this towne;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

Prob., an error for *Fousseis*, ditches. It may, however, relate to the cares or concerns of the good town, from *Fr. soucie*.

[SOWSTER, s. A sempstress, Clydes.]

SOWT, s. An assault in war.

Schir Harie Leis wes present at that charge:—

Cotton and Dyar saw the *sowt* at large.

Sege Edinburgh Castel, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, p. 191.

It is also written *Sawt*. V. SALT, s.

To SOWTH, v. n. "To try over a tune with a low whistle," Gl. Burns.

On braes when we please, then,
We'll sit and *sowth* a tune;
Syne rhyme till't, we'll time till't,
And sing't when we hae done.

Burns, iii. 157.

It is evidently the same with *Souch* and *Souf*, sense 3.

[To SOWTHER, SOUTHER, v. a. To solder, S.]

SOY, s. Silk. *Fr. soye*, id.

His stockings were of silken *soy*,
Wi' garters hanging doune.

Gilderoy, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 24.

It would seem that the phrase, *silken soy*, is still preserved, Dumfr.

E'en little maids, wi' meikle joy,
Flow'r lawn and gauze;
Or clip, wi' care, the *silken soy*
For ladies' braws.

Mayne's Glasgow, p. 10.

SOYME, s. A rope. V. SOWME.

[SOYN, adv. Soon, Barbour, iv. 126.]

To SOYNDA, v. a. To see, Shetl.

This may seem immediately derived from Dan. *syn-e*, to appear, or from Su.-G. *syn*, *Isl. sion*, the power of vision.

SOYNDECK, SOYNDICK, s. The eye, Shetl.

SOYNE, s. A son; Aberd. Reg.

[SOYTOUR, SOYTER, SUITER, s. A person appearing in a court of law, as the vassal of another. V. under SOIT.]

SPAAD, *s.* A spade, Aberd. Dan. *spaad*, A.-S. *spad*, id.

[SPAARL, *s.* The rectum intestinum, Shetl.]

SPACE, *s.* Kind, *species*. Fr. *espece*, id.

"Considering the greit skayth and inconvenient quhilk his Maiestie—sustenis—throw the diversitie and chois of sindry *space* of money current, &c. Proceeding, as weill appearis, of a certane presumption and libertie ascrivit be sum particular personis in ressaung and geving furth at all tymes all *spaces* of gold and siluer, vpoun sic heich pryces as may best tend to their awin commoditie," &c. Acts Jas. VI. 1501, Ed. 1814, p. 526.

To SPACE, SPACER, SPACEIR, *v. a.* and *n.*
1. To measure by paces, S.

2. To pace, to stride, as one does when the mind is deeply engaged.

"The said Mr. George [Wisheart] *spacit* up and down behind the hie alter mair than half an hour, his verie countenance and visage declarit the greif and alteration of his mind." Knox's Hist. p. 48, (erron. 52.)

[3. To keep walking up and down.]

"Of this sort I did *spaceir* vp and doune but sleipe, the maist part of the myrk nycht." Compl. S., p. 58. Lat. *spatior*, Belg. *spacier-en*, id. Ital. *spacciare*, to walk very fast.

SPACE, *s.* A pace, a step including three feet, S.B.

"The biggest leauws there for felling that does not exceed one *space* and one half in breadth from the declivity of the brae to the margin of the water; but they extend several *paces* in length along the margin of it." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., p. 102.

[SPAEE, *s.* V. SPAIR.]

To SPAEE, SPAY, *v. n.* 1. To foretell, to divine, to foretolden, S.

For thoeh scho *spayit* the soith, and maid na bourd,
Quhat euer scho said, Trojanis trowit not ane wound.
Doug. Virgil, 47, 6.

He may, if wyly, *spae* a fortune right.
Shirref's Poems, p. 122.

— The Harpie Celeno
Spais vnto vs ane fereful takin of wo.
Doug. Virgil, 80, 26.

"This woman, if she be a witch, being the Fowde's friend and near kinswoman, it will be ill ta'en if we haena our fortunes *spaced* like a' the rest of them." The Pirate, ii. 182.

2. To bode, to forebode.

"*Spae* well, and hae well;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 63. Kelly expl. it by "Eng. *Hope* well, and have well. That is, hope and expect good things, and it will fall out accordingly." P. 290.

My ingenious namesake is entirely mistaken, in asserting that *spell* "is the real word, which, in Scotland, has now taken the form of *spae*." Popul. Ball., ii. 27, N. He also expl. *spae-man* by *spell-man*; Ibid., i. 235. It is perfectly obvious, that these are from different origina. The words allied to *spell*, in various dialects, all simply signified, to declare, to narrate, without the slightest reference to prophecy. But *spae* is evidently the same with Isl. *ek spae*, I foretell, Dan. *spaa-er*, to foretell. Alem. *spach-en*, when applied to

the mind, primarily signifies to consider; then, to investigate; and last of all, to divine. V. Wachter. As the word originally means, to see with the bodily eye, he views this as the radical idea; referring, in confirmation of his opinion, to the scriptural designation of *seer* as given to a prophet, because he sees future events, in dreams and visions, as in a mirror.

Hence the *Voluspæ*, an ancient work containing the Scandinavian mythology, received its name; from *cola*, art, and *spæ*, a poem or speech; or, according to others, *Vola*, Sibylla, and *spæ*, vaticinium. Hence also Alem. *spacher*, Isl. *spæk-r*, Su.-G. *spak*, a wise man; the name originating from a supposed knowledge of future events.

SPAEE-BOOK, *s.* A book of necromancy.

The black *spae-book* from his breast he took,
Impressed with many a warlock spell;
And the book it was wrote by Michael Scott,
Who held in awe the fiends of hell.

Mindrelsy Border, ii. 374.

SPAEE-CRAFT, *s.* The act of foretelling, S.

Suthe I forsie, if *spae-craft* had,
Frae hethir-muiris sall ryse a laal,
Aftir twa centries pas, sall he
Revive our fame and memorie.

Ramsay, Evergreen, i. 135.

If *spae-craft* had, i.e., if it hold.

SPAER, *s.* A fortune-teller, S.

"Poor Kate Marshall—no sae low as to make verses, but a seller o' horn spoons, and a *spier* o' poor folks fortunes." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 161.

SPAEEING, *s.* Act of prophesying.

"When king James is dead ye'll wear the crown; but I wish ye meikle gude o't, for ye have na pay't me yet for that grand *spaeing*." Spawife, i. 230.

SPAEE-WARK, *s.* Prognostication, S.

"There was some *spae-wark* gaed on—I aye heard that; but as for his vanishing, I held the stirrup mysell when he gaed away, and he gied me a round half-crown." Guy Mannering, i. 185.

SPAEMAN, SPAYMAN, SPAMAN, *s.* 1. A prophet, a diviner, a soothsayer.

The ferefull *spaymen* therof prognosticate
Schrewit chances to betide, and bad estate.

Doug. Virgil, 145, 14.

"The *spaymen* said, thir prodigies signifyit gret damage apperyng to Romanis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 40, a.

Henryson says, that Theseus—

—Quhill he lyvit sett his entencion

To fynd the craft of divinacioun,

And lerit it unto the *spamen* all,

To tell before sik thingis as wald fall;

Quhat lyfe, quhat deile, quhat destynny and werde

Previdit were to ewery man in erde.

Traitie of Orpheus Kyng, Moralitas, Edin. 1508.

2. In vulgar language, a male fortune-teller, S. Thus it is expl. by Kelly, p. 125.

Isl. *spamadr*; Dan. *spamand*, vates.

SPAEEWIFE, SPAYWIFE, *s.* A female fortune-teller, S.

—An' *spae-wives* fenyng to be dumb.—

Fergusson's Poems.

V. LAND-LOUPER.

"Many remembered that Annapple Bailyou wandered through the country as a beggar and fortune-teller, or *spae-wife*." Heart M. Loth., iv. 313.

W 2

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This corresponds to Isl. *spakona*, Sw. *spauwinna*, Dan. *spakone*, q. a *spay-quean*.

SPAIG, SPAEG, s. 1. A skeleton, Clydes.

Teut. *spooncke*, *spoke*, Su.-G. *spok*, spectrum, phantasma; supposed to be formed from Isl. *puke*, diabolium phantasma.

2. A tall, lank person; also *Spaigin*; Upp. Lanarks.

[SPAIGIE, SPAEGIE, s. Tired feeling in the legs from walking, Shetl.]

Spaig is expl. by Mactaggart, "A person with long ill-shaped legs." Thus the sense of the word in Galloway may be viewed as the same.

Gael. and Ir. *spaig*, "a lame leg," Shaw. C. B. *yepaiç*, armi, brachia. Boxhorn gives it in the form of *yapayau*.

SPAIK, SPAKE, s. 1. The spoke of a wheel, S.; [*spyauck*, Aberd.]

On quhelis *spakis* speldit vtheris hing.
Doug. Virgil, 186, 14.

"It is the best *spake* in your wheel;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 47.

2. A bar (or lever) of wood.

"That na merchandis gudis be ruin nor spilt with vnreasonabill stollin as with *spakis*." Acts, Ja. III., 1466, c. 17, Ed. 1566, i.e., as being driven close together by means of wooden levers.

Teut. *specke*, *spaecke*, vectis; also radius rotac.

3. The wooden bars, on which a dead body is carried to the grave, are called *spais*, S.

"The marquis son Adam was at his head,—the earl of Murray on the right *spais*,"—Sir Robert Gordon on the fourth *spais*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 53.

This is sometimes called a *Hand-spais*.

"When our friends gathered the heads, hands, and other parts of our Martyrs' bodies, off public Ports, to the Magdalene-Chapple, the Magistrates threatened them; and Presbyterian Ministers, who had accepted the Duke of York's Popish Toleration, and who were then ministers in the meeting-houses of Edinburgh, such as Mr. D. W. and H. K. frown'd upon them, saying, 'Will ye never be quiet?' And for that, friends would not suffer them to put their hands to a *hand-spais*, tho' they offered." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 140.

"If at a funeral one at the *hand-spais* misses his foot, and falls beneath the bier, he will soon be in a coffin himself." Gall. Encycl. vo. *Freets*.

4. [Metaph. applied to classes, professions, &c.]

I dreid ye *spais* of Spiritualitie
Sall rew that ever I came in this cuntry.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 207.

The term is still used in a similar sense. One who has been hurtful to another by his company or counsel, is said to have been an *ill spais* to him; perhaps as pretending to give support, in allusion to the bar of a wheel, or as we speak of a *limb* of the church, law, &c. As, however, it is perhaps as frequently pron. *spoke*, there may possibly be an allusion to one's being haunted by an evil spirit; Teut. *spoock*, a ghost, a hobgoblin.

SPAIL, s. Gawan and Gol. iii., 26. V. **SPALE.**

[SPAIL, s. 1. Amount, quantity, extent; as, a *spail* o' wark, Banffs.; E. *spell*.

2. The act of urging with energy and speed, ibid.]

[To SPAIL, v. n. To walk or work with energy and speed, ibid.]

To SPAIN, SPANE, SPEAN, v. a. To wean, S. *To spane a child*, to wean it, A. Bor.

"Upon the said shore towards the west, lyes Ellan-Nanaun, that is the Lambes Ile, wherein all the lambes of that end of the country uses to be fed, and *spained* fra the yowis." Monroe's Isles, p. 38.

Germ. *spen-en*, Belg. *spen-en*, id. ablucere lac, ablactare; Een kind *spenen*, to wean a child; Isl. *spen-a*, admoveo uberi; from Teut. *spen*, Germ. *spene*, Isl. *spena*, *spine*, a teat, the nipple.

Spanna, I am informed, in Gael. signifies to wean; but it is most probably of Gothic origin. Hence,

SPAINING, s. The act of weaning; also, the time when a child has been weaned, S.

O. E. "*Spanynge* or weynynge of children. Ablactatio.—*Spanyn* or wanyyn chylder. Ablacto." Prompt. Parv.

SPAINING-BRASH, s. That disorder with which children are often affected, in consequence of being weaned, S.

SPAINYIE, s. A West Indian cane used for the reeds of bagpipes, hautboys, and other wind instruments. Weavers' reeds are also made of it; Aberd., Lanarks.

Named, prob., from its being brought at first from the Spanish (S. *Spainyie*) West India islands. Teut. *spanghe*, however, signifies lamina. Thus the name might refer to the thinness of the wood used for the purposes mentioned above.

SPAINYIE-FLEES. Spanish flies, cantharides, S. V. **SPAINYIE.**

[SPAINYIE-FLEE-PLAISTER. A fly-blister; cantharides plaster, S.]

[SPAIR, SPARE, s. The opening in a gown, petticoat, skirt, &c., S.; pron. *spae* in Clydes.]

To SPAIRGE, v. a. 1. To dash; as, *to spairge water*, S.

2. To bespatter by dashing any liquid, S.

3. Metaph. to sully by reproach, S.

An' *Will's* a true guid fallow's get,
A name not envy *spairges*.

Burns, iii. 95.

4. To cast a wall with lime.

"A pairt of the house at Lundy was pounted [pointed] by David Broune, sclater.—Att this time also, the forepairt of the house was *spargied*, with the tower-head." Lamont's Diary, p. 156.

Fr. *asperg-er*, to besprinkle; whence *asperges*, a holy water stick or sprinkle. Lat. *sparg-o*, *asperg-o*.

SPAIRGE, s. 1. A sprinkling; or the liquid that is sprinkled or squirted, S.

2. A dash of contumely, S.

SPAIT, SPATE, SPEAT, s. 1. A flood, an inundation, S.

—The burne on *spait* hurls doun the bank,
Vthir throw ane wattir brek, or *spait* of flude,
Ryland vp rede erl, as it war wol.
Doug. Virgil, 49, 17.

I now behall, and Tybris the grete flude
For grete haboundance of blude on *spate* wox rede.
Ibid. 185, 47.

Wyntown applies the term to the universal deluge.
In this chapitire rede, and se
The arke and the *spate* of Noe.
Cron. i. Rubr. c. 6.

Mr. Macpherson is certainly right in his conjecture, that *spate* vii. 5. 171, should be read as *spat* (spot). Sense cannot otherwise be made of the passage. For the shallowness of the river must have been removed by a *spate*.

The term occurs in a mode of expression analogous to the E. one, a flood of tears.

And doun the water wi' speed she rins,
While *tears* in *spais* fa' fast frae her e'e.
Mindrelsy Border, l. 174.

It is also written *Speat*.

—"Through a great *speat* of the water of Dee, occasioned by the extraordinary rain, thir haill four ships brake loose," &c. *Spalding*, i. 59, 60.

2. A great fall of rain; "a *spait* o' rain."

"*Spait*, *spate*, a torrent of rain;" Gl. Sibb. Mod. Sax. *speyte*, siphon, siphon.

A. Bor. "*spait*, or *spyet*, a great fall of rain," also "a torrent;" Gl. Brocket.

3. Metaph. used for any thing that hurries men away like a flood.

God proves them, who transported with this *spate*
Of madnesse, basely doe crouch down before
The craftsmans worke, which ought to have no more
Respect, than as much mettell, timber, stone,
Appointed for the basest use, or none.

More's True Crucifixe, p. 91.

"Ye know that youth is a folly, and I acknowledge that in my younger years I was much carried down with the *spate* of it." *Hackstoun* of Rathillet, Cloud of Witn.

4. Also used metaph. for fluency of speech, S.

"Eodem sensu—Cic. dixit, *Aumen ingenii*; Juvonal, *ingenii fons*; nos, a *spate* of language." *Rudd*. vo. *Plum*.

[Sw. *speta*, to distend, spread out.]
Gael. *speid*, "a great river-flood;" Shaw. But prob. it has been borrowed from the low country.

[To SPAIVE, SPEAVE, v. a. and n. V. SPAVE.]

[SPAIVER, s. V. under SPARE, s., s. 2.]

SPALD, SPAULD, SPAWL, s. 1. The shoulder. Hence S. the *spule-bane*, the shoulder-blade.

The remanent of the rowaris euery wicht,
In popill tre branchis dycht at poynt,
With *spaldis* nakit schene of oile anoint,

Apoun thare setes and colstis al atany
Thare placis hint, arrayit for the nanys.

Doug. Virgil, 132, 3.

Nudatosque humeros—Virg. v. 135.

Thou puts the spaven in the selder *spauld*,
That useth in the hinder-hogh to be.

Polewart, Watson's Coll., iii. 28.

2. Any joint or member; [pl. *spalds*, long bare legs.]

Sum vthir perordour calldrouis gan vpsset,—
Vnder the spelis awakkis the roste in thre,
The raw *spudlis* ordanit for the mulle mete.

Doug. Virgil, 130, 47.

Viscera torrent. Virg. v. 103.

Syne soon and safe, baith lith and *spaul*,
Bring hame the tae half o' my soul.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 201.

Thus we vulgarly speak of *lang spauls*, S. strictly referring to the limbs.

Fr. *espaule*, C. B. *ypolide*, the shoulder. L. B. *spall-a*, armus, quasi lamella humeri. Thre views Fr. *espaule* as radically allied to Su.-G. *spiaell*, segmentum. It sometimes denotes a small portion of ground; segmentum vel portiuencula agri, a corpore suo separati; from *spiaell-a*, dividere.

"Reading the *spal* or *spule bane*" of a leg of mutton well scraped, as Sibb. observes, was "anciently a common mode of divination." It most generally prevailed in the Highlands, and it is not yet extinct. After the bone is thoroughly scraped, they hold it between them and the light; and looking through it, pretend to have a representation of future events, as of the arrival of strangers, battles, &c. This species of divination the Highlanders call *Sleinanachd*. V. Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 198.

It is understood, that this must be the bone of a sheep newly killed. One special object of intelligence is the future state of one's flocks and herds, Clydes.

It is singular, that this childish superstition should be observed in Afghanistan, a country with which Scotland never had the slightest connexion. V. Elphinstone's Travels in Cabul.

BLACK SPAULD, a disease of cattle, S. synon.

Quarter-ill, q. v.

"Mr. J. Hog says,—that it [the sickness] is the same disease with the *Black Spauld*, which prevails among the young cattle in the West of Scotland, when the grasses fail, and they begin to feed on fodder and dry herbage." *Prize Essays Highl. Soc.* S.

[To SPALD, SPAULD, v. a. To split, lay open; a *spaldin' knife*, one used for splitting fish, S.]

[To SPALDER, v. a. and n. V. SPELDER.]

SPALDING, s. A small fish split and dried, S.

And there will be partans and buckies,
And whytens and *spaldings* enew.

Elythsome Bridal, Herd's Coll., ii. 25.

V. SPELDING.

SPALE, SPAIL, SPEAL, s. 1. A lath or thin plank used in wooden houses for filling up the interstices betwixt the beams, S. B.

Allied to Su.-G. *spiaell*, segmentum, lamina; from *spiala*, to cleave, whence Teut. *spalt-en*, has been formed, and Dan. *spalt-er*, id.

2. A splinter or chip, also, a shaving of wood. S. *Spales*, *spalls*, chips, A. Bor.

Sum stikkit throw the coist with the *spalis* of tre
Lay gaspand.—
Doug. Virgil, 2nd, 40.

V. SPAIL.

"He that hews above his head, may have the *speal* fall in his eye;" S. Prov. "He that aims at things above his power, may be ruined by his project." Kelly, p. 128.

It is thus expressed in D. Ferguson's Prov.—

He that hews over his,
The *spail* will fall into his eye.

It occurs in another S. Prov.; "He is not the best wright that hews maist *speals*." Ibid., p. 14.

It is sometimes applied to metallic substances, as denoting the splinters which fly from them, when struck.

The *spalis*, and the sparkis, spedely out sprang.
Gaean and Gcl., ii. 25.

Schir Wawine, wourthy in wail,
Half ane span at ane *spail*,
Qubare his harnes wes hail,
He hewit attanis.

Ibid., iii. 28.

Expl., "blow." Gl. Sw. *spiaela*, a splinter.

Spells O.E. is used for splinters.

There men might see spears fly in *spells*,
And tall men tumbling on the soil.

Battle Flodden, st. 91.

Fr. *spolla* denotes the shavings of wood.

SPALE-HORN'T, *adj.* Having the horns thin and broad, Clydes.

Su.-G. *spiaell*, *lamina*. V. **SPALE**, *s.*

SPALEN, *Man of spalen*. [Prob., defender, second.]

"Mar becomes 'man of *spalen*, duelling, and renews' to Murdac, excepting allegiance to the king." Nov. 1420; Sir Ja' Balfour's Papers, MSS. Harl. Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., i. 102, V.

Prob., "man of defence" from L. B. *spalion*, a kind of gallery, woven with twigs in the form of a roof, and made so solid as to repel every weapon that falls on it. V. Du Cange. Thus, "man of *spalen* and duelling," would denote one bound both to shield his superior, and to fight for him.

To SPALLER, *v. n.* To sprawl, Berwicks.

Su.-G. *sprall-a*, *id.* Perhaps by transposition.

SPALLIEL, *s.* A disease of cattle, Lanarks.

"The *Spalliel*, in young cattle, is sometimes cured by opening a communication between two incisions made, one on each side of the part affected, and filling it up with a mixture of black soap, salt-petre, and bruised garlic." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 191.

Qu. if the same with the *Black spauld*, q. *Spauld-ill*?

To SPAN, *v. a.* To put horses before a wagon or any sort of carriage; a Belg. term, Sewel.

"—We made a bridge of our small cannon with their carriage, being placed two and two alongst the river at an equall distance of eight foote asunder, where we layd over deales betwixt the cannon passing over our own infantry alongst the bridge; which being passed, and the deales taken off, the horses *spanned* before the cannon, led them away before the army." Monro's Exped. P. II., p. 176.

SPAN, **SPANN**, *s.* A dry measure in Orkney.

"Southweidfuird iij d. terre uthale land an' in butter scat j *span*."—"In butter scat uther half *span*." Rentall Book of Orkney, p. 4. A. 1502.

"Tankarnes xij d. terre uthall land an' in butter scat xj *spann*."—& it suld be j leisp. [leispund] upoun

ilk *span*, becaus it payis nather malt scat nor butter scat we ken nocht quhy." Ibid., p. 6. V. LESH FUND.

Su.-G. *spann*, mensura aridorum, continens dimidiam tonnae partem. In Scania the term signifies a pail in which water is carried; Dan. *spand*, a pail or bucket.

To SPAN, *v. a.* To grasp. V. **SPAYN**.

To SPANG, *v. n.* 1. To leap with elastic force, to spring, S.; *spang o'er*, overleap, S.

Sum presis thik the wyld fyre in to slyng.
The arrowis flaw *spangand* fra euey stryng.

Doug. Virgil, 318, 17.

Fan I came to him, wi' sad wound
He had nae maughts to gang;
But fan he saw that he was safe,
Right souple cou'd he *spang*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 9.

But when they *spang o'er* reason's fence,
We smart for't at our ain expence.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 386.

"To *spang one's gates*, is to make haste;" Clav. Yorks. This must be traced to the same origin.

A. Bor. "*Spang*, to leap with elastic force, to spring;" Gl. Brocket.

2. In an active sense, to cause to spring.

—Hys swyft stedis huffis, quhare thay went,
Spangit vp the blindy sparkis ouer the bent.

Doug. Virgil, 421, 15.

Rudd. derives this word from *span*, or Ital. *spingere*, violenter impellere. But he has not observed, that Isl. *spenn-a*, Germ. *spannen*, signify, to extend; *spannende*, elasticity; *spangen*, the clasps of a book, because they extend from one side of it to another. The latter is nearly allied to the most common use of the S. word, a definite intermediate space being generally mentioned in connexion with it; as, *He spang'd o'er the burn*; he leaped from one side of the rivulet to the other, i.e., he included the rivulet within his leap. Wachter derives *spanne*, a span, in measurement, from the *v.*

To SPANG, *v. a.* 1. To grasp with both hands put together, to enclose, S. V. **SPAYN**, **SPAN**, *v.*, *id.*

[2. To span, to measure by spanning, Clydes.]

SPANG, *s.* 1. The act of springing with elastic force; a leap, S.

And netheles to schute he was begun,
And threw ane arrow in the are on lycht,—
That lousit of the takill with ane *spang*.

Doug. Virgil, 145, 10.

2. [A smart blow, Clydes.] "Scot. also we use the word for a fillip," Rudd. V. the *v.*

3. The act of grasping with both hands; [a grasp, a span, S.]

SPANGIE, *s.* 1. A game played by boys with marbles or halfpence. A marble or halfpenny is struck against the wall. If the second player can bring his so near that of his antagonist, as to include both within a *span*, he claims both as his. [*Spawnie*, Banffs.]

This in E. is called *Boss out*, or *Boss and Span*. V. Strutt's Sports, p. 287. Perhaps the E. game *span*.

counter, or *span-farthing*, was originally the same, although described differently. V. Johns. Dict.

2. "An animal fond of leaping;" Gall. Enc.

SPANGIE-HEWIT, *s.* V. under YELDRING.

SPANG-TADE, *s.* A cruel sport among children, Gall.; *Spangie-hewit*, synon.

"*Spang-tade*, a deadly trick played on the poor toad; a small board is laid over a stone, on the one end of which is put the reptile; the other end is then struck by a hard blow, which drives the toad into the air, and when it falls it is generally quite dead." Gall. Enc.

Mr. Brocket gives an account of a similar barbarous sport in the north of E.; Gl. vo. *Spangheue*.

To SPANHEW, *v. a.* To place any thing on one end of a board, the middle of which rests on a wall, and strike the other end with something heavy, so as to make it start suddenly up, and fling what is upon it violently aloft, Ettr. For. V. SPANGIE-HEWIT.

SPANGIS, *s. pl.* Spangles.

—And on hir hede a chaplet fresch of hewe,
Of plumys partit rede, and quhite, and blew: :
Full of quaking *spangis* brycht as gold.

King's Quair, ii. 27, 28.

Teut. *spanghe*, Isl. *spaung*, lamina. Germ. *spange*, a bracelet or locket.

SPANG-NEW, *adj.* Applied to "any thing quite new; *spang-fire-new*, the same." Gall. Enc.

"*Spang-new*, quite new. North." Grose.

This appears to exhibit a more ancient form of the term than E. *Span-new*. V. under *Split-new*.

[SPANHEW. V. under SPANG, *v.*]

* To SPANK, *v. n.* 1. To move with quickness and elasticity, to take long steps with apparent agility; to *spank off*, to set off in this manner. A *spanking horse*, one that moves in this manner, S.

"Will you see how they're *spankin'* along the side o' that green upwith?" Saint Patrick, ii. 91.

I cockit you upo' my brow,
An' *spankit off*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 38.

C. B. *ysponc-law*, to bound sharply.

It seems to be a frequentative from *Spang*, *v. q. v.* or allied to Isl. *spink-a*, decursitare.

2. "To sparkle or shine. Teut. *spange*, lamina;" Sibb. Gl.

[SPANK, *s.* A leap, bound; also, a smart blow, Clydes.]

SPANKER, SPANKIE, *s.* 1. One who walks in a quick and elastic way; also, a fleet horse, S.

"I was bred a horse-couper, Sir; and if I might live to see you at Whitson-tryst, or at Stagshaw-bank, or the winter fair at Hawick, and ye wanted a *spanker* that would lead the field, I'se be caution I would serve

ye easy, for Jamie Jinker was ne'er the lad to impose on a gentleman." Waverley, ii. 245, 246.

Mr. Todd has adopted this as a word used in the north of E., properly rendering it, "A person who takes long steps with agility."

2. "*Spanker*, a tall well-made woman;" Gall. Enc.

3. *Spankers*, long and thin legs, S. V. the *r.*

SPANKERING, SPANKING, *adj.* Nimble, agile. A "*spankering hizzie*, a tall, nimble girl;" Encycl. Gall.

SPANKY, *adj.* 1. Sprightly, frisking, S.

The *spanky* heifers, breathing balmy round,
Egg on their fury, and their rage provoke.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 45.

2. Dashing, gaudy, S.

Up cam twa *spanky* countra lairds
Upo their fillies mounted.

Ibid., p. 75.

SPANKER-NEW, *adj.* Quite new, never before used, Teviotd.; evidently from a common source with *Spang-neue*.

SPANYIE, *s.* Spain.

"Basilides and Martialis bischopis of *Spanyie* being deposed, maid thair appellations to Stephanus than bischop of Rome, and desyrit to be restored be him." Nicol Burne, F. 86, b.

SPANYE, *adj.* Spanish, of or belonging to Spain, S. V. SPAINYIE.

"Item, twa *spanye* cloikis of blak freis with ane braid pasment of gold and silvir." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 38.

That is, cloaks or mantles made after the Spanish fashion. The term is still used.

SPANYEART, *s.* A spaniel.

The cur or mastis be haldis at smale anale,
And culyeis *spanyeartis*, to chace partrik or quale.

Doug. Virgil, 272, 2.

This has the same origin with the E. designation; as the dog is originally of Spanish breed. V. Jun. Etym.

To SPANYS, *v. n.* To blow fully, applied to a flower.

I seek the sawoure of that ros,
That *spanysys*, spredys, and evyre spryngis
In plesans of the Kyng of Kyngis.

Wyntoun, i. Prol. 127.

Chauc. *spannishing*, Fr. *espanouisement*, the full blow of a flower, Tyrwhitt. Ihre views the Fr. *v. espanouir* as allied to Su.-G. *spann-a*, to extend.

*To SPAR, SPER, *v. a.* To shut, to fasten a door, by means of a bar of wood called a bolt, S. [A.-S. *sparrian*, id.]

O. E. *Speryn* or *shyttyn*, claudo.—*Speryn* or *closyn* within. Include.—*Speryn* or *shettyn* with *lokkys*. Sero. Obsero." Prompt. Parv. Hence "*Sperell* or *closell* in shetting. Firmaculum." Ibid.

A-SPAR, A-SPAR-WAIES, *adv.* In a state of opposition, against, S. B. To *set one's foot a-spar*, to oppose any thing, S. B.

Quo' Jeany, I think, 'oman, ye're in the right ;
Set your feet ay a *spar* to the spinning o't.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 135.

"He that would stand to the end, must haue his feet set a *spar-waice*, he must not stand on a slippery place, nor on one foote only, but he must haue a sure ground, and must stand on both his feet, and euery foot must haue the own ground-stone to stand on, and the first ground is the gospel of Jesus Christ." Rollock on 2 Thea., p. 115.

Perhaps from Germ. *gesperre*, straddling; or from E. *spar*, to close, to shut, because denoting opposition; q. using one's foot as a *spar*, or bar, in the way of another.

SPARE, s. 1. An opening in a gown or petticoat.

"That parte of weemens claitis, sik as of their gowns, or petticoat, quihilk under the belt, and before is open, commonly is called the *spar*." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Bastardus*.

Allied to Su.-G. *sparr-a*, to open, to expand; Teut. *sperr-en*.

2. The slit or opening, formerly used in the forepart of breeches, S. *spaiver*, S. B.

O. E. "*Speyre* of a garment. Cluniculum. Manubium. Manulia." Prompt. Parv. Cluniculum is expl. "*a spayre* of a woman's kyrtell;" Ort. Vocab.

* **SPARE, adj.** 1. "Barren," Gl.

The tothir drew hym on dreigh in derne to the dure;
Hys hym hard throu the hall to his haiknay,
And sped hym on spedely, on the *spar* mure.

Gaioun and Gol., l. 9.

It might, however, signify wide, extensive; from Germ. *sperr-en*, extendere, whence *sparrweit*, late patens.

2. This term is still used to denote what is lean or meagre.

A mair mou'd maiden jimp an' *spar*,
Mistook a fit for a' her care.

Morison's Poems, p. 25.

To **SPARGE, v. a.** To dash, &c. V. **SPAIRGE.**

To **SPARGEON, v. a.** To plaister.

"Bot the prophetis of it *spargeonit* thaim with untemperit mortar, seing vaniteis, and prophecying leis unto thaim, sayand, The Lord hes said this, quhen the Lord bes not spokin." Winyet's First Tractat. Keith's Hist., p. 209, App. *Plaister'd*, or *did over*. Marg.

Perhaps formed from Fr. *aspersion*, or Ital. *aspersione*, This v. had the form of *Sparjet* in O. E. "*Spargetys* or *peinctyne*. Gipso. Limo." Prompt. Parv. "*Sparjettinge* of wallis, Litura." Ibid.

SPARGINER, SPARGITER, s. A plasterer.

"Conteaning the privilegedes—of—taking in wnder thair libertie the hail friemen of masonis, boweris, cowparis, glassinwrychtis, stockeris of gunnes, *spargineris*, painteris, &c., in the—burgh of the Cannogait." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 651.

* **SPARK, s.** 1. [*A spark in the hause*, used metaph. for a thirst, desire, or liking for strong drink, S.]

It is used in this sense in the S. Prov., "The smith has ay a *spark* in his haise [r hawse]." Kelly, p. 334;

a mode of accounting for want of sobriety from the nature of a man's occupation.

Of a woman addicted to intemperance it is said, "She's the smith's dochter, she has a *spark* in her throat;" Loth.

Hence the phrase, applied to a smith, to *synd* the *spark* that's in his hause.

That ye may ne'er be scant o' brass,
To synd the *spark* that's i' yer hause;
That, as ye blaw your smithy fire,
Apollo may your wit inspire, &c.

G. Turnbull's Poet. Essays, p. 190.

2. A *clear spark* on the wick of a candle is supposed to signify the speedy arrival of a letter to the person to whom it points, Teviotd.

Sparks from the fire are viewed as foreboding a vexatious controversy to the person on whom they alight. They are called *sharp words*, Teviotd.

3. A very small diamond, ruby, or other precious stone is called a *spark*; whether from its shining quality, or from its minuteness, seems doubtful, S.

"Ane litle targett on his Majesties bonatt that was sent to him be the Quene of England, sett with litle diamantis and *sparkis* of rubyis." Inventories, A. 1584, p. 315.

4. A spirt, a jet; as, "a *spark* o' dirt;" also, the spot on clothes produced by mud, &c., S.

5. A small particle of any thing, S.; applied also to liquids of any kind, S.

It occurs in this sense in a poem more than two centuries old.

And syne he het the milk our het,
And sorrow a *spark* of it would yyrne.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 217, st. 9.

Hence, probably, A. Bor. "*Sparkey* or *sparkled*, spotted, sprinkled: a *sparkey* cow. He *sparkled* the water all over me." Grose.

[Allied to *spurge*, to scatter; but the primary sense is obtained from the crackling of a fire-brand, which throws out sparks; Isl. *spraka*, Dan. *sprage*, to crackle; hence, to scatter, to throw about. Then, sparks being small portions of the thing burning gives the secondary sense of a particle, a spot, a speck; for a spark very soon becomes a speck of dust. This sense is common in S.; for we have a *spark* o' fire, a *spark* o' dirt, a *spark* o' drink, a *spark* o' sense; and it exists in E. in 'a *spark* of courage.']

To **SPARK, v. a. and n.** 1. To bespatter, S.

So large feild his gousty body tuke,
That fer on brede oner spred was al the plane,
His armour *sparkit* with his blude and brane.

Doug. Virg., 305, 13.

He also uses it with the prefix.

—The slayne bodyis away with thame did cary—
With blude *bysparkit* visage, hede, and hals.

Ibid., 228, 1.

2. To soil by throwing up small spots of mire; as, "You're *sparkin'* a' your white stockings," S.

3. To scatter thinly; often applied to seeds, as, "Shall I *spark* in some of thai grass seeds?" Moray.

The *r.* seems to have had the same signification in O. E. "*Sparkyn.* Dispergo." Prompt. Parv.

Yorks. "*to sparkle away*, to disperse, spend, waste," supplies us with a dimin. from this *v.* V. Ray's Lett., p. 337. O. E. "*Sparkelinge* abroad. Dispersio." Prompt. Parv.

Perhaps we discover a vestige of the origin of this *r.* in *lal. spreka*, macula. Lat. *sparg-ere* has undoubtedly had a common origin. Shall we view the term as having any affinity to Sw. *spark-a*, to kick, *q.* to throw up the mud?

It's SPARKIN, *v. impers.* It rains slightly, S.; synon. with *It's spitterin.*

[SPARKIT, *part. adj.* Bespattered, spotted, S.]

SPARKLE, *s.* A spark.

"We doe often feeble the *sparkles* of the fire upon our own bodies." Exhortation, Kirks of Christ in S. to their Sister Kirk in Edinburgh, 1624, p. 1.

SPARKLIT, *part. adj.* Speckled, S.; *sparkled*, A. Bor. id. V. SPRECKLED.

SPARLING, SPIRLING, *s.* A smelt, S. A. Bor. It is sometimes called *spurling*, E. *Salmo eperlanus*, Linn.

"The smelt or *spurling*, a very rare fish, is also found in the Cree. It is found only in one other river in Scotland, viz. the Forth at Stirling." P. Minnigaff, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., vii. 54.

"*Spirinchus Schoufeldii*, *Eperlanus Rondeletii*, *Nostratibus a Spirling*, Anglia a Smelt." Sibb. Fife, p. 125.

"They have a very particular scent, from whence is derived one of their English names *Smelt*, i.e., smell it. That of *Spurling*, which is used in Wales, and the North of England, is taken from the French *Eperlan*." Penn. Zool., iii. 265.

The etymon here given of *smelt* seems fanciful. For its A.-S. name is the same. *Seren.* derives it from Su.-G. *smaa*, *smal*, parvus, exilis. The Germ. name is *spiering*, *spierling*; Lat. *eperlan-us*.

[SPARLS, *s. pl.* The coarse parts of beef sewed up in one of the intestines, a sausage, Shetl.]

To SPARPALL, SPARPELL, SPERPLE, *v. a.* To disperse, to scatter.

The thickest sop or rout of all the preys,
Thare as maist tary was, or he wald ceis,
This Lausus all to *sparpellit* and inuadit.

Doug. Virgil, 331, 45.

—He his lyfe has *sperpelit* in the are.

Ibid. 336, 23.

V. also Acts Ja. VI. 1537, c. 100, Skene,

Fr. *esarpill-er*, id. Wicklif uses *disperplid*, *disparpoilid*, in the same sense.

"If an hous be *disparpoilid* on it self thilke house mai not stonde." Mark iii.

Spurple here and there, Segrego, sejungo, spargo; Hulocet. V. SPERFLE.

SPARROW-BLASTET, *part. pa.*

"'Eh! Megsty me! I'm *sparrow-blastet*!' exclaimed the Liddy,—lifting up both her hands and eyes in wonderment." The Entail, iii. 25.

SPARROW-DRIFT, *s.* The smallest kind of shot, used in shooting small birds, Roxb.; *q.* "what men let *drive* at *sparrows*."

SPARROW-GRASS, *s.* A plant; the common corruption of the proper name *asparagus*, S.

To SPARS, *v. a.* To spread, to propagate.

—"Amongis quhome was Johnne Roger, a Black Frier, godlie, leirnit, and ane that fruitfullie preichit Christ Jesus, to the comfort of many in Angus and Mearnis, quhome that bloodie man [Cardinal Beaton] had causit murther in the ground of the Sey Tour of St. Androis, and then causit to cast him over the craige, *sparsing* a fals bruit, that the said Johnne, seiking to fie, had brokin his awin craige." Knox's Hist., p. 40, 41.

Lat. *sparg-o*, *spars-um*, id.

SPARS, SPARSE, *adj.* Widely spread; as, "*Sparse* writing" is wide open writing, occupying a large space, S. V. the *v.*

To SPARTLE, *v. n.* 1. To move with velocity and inconstancy, S.B. V. SPRINKIL.

Ducks a padlock-hunting scour the bog,
And powheads *spartle* in the oozy slosh.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 12.

2. To leap, spring; to splutter, kick, Gall.

—On the bank

The yellow captive's flung, a *spartlin* sight.

Ibid., p. 30.

"*Spartle*, to kick with the feet, to *paw*;" Mac-taggart.

Teut. *spertel-en*, *agitare sive mortare manus pedesque*; et *palpitare*; Belg. *spartel-en*, "to shake one's legs to and fro, to kick to and fro," Sewel; Su.-G. *sprattl-a*, *palpitare*, *lhre*; to *sprawl*, *Seren*.

SPARWORT, *s.* Cloth for covering spars.

"Item, for 4 elne and ane halve of tartane, for a *sparcort* aboun his [my Lorde Prince's] credill, price elne 10s. 2 5 0." Borthwick's Brit. Antiq., p. 142.

This evidently means cloth for covering the *spars* of a cradle. There is probably an error in orthography. —*Wort* may be corr. from Teut. *waerde*, a guard, or Su.-G. *ward* (pron. *wörd*) a hedge. It seems to be formed like *cod-warr*, i.e., that which wards or covers a pillow.

SPASH, *s.* The foot, S. B.

But wauk'nin, than my *spash* I lifted,
Frae place to place for him I sifted.

Taylor's Poems, p. 181.

SPAT, *s.* Spot, place, S.

Far up in the air, abune their heads,
A *spat* in the lift sae blue,
The laviorie chirlit his cantie sanz.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

SPATCH, *s.* A large spot; a patch or plaister, S.; same with E. *patch*.

SPATE, *s.* A flood, an inundation. V. SPAIT.

SPATTLE, *s.* Apparently, a slight inundation, *q.* a little *spait*, Dumfr.

"The coal or dam of Bankend Mill pens the water 5 feet 6 inches; consequently, if this were removed, and the channel above widened and deepened, and the loops cut off when necessary, the water might be reduced in dry seasons 4 feet within bank, which would render

the meadows more firm and dry, and carry off small *spittles* of rain, without damaging the crops." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 496.

SPATHIE, s. A spotted river-trout, Perth., Kinross; S. *spat*, Teut. *spotte*, macula, *spott-en*, aspergere maculis.

SPATRILS, s. 1. Gaiters, or *spatterdashes*, Roxb.

2. Applied to the notes used in music, *ibid.*

Thy flats, and sharps, and rests, and nat'rals,
Wi' figures, dots, and mystic *spatrils*,
Tho' some fu' tight their bow o'er a' trails,
And hit them fair,
I ken the notes wi' tails and nae tails,
But little mair.

A. Scott's Poems, To his Fiddle, p. 22.

SPATS, s. pl. 1. Abbrev. of the E. *spatterdashes*, S.

2. *Black spats*, a cant term for irons on the legs, Ang.

"Gin he hidna the *black spats* on, I sid apen the door a wee thing cannier." St. Kathleen, iv. iii.

SPATTILL, s. Spittle.

"Oyle, salt, *spattill*, and sic lyke in baptisme ar bot mennis inuentiounis." Acts Mary, 1560, Ed. 1814, p. 533.

A.-S. *spathl*, *spall*, saliva, sputum; *spad-an*, spuere, *spall-ian*, pitissare.

[**SPATTLE, s.** Dimin. of *spate*, q. v.]

To **SPAVE, SPAIVE, SPEAVE, v. a.** and *n.*
To spay, Galloway; applied, like the E. term, only to female animals, as *queys*, or she-pigs.

"When cut, or *spaved*, they then with us obtain the name of heifers." P. Twyneholm, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., xv. 85.

A. Bor. *speave*, id. E. *spay*, Lat. *spail-o*, Gael. *spoth-am*.

2. To bear the operation of spaying, Gall.

"A young cow with calf, that is to say, an open *quey*, will not *speave*; neither will a cow that has had a calf, nor twin female calves." Gall. Encycl., p. 432.

SPAYER, SPAIVER, s. 1. One who spays animals, S.

"*Spaivers*, persons who *spaive* cattle;" Gall. Enc.

[2. The flap or opening of trousers, S.]

SPAUL, s. 1. A limb. V. **SPALD.**

2. A feeble stretching of the limbs, Clydes.

To **SPAUL, v. n.** To push out the limbs feebly, as a dying animal. V. **SPELD.**

SPAWLDROCHIE, adj. "Long-legged;" Gall. Encycl.

A wee tact o' gool was no to be seen,
Nor ane *spawldrochy* lang-legged flea.

Ibid., p. 412.

To **SPAYN, SPAN, v. a.** To grasp.

—Newys that stalwart war and squar,
That wout to *spayn* gret speris war,

Swa *spaynyt* aris, that men mycht se
Full oft the hyde love on the tru.

Barbour, iii. 582, MS.

i.e., grasped oars. Doug. uses it in the same sense; q. to inclose in the *span*.

• To **SPEAK.** 1. To *speak in*, to make a short call for one in passing; as, "I *spak in*, and saw them, as I can by," S.

[2. To *speak to*, to rebuke, chastise; as, "My lad, I'll *speak to* ye for that," Clydes.]

3. To *speak wi' or with*, to meet in a hostile manner, to give battle to.

"Montrose—considered, that if he suffered himself to be attacked both before and behind, he might run a risque; therefore, instead of marching forward, he turned about, and went to *speak with* Argyle." Guthry's Mem., p. 178.

This bears some resemblance to the Hebrew idiom, when those who met with a hostile intention were said to "look one another in the face," 2 Kings xiv. 8, 11.

4. *Speak*, equivalent to *attend*, *hearken*; q. give me speech with you, S.

SPEAK-A-WORD-ROOM, s. A parlour, S.

SPEAKABLE, adj. Affable, courteous, S.

SPEAL, SPEL, s. Play, game, S.A.

Then tye your crampets, Glenbuck cries,
Prepare ye for the *speal*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 163.

V. **BONSPÉL.**

SPEANLIE, adv. [Openly, boldly.]

The Paip wyislie, I wis, of wirschip the well,
Gawe him his braid bennessoun, and baldlie him bade,
That he suld *speanlie* speik, and spair nocht to spell.

Houlate, l. 3, MS.

Germ. *spaan-en*, *span-en*, Su.-G. *spann-a*, to extend. The term *speanle* occurs *ibid.* st. 11.

Syne belyve send the lettres into sere landis,
With the Swallow so swift in *speanle* expremit.

Here it may signify *Spanish*, as denoting that the letters were *expressed* or written in that language; from Fr. *espagnole*, id.

SPEARMINT, SPEARMENT, s. Peppermint, S.

SPEAT, s. A flood. V. **SPAIT.**

[**SPEAVIE, s.** The spavin, Shetl.]

SPECIALL, s. A particular or principle person.

"Montrose—goes to Birkenbog, a main covenanter, where he and some *specialls* were quartered." Spalding, ii. 301.

SPECIALTIE, SPECIALTE', s. Favour, partiality.

"Our sonerane lord sall with the auise of his counsall see, and limmit to the parteis contendand a competent Juge quhilk sall minister justice to all parteis but *specialtie*." Acts Ja. IV., 1493, IV. 233.

L.B. *specialit-as*, amitie particuliere; Du Cange.

Fr. *specialité*, particular expression.

SPECK, s. Blubber; the fat of whales, S.

Su.-G. *spack*, id. arvina, lardum; A.-S. *spio*, "lardum, bacon," Somner; Teut. *speck*, id.; Belg. *walvisch*.

spek, blubber; Isl. *spik*, pinguicula vel lardum balenarum; Verel.

SPECKS, SPECTS, s. pl. Vulgar abbrev. of *Spectacles*.

When ilka ane took it, an' ilka ane lookit,
An' ilka ane ca'd it a conical hane;
To the miller it goes, wha, wi' *spects* on his nose,
To hae an' to view it was wonderous fain.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 22.

SPECTACLES (of a fowl), s. pl. The merry thought, S. V. BRIL.

Every one is acquainted with the playful use of the merry-thought among young people, under the pretence of learning, by the share that falls to each of those who break it between them, which of the two shall be first married. This is a vestige of an ancient mode of divination, practised by the Scandinavians.

Rudbeck informs us that the Earth was worshipped by having geese sacrificed to her; and that the ancient northern nations were wont, in the beginning of winter, not only to sacrifice the goose, but by means of the cartilaginous substance on its breast, to divine whether they were to have a severe or a mild winter; "which species of divination," he adds, "although without any mixture of superstition, is notwithstanding still most vainly followed by the vulgar of our country." *Atlant.*, ii. 546.

[SPEDDART, s. V. SPEEDART.]

SPEDDIS, s. pl. Spades.

"Item, certane auld *speddis* nochit schod." Inventories, A. 1568, p. 170.

SPEDE, s. and v. Speed, to speed. *To cum spede*, to have success. *To spede hand*, to make haste, to dispatch.

To spede hand, to make haste, to dispatch.

I sall the lerne in quhat wourdis, quhat way
Thou may *cum spede*, and haue the hale ouerhand,
Twiching this instant mater now at hand.

Doug. Virgil, 241, 22.

—The Rutulianis all fall glaid and gay—

Syne *speil* thare hand, and maile thame for the fycht.

Doug. Virgil, 417, 24.

Speid hand, man, with thy clitter clattar.

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., ii. 187.

A.-S. *spéd*, Belg. *spoed*, [haste], expedition. *Seren.* derives it from Goth. *spo sij*, festinare.

To cum spede, to have success, S.

SPEDLIN, s. Applied to a child beginning to walk, Dumfr.

[Dimin. of *speedy*, which is the name given when the child can run alone; *speedy* is prob. a contr. for *speedy*, *fit*, which is also used.]

SPEEDART, SPEEDARD, SPEDDART, s. A spider; *speddart*, a tough old creature, tight as a wire; Gall. Encyl.

The wasp, the *speedard*, and the geel
Are greedy curses. *Gall. Enc.*

Teut. *spieder*, *be-spieder*, speculator?

To SPEEL, v. n. [1. To climb. V. SPELE.]

2. To sport, play, take amusement, S.

Teut. *speel-en*, *spel-en*, Germ. *spil-en*, ludere. These verbs are applied to every species of sport, to running, hunting, dice, &c.

VOL. IV.

[SPEEN, s. A spoon, Aberd., Banffs.]

SPEEN-DRIFT, SPINDRIFT, s. 1. Driving snow, Aberd.; spray, [spume of the sea, S.] Aysr., Gall.

"At the last—came up twa three swankies riding at the hand-gallop, garring the dubs flee about them like *speen-drift*." *Journal from London*, p. 5.

"A tempestuous showre and drow—carried us back almost to the May, with such a how wa, [hollow wave] and *spin drift*, that the boat being open he looked for great danger, if the stormy showre had continued." *Melville's MS.*, p. 115.

"The thought of his children—scattered these subsiding feelings like the blast that brushes the waves of the ocean into *spindrifft*." *The Entail*, ii. 9.

"*Spindrifft*, the spume of the sea; the spray;" Gall. Encycl.

It is probably allied to C.B. *yspone*, "a jerk, a jet, a spirt;" Owen.

[*Speendrifft* is just spoon-drift as pron. in the N.E. counties of S., and *spindrifft*, as pron. in the W. and S. counties.]

To SPEER, v. a. and n. To inquire. V. SPEKE.

[To SPEER, v. a. To spirt or squirt as with a syringe, Aberd.]

SPEER-WUNDIT, part. pa. Quite overcome with exertion, so as to be out of breath, Loth., Fife.

Perhaps q. *spire-winded*, as originally applied to one who is nearly choked by the *spire* or spray. V. SPIRE, also SPIREWIND.

SPEERE, s. Expl. "a hole in the wall of a house through which the family received and answered the enquiries of strangers, without being under the necessity of opening the door or window;" Gl. Rits.

And when he came to John o' the Scales,

Up at the *speere* then looked he;

There sate three lords at the lories end,

Were drinking of the wine so free.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 136.

From the use of this aperture, the term might seem derived from the *v. spere*, *spere*, to inquire. Whatever be the origin, it is apparently the same with SPIRE, q. v.

SPEG, s. A pin or peg of wood, Loth.

Dan. *spiger*, a nail; A.-S. *spicyng*, Su.-G. *spik*, id.; *speck-a*, acuminare.

SPEICE, s. Pride.

In mekle *speice* is part of vanity.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 96.

"Thus a *spicy man* is still used for one self-conceited and proud," Lord Hailes. The metaph. is evidently founded on the stimulating effects of strong spices.

SPEIDFUL, adj. Proper, expedient.

—Giff that it *speidfull* be,

I will send a man in Carrik,

To spy and speir our kynrik.

Barbour, iv. 551, MS.

Him thoet noch *speidfull* for till far,

Till assaile him in the hycht.

Ibid., v. 496, MS.

"It is sene *speilfull*, that gif ony schipman of Scotland passis with letters of the Kingis Depute in Ireland, that he ressaue na man into his schip to bring with him to the realme of Scotland, bot gif that man haue ane letter or certanetie of the Lord of that land, quhair he schippis, for quhat cause he cummis in this realme." Acts Ja. I., 1525, c. 69, Ed. 1566. V. SPEDE.

SPEIK, s. Speech. V. SPEK.

SPEIKINTARE, s. A bird, supposed to be the Sea Swallow, *Sterna hirundo*, Linn. Perhaps a corr. of its vulgar name **PIC-TARNIE**, q. v.

—"There is moss and green plots, in which ducks, teals, and *speikintares*, (which last are like sea gulls, but of a smaller size), hatch their young." P. Fearn, Ross Statist. Acc., iv. 289.

To SPEIL, v. n. To climb. V. SPELE.

SPEIL, s. Play, game, S. V. BONSPIL.

[SPEINTY, s.] A spent or spawned fish, Banffs.]

SPEIR, SPEIRINS. V. under SPERE, SPEIR.

SPEK, SPEIK, s. Speech, discourse.

To this *spek* all assentyt ar.

Barbour, iv. 564, MS.

His *spek* discomfort [it] thaim swa,
That thai had left all thair wyage,
Na war a knycht off gret curage,
That thaim comfort with all his mycht.

Ibid., v. 206, MS.

Thoch he was fule in habit, in al feiris,
Ans wyser *speik* thay hard nevir with thair eiris.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 24.

A.-S. *space*, id.

To SPELD, v. a. To spread out, to expand.

And as he blent besyde hym on the bent,
He saw *speldit* a wondir wofull wicht,
Nailit full fast, and Theseus he bicht.
Henryson's Traitie of Orpheus Kyng, Edit. 1508.

"Scot.—they say, *He spelded himself* on the ice ; and, *a spelded herring*." Rudd.

Germ. *spell-en*, *spalt-en*, to cleave, to divide ; from Su.-G. *spial-a*, id. Gael. *spealt-a*, to split.

To SPELDER, v. a. 1. To split, to spread open ; as, *to spelder a fish*, to open it up for being dried.

2. To toss the legs awkwardly in running.

3. To rack the limbs in striding, S.

[SPELDER, s.] A fall backwards, as on ice, in which the body is spread out, Clydes.]

SPELDING, SPELDIN, SPELDEN, SPELDRIN, s.
A split haddock, or other small fish, dried in the sun, S.

And their will be partons and buckies,
Speldens and haddocks anew.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

Swith hame, and feast upon a *spelding*.

Ramsey's Poems, ii. 574.

"*Speldings*,—fish (generally whittings) salted and dried in a particular manner, being dipped in the sea, and dried in the sun, and eat by the Scots by way of a relish.—My friend, General Campbell, Governor of

Madras, tells me that they make *speldings* in the East Indies, particularly at Bombay, where they call them *Bombaloes*." Boswell's Journ., p. 50.

To SPELE, SPEIL, v. a. and n. To climb, to clamber, S.

—Thai preis fast ouer the ruf to *spele*,
Couerit with scheildes agane the dartis fele.

Doug. Virgil, 53, 52.

Bring hiddir dartis, *speil* apoun the wall.

Ibid. 274, 55.

[SPELING, s. V. under SPELL.]

To SPELK, v. a. To splint, to support by splinters, S.

"Ho is content ye lay broken arms and legs on his knee, that he may *spelk* them." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 15.

"Many broken legs since Adam's days hath he *spelked*." *Ibid.* ep. 103.

A.-S. *spelc-ean*, Teut. *spalck-en*, Su.-G. *spialck-a*, to apply splints to broken limbs ; A.-S. *spelc*, Teut. *spalcke*, a splint used for this purpose. A. Bor. *spelks*, small sticks to fix on thatch with ; also, splinters.

SPELK, s. A splint of wood applied to a fracture ; also, a splinter of iron, S.

Ray gives *Spelk* as a Yorks. word, signifying, "a wooden splinter tied on to keep a broken bone from bending or unsettling again." Lett., p. 338.

"*Spelks*, sharp—splinters of iron, starting off from the mass it belongs to ;" Gall. Encycl.

SPELKED, part. adj. A term applied to ragged wood, *ibid.*

SPELL, SPELLE, s. Speech, narrative, history.

The geaunt gerd that *spelle*,
For thi him was full wa.

Sir Tristrem, p. 162.

Quhat I have mysdone in my *spelle*

Ymago mundi kane welle telle.

Wyntoun, i. 13. 79.

[A.-S. *spell*], a speech, a discourse ; a history ; hence, [*godspell*], the gospel.

To SPELL, v. a. and n. 1. To tell, inform, narrate, discourse, instruct, S.

If thou wil *spell*, or talys telle,

Thomas, thu shal never make lye :

Wher so ever thou goo, to frith, or felle,

I pray the spake never non ille of me.

True Thomas, Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 27.

It sall be done as ye deme, drede ye rycht nocht ;

I consent in this cais to your counsell,

Sen myself for your sake hiddir hes socht.

Ye sall be specialye sped, or I mair *spell*.

Houlate, iii. 19, MS.

V. SPEANLIE.

A.-S. *spell-ian*, Moes.-G. *spill-an*, Su.-G. Lsl. *spial-a*, loqui, narrare.

2. To asseverate falsely, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *spel-en*, ludere, q. to amuse one's self by false representation, in order to laugh at another's credulity.

SPELLING, SPELING, s. Instruction.

These arn the graceful giftes of the Holy Goste,
That enspires iche sprete, withoute *speling*.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 20.

[To SPELSH, v. a. and n. 1. To dash, splash, bespatter, in or with any soft or liquid substance, Banffs.]

2. To walk through or fall into mud or water, *ibid.*]

[SPELSH, s. 1. A dash or splash of mud, water, &c., *ibid.*

2. A fall into mud, water, &c., *ibid.*; also the noise made by it, *ibid.*]

[SPENCE, s. V. SPENS.]

[SPENCIE, s. The stormy petrel, Shetl.]

To SPEND, v. n. 1. To spring; to gallop, Loth.; *spang, stend*, synon.

[2. To stretch out, strive or strain for, weary.]

Robene, that warld is quite away,
And quyt brocht till ane end;—
For of my pane thou maide a play,
And all in vane I *spend*:
As thou has done, sa sall I say,
Murne on, I think to mend.
Bann. Poems, p. 101, *Robene and Makyne*.

SPEND, s. A spring, a bound, an elastic motion, S.

Dan. *spænd-er*, to extend, to strain, to spread, to stretch out; A.-S. *spann-an*, intendere, extendere.

SPENDRIFE, *adj.* Prodigal, extravagant, Clydes.

SPENDRIFE, s. A spendthrift, *ibid.*

From *Spend* v., and *Rife*, abundant.

To SPENN, v. a. To button, or to lace one's clothes; as, to *spenn the waistcoat*, to button it, Fife.

Germ. *spange*, a clasp or hook, fibula. Isl. *spenna*, balla; also, fibula metallica. The original idea is probably found in Teut. *spann-en*, to stretch, as in Belg. *Het touw span niet genoeg*, "The cord is not stretched stiff enough;" Sewel. Su.-G. *spaenn-a*, constringere, fibula connectere; Ibre. A.-S. *spann-en*, *id.* The use of this term was most probably introduced before that of buttons, when hooks were employed for the same purpose; or cords, or pins, which are still used by some old or penurious people for fastening their *seckets* or under waistcoats.

SPENS, SPENCE, s. 1. A larder, the place where provisions are kept, S. A. Bor.

—Their herboury was tane,
Intill a *spence*, wher vittell was plenty,
Baith cheis and butter on lang skelfs richt hie.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 149.

Fr. *despence*, *id.* Skinner gives this as an E. word; and it is used by Chaucer in sense 1.

O.E. "*Spence*. Celarium. Promptuarium." Prompt. Parv.

2. The interior apartment of a country-house, although not appropriated as a larder; *ben-house*, synon. It bears this sense, Lanarks.

"They groped their way to the *spens*, or inner apartment, which was nearly of the same size as the kitchen." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 153.

3. The place where the family sit and eat, S. B.

"The *spence*, or *dispensary*, in which the family sit and eat, is commonly of the length of the distance between the gable-end, on the partition-wall against which the fire burns, and the first couple, at which commences the partition called the *hallan*, which divides the fire-place from the door." Gl. Jamieson's Popul. Ball. vo. *Spire*.

SPENS, SPENSAR, SPENSERE, s. The steward, the clerk of a kitchen.

The *spens* came on them with keis in his hand.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 150.

The *spensar* had nae laisar lang to byde.

Ibid., st. 21.

Bot prewaly owt of the thrang

Wyth slycht he gat; and the *Spensere*

A lafe hym gawe til hys supere.

Wyntoun, vi. 18. 141.

Abbrev. from Fr. *despensier*.

SPENSE-DOOR, s. The door between the kitchen and the *spence*, or apartment which enters from the kitchen, S. O.

SPENTACLES, SPENCTACLES, s. pl. The vulgar name of *Spectacles*, S.

It occurs in the following passage, though with an unnatural orthography—

'Tis said the court of Antiquarians
Has split on some great point o' variance,
For yin has got, in gouden box,
The *spenctacles* of auld John Knox, &c.

Tannahill's Poems.

I got my staff, put on my bonnet braid;—

A saxpence too, to let me in bedeen,

And thir auld *spenctacles* to help my een.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 39.

[SPEOCHAN, SPEUCHAN, s. A tobacco-pouch, Clydes., Shetl. Gael. *spleuchan*, *id.*]

[SPEOLK, s. A splint. Shetl. V. SPELK.]

To SPERE, SPEIR, SPYRE, v. a. and n. 1. To trace or search out, applied to a way.

Off rapys a leddre to me mad I;
And thar with our the wall slaid I.
A strait roid, that I *spereit* had,
In till the crage, syne down I went.

Barbour, x. 559, MS.

Sometimes the prep. *to* is joined.

How now, Panthus, quhat thything do ye bring?

In quhat estate is sanctuarie, and haly geir?

To quhilk vthir fortres sall we *spere*?

Long. Virgil, 49, 55.

Quam *prendimus* arcem? Virg.

This is very nearly allied to the original sense of the v. A.-S. *spyrian*, "investigare, — explorare; to search out by the track or trace; Lanc. *to spyre*," Somner.

In this sense *spire* is used by R. Brunne, p. 112.

In Huntingtounschire the kyng in that forest

A moneth lay, to *spire* for wod & wilde beste.

2. To investigate, to make diligent inquiry, to use all means of discovery.

And quhen he hard sa blaw and cry,

He had wondir quhat it mycht be;

And on sic maner *spyryt* he,

That knew that it wes the king.

Barbour, iii. 436.

In Edit. 1620, *spyed*. But *spyryt* is the reading of MS.

"To try, search, and *speir* out all excommunicates, practisand and uthers Papists quhatsumever within oare boundis and schyre; quhair we keep residence." Band of Maintenance, Collect. of Confessions, ii. 111.

Spire is also used in this sense by R. Brunne, p. 327.

He *spired* as he gede, who did sulik trespas,
Brak his pes with dede, till he la Scotland was.

It is used by Chaucer also in the same sense, in Sir Thopas, v. 13733, Ury's Edit.

3. To ask, to inquire, S.

My fader exhortis vs to turn again our fludis
To Delos, and Appollois ansuere *spere*.

Doug. Virgil, 72, 19.

Abp. Hamiltoun uses this word, in a passage in which he finds an easy way of avoiding the force of a pretty strong objection to the invocation of departed saints.

"And quhairto will thou, O christin man, be as curious, as to *speir* gif the sanctis of heuin kennis our prayars or na? Put away that vaine curiositie, & beleif as the haly catholyk kirk of God beleiffis, quhilk, as S. Paule sais, is the house of God, the fundament and pillar of veritie." Catechisme, Fol. 197. b.

Speir at is commonly used in this sense, S.

Of this progeny gyf yhe will mare,
Yhe *spere* at othir forthinure.

Wyntown, viii. 7. 96.

It is also used actively.

"Mony ane *spears* the gate they ken fu' well;" *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, p. 25.

[A piper met her gaun to Fife,
And *speir'd* her what they ca'd her.

Song, Maggie Lauder.]

A-S. *spyr-ian* also signifies to inquire; Isl. *spyr-ia*, id. It has the same form in which our *v.* is frequently used; *Ad spyr-ia han ad*, Mark, ix. 32. *To speir at him*. Dict. Run. Jon. *spurrull*, avidus quaerendi.

We also say to *speir* after, S. to inquire for; A-S. *spyr-ia after*; A. Bor. to *sparre*, *speir*, or *spurre*.

Spyrre *aftry* occurs in a poem viewed by Sibb. as of Scottish, "or at least of North country, extraction."

And yf he *spyrre* *aftry* me,
Say, thou sawe me wyth non eye.

Chron. S. P., i. 147.

To *spier* for, is used in the same sense, especially as denoting an inquiry concerning one's welfare.

When ye gae hame to my sister,
She'll *spier* for her brother John:—
Ye'll say, ye left him in Kirland fair,
The green grass growin aboon.

Jameson's Popular Ball., i. 62.

I *spier'd* for my cousin, fu' couthy and sweet,
Gin she had recover'd her hearin.

Burns, iv. 250.

V. SPURE.

4. To scrutinize any article; as to investigate any legal deed, by applying it in the way of comparison with matters of fact libelled.

"Beccaus thair is mony diuersis statutis, quhilkis hes in the end of thame the pane of dittay, and hes nocht bene in tyme bigane cleirly *speirit*, at the inditmentis taking as they could haue bene,—that the clerk of the Justiciary tak furth of the kingis statutis all thay statutis that hes pane of dittay in the end, and mak the samin be *inquiryit* at the dittay taking upoun euerie punct." Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Edit. 1814, p. 234.

Inquiryit is evidently used as explaining the sense of *speirit*.

5. To *speir* the price o' a young woman, to ask her in marriage, S.

"My word, but ye're weel aff to be married in your teens. I was past thirty before man *speir't* my price." The Entail, ii. 268.

This low phrase evidently contains an allusion to pricing at a fair or market.

6. To *Speir* about, to make inquiry concerning; often as indicating interest, anxiety, or affection, S.

Even Irish Teague, ayont Belfast,

Wadna care to *speir* about her;

And swears, till he sall breathe his last,

He'll never happy be without her.

Lizzy Liberty, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 159.

"*Speryn* or askyn after a thyng.—Sciastor. Per-
cunctor. Inquiro." Prompt. Parv.

Palsgrave mentions this word. "I *spere*, I aske. Je demande. This terme is—far northerne, and nat vayd in commyn speche." B. iii. F. 368, b.

Ray expl. A. Bor. to *sparre*, *speir* or *spurre*, "to ask, enquire; cry at the market." Coll., p. 67.

SPEERE, SPEER, SPEIR, s. 1. Inquiry, Ayrs.

—"There was a great assemblage of friends, and a wonderful *speer* and talk about what we had all seen that day at the coronation." The Steam-Boat, p. 257.

[2. Applied to a person who is continually asking questions, Clydes.]

3. A small hole in the wall of a house. V. SPEERE and SPIRE, s.

SPEIRINGS, SPEIRINS, SPERINS, SPEERINGS, s. pl. 1. Inquiry, interrogation, investigation; used with the addition of different prepositions, as *after*, *at*, and *of*, S.

"But ony other father, but his honour himsel, wad have had *speirings* made *after* the poor lad." The Pirate, ii. 266.

This word is used in a singular connexion in Loth. *I'll fling a speirins at him*, i.e., "I will inquire at him;" It seems, however, to include the idea, that the question is put, only passingly, either in fact, or in appearance.

2. Prying inspection of conduct, Fife.

As down the lang lone I gaed wi' my laddie,
As down by the burn whar blumes the birk tree,
Whan far frae the *speirins* o' mammie or daddie,
O! how couthy the words he spake unto me.

MS. Poem.

3. Intelligence, tidings, South of S.

"Here's been the puir lass, Caxon's daughter, seeking comfort, and has gotten unco little—there's been nae *speerings* o' Taffril's gun-brig since the last gale." Antiquary, iii. 185.

"Did Dousterswivel know any thing about the concealment of the chest of bullion?"—"He, the ill-fa'ard loon!" answered Edie; "there wad hae been little *speerings* c't had Dustansnival ken'd it was there—it wad hae been butter in the black dog's hause." Ibid., iii. 102.

"There is some news," said mine host of the Candlestick,—and if it please my Creator, I will forthwith obtain *speerings* thereof." Waverley, ii. 119.

"How do ye ken but we may can pick up some *speerings* of your valise, if ye will be amenable to gude counsel?" Rob Roy, i. 202.

[SPERIT, pret. Enquired, Barbour, iv. 467; *spirit* at, asked of, v. 39; as *part. pa.* in x.

559, meaning *found out*, prob. a var. read, for *spyt.*]

SPERYNG, s. Information in consequence of inquiry.

Tharfor he thoct to wyrk with slycht;
And lay still in the castell than,
Till he got *speryng* that a man
Off Carrik, that wes sley and wycht,—
Wes to the King Robert maist priue.

Barbour, v. 490.

Teut. *speuringhe*, indagatio, investigatio.

SPERE, SPEIR, s. 1. A sphere; [space, region, circle.]

—Jupiter from his hie *spere* adoun
Blent on the saleryfe seys, and erth tharby.

Doug. Virgil, 20, 5.

[We behuffit to passe the way full evin,
Up through the *Speris* of the Planetis sevin.

Lyndsay, The Dreme, l. 386.

According to the system accepted in Lyndsay's day, the stellar world was divided into—I. The Primum Mobile, or first motion. II. The Cristalline Heaven, in which were placed the fixed stars. III. The twelve signs of the Zodiac. IV. The spheres or circles of the planets in the following order, viz., Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury, and lastly the Moon, which was said to occupy the centre of universal Nature. V. Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.]

Bellend. also speaks of "the *speir* of the moon," Descr. Alb., c. 1.

L. B. *spaer-a*, Lat. *sphaer-a*.

[**SPERE-SILUER, s.** A military tax; called also, *the tax of spears*. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 312, 324, Dickson.]

To **SPERFLE, v. a.** To squander money, goods, &c., for no valuable purpose, Loth., Ayr. V. **SPARPALL.**

SPERK HALK, s. A sparrow hawk.

Sperk halkis, that spedely will compas the coast,
Wer kene knychtis of kynd, clene of maneiris.

Houlate, li. 2.

A.-S. *spaer-hafoc*, id.

[**SPER-LYNTH, s. pl.** Spear-lengths, Barbour, xvii. 572.]

To **SPERPLE, v. a.** To scatter, to disperse; S. *spersfle*. V. **SPARPALL.**

[To **SPERR, v. a.** To stride, to stretch out in walking, Shetl.]

SPERTHE, s. A battle-axe.

At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel *sperthe*,
Full ten pounds weight and more.

Minstrelsy Border, li. 337.

Sparth, securis, Prompt. Securi, i. *Sparthe*, in manu quasi pro baculo bajulant, qua sibi confidentes preoccupant. Otterbourne Chron. Angl., p. 16.

Brompton says, that the Norwegians carried the use of that kind of axe, which in E. is called *sparth*, into Ireland. Ap. Du Cange.

O. E. "*Sparthe*. Bipennis." Prompt. Parv.

[**SPERYT, pret.** Sparred up, fastened, Barbour, iv. 14. V. **SPAR.**]

SPES, s. Species; synonym. with *Kynd*.

"Our souerane lord—declaris all sic factis and deidis—to be ane express *spes* and kynd of dilapidatioun." Acts Ja. VI., 1604, Edit. 1814, p. 324. V. **SPACE.**

SPETIT, part. pa. "Pierced, as with a spitt," Rudd.

Syne ane Halys vnto the corpis dede
In company he eiket in that stede,
And Phiegeas down brittynnys in the feikl,
Spetit throw out the body and the scheikl.

Doug. Virgil, 305, 39.

Su.-G. *spets*, any thing sharp-pointed; whence *spits*, a spear, a lance. Thus *spetit* properly signifies *pierced*, with a sharp instrument, without restriction to one of any particular description. Teut. *spet-en*, fodicare.

SPEUG, s. 1. A tall meagre person, Clydes.; synonym. *Spaig*.

2. A sparrow, *ibid*.

Su.-G. *spok*, *spoeke*, Germ. *spuk*, Belg. *spook*, a spectre. This has probably been formed, (according to the Goth. mode, by prefixing *s*) from *isl. puke*, daemon. V. **PUCK HARY.**

SPEUGLE, s. An object that is extremely slender; a diminutive from the preceding, *ibid*.

This corresponds with Fris. *spoochael*, and Sw. *spoekelse*, id.

SPEWEN, s. Spavin.

This is certainly the meaning of the term in the following verse:—

—Bock-blood, and Benshaw, *spewen* in the spald.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

i.e., Spavin in the shoulder. V. **CLEIKS.**

[**SPIAE, s.** Mockery, derision, ridicule, Shetl.]

[**SPIALL, s.** A tall, slender person, *ibid*.]

* **SPICE, s. 1.** This term is appropriated to pepper, S.

The yungest sister to her butrie hyed,
And brocht furth nuts and peis instead of *spyce*.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 146.

Here, however, it may denote *spiceries* in general. —"It is now perceived, by the leaves and sheets of that book [the Scots Common-Prayer Book] which are given out athort the shops of Edinburgh, to cover *spice* and tobacco, one edition at least was destroyed." Baillie's Lett., i. 14.

2. Metaph. applied to pride, S. V. **SPEICE.**

3. A blow, a thwack, *Aberd*.

To **SPICE, v. a.** To beat, to thwack, *ibid*.

Most probably a figurative use of the E. *v.*, in the same manner in which *to Pepper* is used.

SPICE-BOX, SPICE-BUST, s. A pepper-box, S.

SPICY, adj. Proud; testy, S.; [neat, tidy, Clydes., Banffs.]

"It wes allegit—at [that] the dosane of siluer sponis, siluer salt-fat & *spice bust* wer the Abbot of Melross, &

laid in wed to the said vmquhile Alex'. be the said abbot for the tyme." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 131. V. BUIST.

[SPIEKER, *s.* A large nail, Shetl. Norse, *spikar*, id.]

[SPIK, *s.* Whale's blubber, fat of animals, *ibid.*]

[SPILE-TREE, *s.* A small pole on which fishermen hang their lines when cleaning the hooks. The supports are called *shears*, Banffs.]

SPILGIE, *adj.* Long and slender, Ang. Also used as a *s.*, a tall meagre person; a *lang spilgie*. Long limbs are called *spilgies*.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *spil*, a spindle, as nearly of the same sense with *spindle-shanked*; *spill en*, attenuate; or Su.-G. *spial-a*, *spialk-a*, to divide, from *spiaell*, lamina; *q.* something which, from its meagreness, seems to be only the half of what it ought to be.

To SPILK, *v. a.* To shell pease, to take green pease out of the pod, Aberd., Moray.

In Moray at least, *Pilk* is used as synon. with *Spilk*.

SPIPKINS, *s. pl.* Split pease, *ibid.*

Gael. *spealg-am*, to split, *spealgach*, splinters.

[To SPILK, *v. a.* To beat sharply, Banffs.; synon. *spank*.]

[SPILK, *s.* A sharp blow, a slap, *ibid.*

Allied to E. *spill*, in the sense to fret or gall.]

[SPILT, *adj.* Grossly fat, bloated, impure, Shetl.]

SPINK, *s.* 1. The Maiden pink, S. *Dianthus deltoides*, Linn.

2. Often used to denote pinks in general, S.

Countless *spinks* an' daisies springin,
Gaily deckt ilk vale an' hill.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 99.

SPINKIE, *s.* A dram, a glass of ardent spirits, Fife.

SPINKIE, *adj.* Slender, and at the same time active, Fife.

Su.-G. *spinkog*, id. *gracilis*; Ibra. Some derive the word from *spinde*, a spider.

[SPINNEL, SPINLE, SPYNLE, *s.* Spindle; metaph. applied to any thing very slender, or tall and thin, S.]

To SPINLE, *v. n.* To shoot out. "Grain is said to be *spinning*, when it is shooting;" Gall. Encycl.

This *v.* may be a derivative from Teut. *spen-en*, *defflorescere*, *floribus amissis fructus formam primam producere*. Dicitur de arboribus, fruticibus, &c. Fr. *espen-ir*, *espan-ir*, *aperire florem*; Kilian. The root is probably Lat. *expand-ere*, to spread out. V. SPINLY.

SPINLE, SPINLY, *adj.* Tall and slender, S.

"Where it is firm it produces good hay; but where it is not so, but continues as quagmire, it is all fog at top, with a short *spinly* thin grass." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 80. V. SPINLE, *v.*

Perhaps *q.* *Spindly*, from E. *Spindle*.

SPINNIN-JENNY, SPIN-MARY, *s.* The long-legged fly which is said to be produced from the grub, Fife. In other places it is called *Spinnin Maggie*.

Perhaps it is named from its resembling, in the length of its legs, the garden spider, in E. and S. called *Spinner*.

SPINTIE, *adj.* Lean, thin, lank, Loth.

This seems originally the same with the preceding.

[SPIOLK, *s.* A splint, Shetl. V. SPELK.]

[To SPIOLK, *v. a.* To bind with splints, *ibid.*]

[SPIOLKIN, *s.* A piltack roasted with the liver inside of it, *ibid.*]

* SPIRE, *s.* 1. A small tapering tree, commonly of the fir kind, of a size fit for paling, Moray.

Norw. *spire*, a long small tree, Hallager. E. *spire* is used to denote "any thing growing up taper." It is not improbable that E. *spire* is originally the same with our *spire*; as Su.-G. *spira* denotes a long but thin piece of wood; and the word of the same form in Isl. is rendered, *tigillum*, ramale.

2. The lower part of a *couple* or rafter, Roxb.

3. "The *spire* in a cottage, is properly the stem or leg of an *earth-fast couple*, reaching from the floor to the top of the wall, partly inserted in, and partly standing out of, the wall." Gl. Jamieson's Popular Ball.

4. A wall between the fire and the door, with a seat on it, S. B.; *hallan*, synon.

Lancash. "*speer*, a shelter in a house made between the door and fire, to keep the wind off." T. Bobbins. O.E. "*Spere* or skue. Ventifuga." Prompt. Parv.

I've no seek near the fire;
Let me but rest my weary banes,
Behind backs at the *spire*.

Song, Ross's *Helenore*, p. 142.

"From the circumstance of the partition beginning at the *couple-leg*, or *spire*, the name has been transferr'd from the wooden post—that supports the pillar, and commences the partition, to the partition itself." Gl. Popular Ball., *ubi sup.*

This is also called the *spire wa'*. This word in Chesh. signifies, the chimney-post, Ray. C. B. *yypyr*, id. Chaucer uses *spire* for a stake.

A different etymon has been given, from *Spere*, to inquire. V. SPERE, *s.*

SPIRIE, *adj.* Slender, slim, Dumf.; synon. *Spirley*, *q.v.*

SPIRE, *s.* Spray, *Sea-spire*, the spray of the sea, Renfr.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *spyor*, vomitus, *q.* what the sea casts up, from *spy*, vomere.

To SPIRE, *v. a.* To wither, or cause to fade.

Thus heat, or a strong wind, is said to *spire the grass*, Loth. Hence,

SPIREWIND, SPEARWIND, SPELLWIND, *s.*
Defined, "a violent gust of passion, a gust of rage," Fife.

SPIRY, *adj.* Warm, parching.

It is said to be a *spiry day*, when the drought is very strong, Loth.

SPIRITY, *adj.* Lively, full of life, spirited, S.

"He was of a *spirity* disposition, and both cydent and eager in whatsoever he undertook." R. Gilhaize, ii. 102.

To SPIRL, *v. n.* To run about in a light lively way, Ettr. For.

O. Fr. *esport-er* signifies to acknowledge, as a vassal the services one owes to a superior. This generally included a good deal of "running about," but often without lightness of heart. Allied perhaps to *Spirell*, *adj.*

SPIRLIE, SPIRLEY, *adj.* Slender, slim, (*gracilis*), S.; *Spirie* synon.

Tir'd out with many turnings, to the flood
He lays his redden'd side, and gaspin' dies.
Syne round him flock, in troops, the *spirley* race,
And minnows frisk, now that their foe is dead,
And caper for the kingdom of the pool.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 32.

Teut. *spier* is sura, the calf of the leg. But it may be q. *spir-lik*, from Isl. *spir*, a lath, or Dan. *spire*, a sprout or slip, "resembling a lath or slip." But see SPIRLE.

SPIRLIE, *s.* A slender person; often, "a lang *spirlie*," S.

SPIRLIE-LEGGIT, *adj.* Having thin legs, Roxb.

SPIRLING, *s.* 1. A smelt. V. SPARLING.
Roquefort mentions O. Fr. *sparallon*, sorte de poisson de mer.

2. Expl. as signifying a small *burn-trout*, Gall. Encycl.

SPIRLING, *s.* Contention, a broil, Perth. allied perhaps to Germ. *sperr-en*, to oppose, to resist.

SPIRRAN, *s.* Expl. "an old female of the nature of a spider;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *spairm-am*, to wrestle; q. of a contentious humour?

To SPIT, *v. n.* 1. To rain slightly, and not closely, S.

"I think its *spitting* already."—"A common expression in Scotland to signify slight rain." Marriage, i. 71. N.

[2. To be extremely angry with a person; as, "He was just *spittin* like a will-cat," Clydes.]

[SPIT, *s.* 1. A slight shower, S.

2. An angry disputation, Clydes.

3. A person of small stature and hot temper; *spitten* is also used, Banffs.]

SPITHER, *s.* Spume, foam, S.

Let poor folk write to ane anither,
The way they learn'd it frae their nither,
Or some auld aunt's loquacious swither,—
Wha valu'd not your college *spither*
A rignarie.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 189.

Isl. *spiatr*, insolens progressus; Dan. *spotte-ord*, mocking language.

SPITTER, *s.* 1. A very slight shower; whence the imp. *v.* *It's spitterin*, i.e., a few drops of rain are falling, S. from *spit*, *spuere*.

2. In pl. snow in small particles, which are forcibly driven by the wind, S. .

Now harvest done, the painfu' plough
Maun thro' the yird its task renew,
While ploughmen swains, a harly crew,
Ne'er stand aghast,
Tho' winter snell the *spitters* strew
In angry blast.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 33.

The snell frost-win' made nebs an' een
To rin right sair;
An' snaw in *spitters* aft was dreen *
Amang the air.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 323.

* *Dreen*, driven.

SPITTERY, *adj.* Denoting what spurts or flies out irregularly without connexion of parts, S. A.

The blately rain, or chilling *spitt'ry* snaws
Are wafted on the gelid angry breeze.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 25.

It is applied also to flame, expressive of the spurring action of the heat, according to the nature of the fuel, *ibid.*

Yet patient still, I'll brook auld age,
And do the best I dow,
To raise your ingle's friendly rage,
And cheer the *spitterie* low.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 146.

* To SPIT. [1. To spit at a bargain, to confirm it.]

It is a common practice among children, when a bargain has been made, for each party to spit on the ground. This is accounted a very solemn confirmation of the agreement.

The form is perhaps varied in other parts of the country. The following passage alludes to a similar mode of ratifying a pecuniary bargain, by spitting on the piece of money given as an *arles* or earnest-penny.

"When the friar had talked some time with that man, he took out a small piece of money, and spit upon it, and then gave it to the skipper, by which Ralph Hanslap guessed they had made a bargain; the delivery of the money, and the ceremony with which it was accompanied, indicating that it was the cement of a compact, and a token of the friar's hope and ejaculation that it might prove prosperous to them both." *Rothelan*, i. 92.

Although Pliny does not appear to have been acquainted with this use of saliva, he was no stranger to its virtue in giving efficacy to a medicine.

"To fortifie the operation of any medicines," he says, "the manner is to pronounce withall a charm or exorcisme three times over, and to spit upon the ground as often; and so we doubt not but it will doe the cure and not faile." Nat. Hist., B. xxviii. c. 4.

In some parts of S. when a bargain has been made, each of the parties spits upon his hand, saying, that this is "for luck."

Brand has given an account of a similar custom.

"The boys in the north of E. have a custom amongst themselves, of *spitting* their faith, (or as they call it in the northern dialect 'their saul,' i.e., soul,) when required to make asseverations in matters which they think of consequence. In combinations of the colliers, &c., about Newcastle upon Tyne, for the purpose of raising their wages, they are said to *spit* upon a stone together by way of cementing their confederacy. Hence the popular saying, when persons are of the same party, or agree in sentiments, that 'they *spit* upon the same stone.' Fish-women generally *spit* upon their hansom, i.e., the first money they take, for good luck. Grose mentions this as a common practice among the lower class of hucksters, pedlars," &c. Pop. Antiq., ii. 571.

It was an ancient and generally received idea among the heathen, that spittle was a specific against every species of fascination. Hence the language of Theocritus—

Thrice on my breast I *spit* to guard me safe
From fascinating charms. —

Idyll, xx. v. 11.

It was probably in deference to this deeply-rooted superstition, that the church of Rome introduced the use of spittle in baptism. This has indeed been expressly asserted. "This custom of nurses lustrating the children by spittle, was one of the ceremonies used on the *Dies Nominalis*, the day the child was named: so that there can be no doubt of the Papists deriving this custom from the heathen nurses and grand-mothers." Seward, *Conform. between Popery and Paganism*, p. 54, Brand, ii. 570.

[2. To *spit on one's buttons*, to proclaim him a coward and poltroon.]

Among boys, in the west of Scotland, he who has given another what is called the *Coucher's blow*, follows it up by *spitting* in his own hand, and then rubbing his spittle on the buttons of his antagonist's coat. This is understood as a complete placarding of him for a coward and poltroon.

The act of "spitting in the face" of another, or as some render the expression, "on the ground before him," was in a very early period, meant to intimate the greatest contempt imaginable, Deut. xxv. 9. Why this act of contumely was transferred to the buttons, is not easy to say. Shall we suppose that it was viewed as equivalent to disgracing one's armorial bearings; as the crest might be engraved on the buttons of those who had a right to bear arms?

[3. To *spit and gie ouer*, to own defeat.

"*Man, jist spit and gie ouer*," is a vulgar mode of expressing that all one's efforts to accomplish an object will prove inadequate.]

"If the reader—feels he has enough of the subject, he has nothing to do but shut the book, and (to use a very expressive juvenile term) *spit and gie ouer*." Blackw. Mag., Aug., 1821, p. 25.

Perhaps the following verse conveys the same idea—

Spit in your hand, and to your other proofes.

The Troublesome Raigne of King John.

SPITTEN, SPITTIN, *s.* [1. A spittle, West of S.]

2. A puny mischievous creature, Aberd.

SPITAILL, Barbour, ii. 420. Leg. *pitall*, as in MS. V. PETTAIL.

SPITTIE, *s.* A designation for a horse, Clydes.

L.B. *spad-a*, *spad-o*, equus castratus; *spad-are*, castrare. The root may be traced in C.B. *dispaht-u*, to castrate, (*dis* being the privative prefix), Ir. Gael. *spoth-am*, id., *spat*, an eunuch. Hence *spad-an*, castrare, Leg. Salic. Tit. 41. V. SPAVE, *v.*

SPITTINGS, *s. pl.* Spittle, S. B. Dan. *spitten*, a spitting.

To SPLAE, SPLAY, *v. a.* After two pieces of cloth have been run up in a seam, to sew down the edges somewhat in the form of a hem, S.

"I declare," said she to her cronic, Matty Marshall, "if I'm no driven doited with back-stitching, *splaying*, fause hems, and cross gores." Petticoat Tales, i. 291.

SPLAE, SPLAY, *s.* The hem thus made, S.

SPLAE-SEAM, DUTCH-SPLAY, *s.* What in E. is called a hem-seam, one side only being sewed down, S.

Prob., corr. from Fr. *esploy-er*, to spread out; or *espaul-er*, to support, to strengthen, to form a buttress; as the operation is meant, not merely for ornament, but for strengthening what is sewed.

To SPLAIRGE, *v. a.* 1. To bespatter, to bedaub, Fife, Ettr. For., Clydes.; the same with *Spairge*; also to besprinkle, Clydes.

SPLASH-FLUKE, *s.* The plaice, a fish, Pleuronectes Platessa, Linn., Banffs. This seems to be merely a corr. of the common name.

To SPLATCH, *v. a.* To bedaub, to splash, S. corr. from the E. word, or from Teut. *plets-en*, manu quater.

SPLATCH, *s.* 1. A *splatch* o' dirt, a clot of mud thrown up in walking or otherwise, S.

Splatchin is used as well as *splatch*, in this sense, Aberd.

2. Any thing so broad or full as to exhibit an awkward or clumsy appearance; as, "What a great *splatch* of a seal there's on that letter!"

To SPLATTER, *v. n.* To make a noise among water, S.; [to walk or run noisily, Banffs.]

[SPLATTER, *s.* The act of making such a noise; also, the noise so made, S. Used also as an *adv.*]

SPLATTER-DASH, *s.* An uproar, a splutter, Ettr. For.

SPLAY, *s.* 1. A squabble; as, "There was a great *splay* in the fair;" Roxb. Gael. *spleadh*, exploit.

[2. A *splay-up*, a great display of any kind, Banffs.]

SPLAY, SPLAE, s. A stroke; as, "She hat [did hit] him a *splae* o'er the fingers for his behaviour," Roxb.

Su.-G. *plagy-a*, percutere, Lat. *plaga*, ictus.

To **SPLAY, v. a.** To flay; as, "He has *splayed* the skin off his leg," Selkirk.

Perhaps from Isl. *flaa*, Su.-G. *flaga*, whence the E. term.

SPLECHRIE, s. Furniture of any kind; but most generally used to denote the clothes and furniture provided by a woman, in her single state, or brought by her to the house of her husband, when married, S.

It is also used for the executory of a defunct person, or the movable goods in his house left by him to his heirs, S.

This is perhaps merely a corr. of Lat. *supellex*, or *supellectilis*, the terms used by civilians to denote all the household-goods which are daily used by a family. V. Alexand. ab Alexand. Genial. Dies, Lib. i. c. 19.

To **SPLEET, v. a. and n.** To split. This is the general pronunciation in [Banffs., Orkn., and Shetl. *Spleeter*, one who splits fish.]

"At all times it is highly dangerous, for any not experienced in these seas, to pass through between the isles, tho' with small boats, because of the many blind rocks lying there, upon which sometimes the inhabitants do *spleet*, what through some mistake, inadvertency, darkness of the night, or otherwise." Brand's Orkney, p. 25.

SPLENDIS, s. pl. Armour for the legs. "Ane pair of *splendis*, sellat, gorget," &c. Aberd. Reg., V. 16. V. **SPLETTIS.**

SPLENDRIS, s. pl. Splinters.

Thair speris in *splendis* spreit,
On scheldis schonkit and schent.

Gawan and Gal., ii. 74.

Speris fall sone all into *splendrys* sprang.

Wallace, ix. 918, MS.

Belg. *splinters*, Dan. *splinde*, Su.-G. *splinta*, id. *splint-a*, Dan. *splint-er*, to splinter; from Isl. *splít-a*, to tear.

To **SPLENNER, v. n.** To stride, Gall.; softened perhaps from Teut. *splinter-en*, secare in assulas; or from the same origin with *Splendis*.

SPLENTS, SPLENTIS, s. pl. [1. Splints, armour or plate for arms or legs.] *Leg-splents*, a sort of inferior greaves, or armour for the legs; so called from their being applied as *splints*.

"—Vthers simpillar of x pund of rent, or fyftie pundis in gudis, haue hat. gorget,—breist plate, pans, and *leg splentis* at the leist, or gif him lykis better." Acts Ja. I., 1429, c. 134, Edit. 1566.

These were in like manner used for the arms.

"A defence for the arms, called *splints*, constituted part of the suit denominated an *alnaine ryvett*."

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Grose's Milit. Antiq., ii. 252, 253. Expt. "harness or armour for the arms;" Phillips's New World of Words.

2. As applied to a gown, loose or hanging sleeves, or loose cloth used instead of sleeves, sometimes called *tags*.

"Ane uthir schapin unmaid lang taillit gowne of reid armosie taffetie, with tua *splentis* wantand bodices and slevis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 222.

SPLEUCHAN, SPEOCHAN, s. "Gael. a tobacco-pouch;" Gl. Sibb. S.; also, a ludicrous name for a fob.

"But I was saying there's some siller in this *spleuchan* that's like the Captain's ain, for we've aye counted it such, baith Ailie and me." Guy Mannering, iii. 223.

Ilk chiel screw'd up his dogskin *spleuchan*,
An' aff did rin.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 36.

"Below my bed—you will find the pouch of the late Lord Charles, this present man's uncle, which I made into a *spleuchan* to hold tobacco, and there you will get ten gold pieces, besides crowns and Saxon shillings." Saxon and Gael, ii. 2.

"He hastened, not without a curse upon the intricacies of a Saxon breeches pocket, or *spleuchan*, as he called it, to deposit the treasure in his fob." Waverley, ii. 105.

[To **SPLEUT, v. n.** 1. To gush, dash, or fall suddenly or intermittently, or with a spluttering noise, Banffs., Clydes.

2. To fall flat into any liquid; also, to walk in a plashing manner, *ibid.*]

[**SPLEUT, s.** 1. A gush, dash, or fall of any liquid; the liquid so shed; also the noise made by it, *ibid.*

2. The act of shedding any liquid in a sudden or careless manner, *ibid.*

3. Weak, watery drink of any kind, *ibid.*]

[**SPLEUTER, s. and v.** Same with E. *splutter*, *ibid.*]

[**SPLEUTERIE, SPLEUTRIE, s.** Weak, watery food; a wet, dirty mess; rainy weather, *ibid.*

[**SPLIET, SPLINDER.** *Spliet-new, splinder-new*, bran-new, never used, Shetl.]

To **SPLINDER, SPLINNER, v. n.** To be shivered, to splinter, S.B.; [hence, *splinner*, a fragment.]

—Thrawn trees do always *splinder*,
Beat with a wedge of their own timber.

Meston's Poems, p. 217.

V. **SPLENDRIS.**

SPLINKEY, adj. Tall and lank, Ayrs.

Perhaps corrupted from *Spinkie*, q. v.

"His strides—were as stiff and as long as a *splinky* laddie's stalking on stilts." Sir A. Wythe, iii. 82.

[**SPLINNER, s.** Speed, force; used also as an *adj.*, Banffs.]

Y 2

SPLIT, *s.* A term used by weavers, equivalent to *E. Dent*, and properly denoting one thread in plain linen work, *S.*

"What the Scotch weavers term a *Split*, the English term a *Dent*." *Peddle's Weaver and Warper's Assistant*, p. 152.

SPLIT-NEW, *adj.* A term applied to what has never been used or worn, *S. span-new, spick and span, E.*

"In a word, they had, as it were, a *split-new* system of government, to temper and establish." *Account Persecution of the [Episcopalian] Church in Scotland*, p. 32.

Germ. splitter-neu, *id. q.* as *new* as a *splinter* or chip from the block. The *Germ.* term, of the composition of which there can be no reasonable doubt, although not observed by the learned *Ihre*, affords a strong collateral confirmation of the etymon which he has given of *E. span-new*, and its *Su.-G.* synonym. *sping spaangande ny*, *Isl. spanosa, span ny-r.* He deduces them all from *Su.-G. spinga*, *assula*, *segmentum ligni tenuius*, from *spaan*, *id. V. Spon.* Thus *split*, and *span*, equally denote a splinter or chip.

Lye (*Addit. to Jun. Etym.*) traces *spick* to *spike*, a nail. Johnson adopts the idea. But it rests on the correlative idea, that *span* is from *Germ. spann-en*, to extend; both being supposed to refer to the work of a fuller, in stretching cloth on the tenter-hooks. Perhaps *spick* and *span* may be a corr. of the *Su.-G.* reduplication, *sping spaangande*.

To SPOIT, *v. n.* To spout, to squirt; also, to splash, *Gall.* [*V. SPLENT.*]

—Right o'er the steep he leans,
When his well-plenish'd king-hood voiding needs,
And, *sploiting*, strikes the stane his grany hit,
Wi' pistol screed, shot frae his gorlin doup.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 3, 4.

Perhaps from *Lat. explod-ere*, to drive out violently.

SPOIT, *s.* "A little liquid filth;" *Gall. Enc.*

SPLORE, *s.* "A frolic, a noise, a riot;" *Gl. Burns*; also, a quarrel ending in blows, *S.*

Lament him, a' ye rantin core,
Wha dearly like a random-splore,
Nae mair he'll join the merry roar.

Burns, iii. 215.

"He's a camsteary chield, and fasheous about marches, and we've had some bits of *splores* thegither." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 224.

"Quarrels ending in fisty-cuffs;" *Gl. Antiquary*.

Perhaps from *Ital. esplor-are*, to explore, *q.* the act of exploring, or a party engaged in searching out something for sport. It seems nearly synonym. with *Ploy*, *q. v.*

To SPLORE, *v. n.* To show off, to make a great show, *Upp. Clydes.*

SPLOY, *s.* A frolic, *Renfr.*; synonym. *Ploy*.

Nae mair we meet aneath the hill,—
The harmless funnie joke to tell,
Or the queer *sploys*,
That night's mirk blanket doth conceal
Frae ither boys.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 316.

Whatever may be viewed as the origin of *Ploy*, the word in this form seems to claim affinity to *O. Fr. exploits*, an exploit; *employe*, displayed.

To SPLUNG, *v. a.* 1. To carry off any thing clandestinely, to filch, *Upp. Clydes.*

This seems merely a variety of *Spung*, *v.*

[2. To stride along with a swinging, stealthy gait, *Banffs.*]

[**SPLUNG**, *s.* A person of mean, disagreeable disposition, *ibid.*]

To SPLUNT, *v. n.* "To court," *S. A.*; to court, or make love, under night. "To go *a-spluntin*," *id.*, *Roxb.*

The lovers comin there to *splunt*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 9.

SPLUNTING, *s.* "Running after girls under-night;" *Gall. Enc.*

To SPLUTE, *v. n.* To exaggerate in narration; synonym. to *Flaw*, *Clydes.*

O. Fr. exploit-er, to execute, to perform; *q.* to boast of one's exploits.

To SPO, **SPOE**, *v. n.* To foretell, *Shetl.*

The same with *Spae*, *q. v.* The term as used in *Shetl.* preserves the *Su.-G.* sound of *spo*, *vaticinari*.

To SPOATCH, **SPOACH**, **SPOTCH**, *v. n.* To poach; also, to lounge or sponge about for a meal, a glass of spirits, &c., *S.*

Their names were Mavis, Snap, an' Garrow,
For *spoatching* tricks had few their marrow.

The Dogs, A. Scott's Poems, p. 52.

Allied perhaps to *Teut. spijse*, *cibus*, *epulum*; or rather from *E. Poach*, with *s* prefixed.

SPOACHER, *s.* A poacher; also, one who sponges about for food, &c. [*Synon., sorer.*]

SPODLIN, *s.* A child learning to walk, *Dumfr. V. SPEDLIN.*

SPOIG, *s.* A paw; ludicrously for the hand.

Gael. spag, a paw; *spogach*, having paws, or clumsy feet and legs.

O see you not her ponny progues,—
Her twa short hose, and her twa spoigs,
And a shoulder-pelt apen, Mattam?

Herd's Coll., ii. 161.

To SPOILYIE, *v. a.* To plunder, to despoil.

"The barons resolving to go to *Durris*, and *spoilie* what was left, rendered the keys back to the town of *Aberdeen*, and upon Monday the 20th of May they rode out about the number foresaid." *Spalding's Troubles*, i. 153, 154. *V. SPULYE.*

SPON, *s.* Shavings of wood.

Tristrem was in toun;
In boure Ysonde was don;
Bi water he sent adoun
Light linden spon.

Sir Tristram, p. 115.

i.e., chips or shavings of the linden tree.

A.-S. spon, *assula*, "a chip or splinter of wood;" *Somner. Teut. spaen*, *Germ. span*, *Su.-G. spaan*, (*pron. spon*), *Isl. spann*, *id.*

[**To SPONG**, *v. n.* To stride or take long steps, *Shetl. V. SPANG.*]

SPONK, s. Spark of fire, &c. V. **SPUNK.**

SPONNYS, pl. Spoons; Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

SPONSEFU', adj. The same with *Sponsible*.

"Could ye no fin' anither gate tae the Ill Pairt nor harlin awa' a *sponsefu'* man frae his hame and haudin'?" Saint Patrick, ii. 190.

[SPONSHIES, s. pl.] The nostrils and the passage from them to the throat, Shetl.]

SPONSIBLE, adj. 1. Capable of being admitted as a surety, or of discharging an obligation, S. like E. *responsible*.

"Mr. Archer, his wife, and five small children, the eldest not ten years of age, were carried to Kirkcaldy prison. Next day, the provost of the town hearing of this severity, liberate the mother and the infants; yet not till caution was found, by two *sponsible* persons, she should present herself to the sheriff when called, under the penalty of 2000 merks." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 284.

"There will be no question of very pretty damages, —very sweet damages. I dare say the proprietors are very *sponsible* folk." Reg. Dalton, i. 200.

2. Respectable, becoming one's station, S.

"For the honour of the family it's but natural I should wish to keep up a *sponsible* appearance." Saxon and Gael, ii. 193.

Lat. *spond-eo, spons-um*, to undertake, to be surety, for another; whence *spons-or*, a surety.

SPOONGE, s. 1. A low sneaking fellow; one who employs any means, however despicable, for getting his belly filled, Roxb.; synon. *Slounge*.

2. A wandering dog is often called a *spoonge*, because he prowls about for his food, *ibid*.

3. This term is also applied to a person who is disposed to filch, *ibid*.

To SPOONGE, v. n. To go about in a sneaking or prowling way, so as to excite suspicion; as, "There he's gauin *spoongin'* about;" *ibid*.

This may be viewed as the same with the E. v. *to Spunge*, "to hang on others for maintenance." There can be no doubt that this is from the idea of a *sponge* licking up every liquid to which it is applied.

[To SPOOT, v. a. and n.] To spout, squirt, &c.; E. *spout*.]

[SPOOT, s.] A spout, a flow, &c.; same as E. *spout*; also, a squirt, a syringe; in last sense *spooter* is also used, West of S.]

[SPOOT, s.] Bad drink; ill-cooked liquid food, Banffs.]

SPOOTRAGH, s. Drink of any kind, Loth.

Gael. *sput*, a word of contempt for bad drink.

SPORDERINE, s.

"Yow shall deayre that—sufficient store of poulder, spades, showles, pick axes, &c., be sent to Ca-

riect fergus: and that a reserve of *sporderines* be layed up in store." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 16.

SPORNE, part. pa. V. *to Spare*. Spared, wanted, Moray.

Spoern, or *spoernun*, is used as a derivative from the cognate Isl. v. *spær-a*, *parcere*, in the sense of *parcimonis*.

To SPORNE, v. n. To stumble.

Off in Romans I reid,
"Airly *sporne*, lait speid."

Gawain and Gol., iii. 18.

Chaucer uses the term, as signifying to strike the foot against any thing—

The miller *sporned* at a ston,
And down he fell backward.—

Reves T., v. 4279.

A.-S. *sporn-an*, primarily to kick, to wince, whence E. *spurn*; and secondarily, to stumble at, or hit against. Su.-G. *spiern-a*, Isl. *spirn-a*, to kick. Thre gives *sporre*, a spur, as the root.

SPORRAN, s. The leathern pouch, or large purse worn by Highlanders in full dress before, S. Gael. *sporan*, *sparon*, *id*.

"I keep neither suaw nor dollars in my *sporran*." Rob Roy, ii. 207.

"Bring me my *sporran*."—The person he addressed—brought—a large leathern pouch, such as Highlanders of rank wear before them, when in full dress, made of the skin of the sea otter, richly garnished with silver ornaments and studs." *Ibid*. iii. 209.

SPOURLIT, part. pa. Speckled, spotted. V. **SPRUTILLIT.**

To SPOUSE, v. a. Expl. as signifying, "to put out one's fortune to nurse."

"Your old companion, Charlie—perished the pack, and they hae *sponsed* his fortune and gone to Ind'y." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 193.

SPOUSING, part. adj. Of or belonging to a bride; [espousing, bridal.]

"Cestus—cingulum sponsae nubentis, a *sponsing* girdle." Despaut. Gram. D. 5, b.

SPOUT, SPOOT, s. The Sheath, or Razor-fish, S.; Solen vagina, Linn.

"Solen, the sheath, or razor-fish; our fishers call them *spouts*." Sibb. Fife, p. 135.

"The razor, (*solen*, Lin. Syst.), or, as we call it, the *spout-fish*, is also found in sandy places." Barry's Orkney, p.

* **SPOUT, s.** A sort of boggy spring in ground, S.

"The land abounds with bogs and springs, or what husbandmen call *spouts*." P. Lunan, Forfara. Statist. Acc., i. 443.

SPOUTY, s. Springy, marshy, S.

"Where the soil was *spouty*, at the skirts of the hills, covered drains have been made; but in the clay land drains are all open." P. Lecropt, Perth. Stirl. Statist. Acc., xvii. 48.

"As the rebels—were coming along westwards under a *spouty* bank, that run along the field, one of the squadrons were posted below in order to stop them." Lord Loudon's Acc. of the Battle of Preston, Sir John Cope's Trial, p. 130.

SPOUTINESS, s. State of having many boggy springs; applied to land, S.

"This *sputiness*, independent [r. independently] of every other consideration, demonstrates the great extent of till in the county of Inverness." Agr. Surv. Inverness, p. 26.

SPOUTIE, adj. Vain, foppish, Clydes.

Apparently from E. *sput*; q. one who squirts forth his folly. Isl. *sput-ra*, however, signifies, insolenter progress.

SPOUTROCH, s. Weak, thin drink, Gall; a derivative from Gael. *sput*, "hog wash, a word of contempt for bad drink," Shaw. In Ir., *sputrach* signifies "bad beer," O'Reilly.

SPOUT-WHALE, s. A name given to the porpoise.

"There are likewise a great number of little whales, which swim through these isles, which they call *Sput-whales* or *Pellacks*," &c. Brand's Orkney, p. 48. The name has evidently originated from their ejecting water from their heads. V. PELLACK.

[SPOWNGE, s. A brush, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 360, Dickson.]

SPOYN, SPOYNE, s. A spoon.

His fostyr modyr lowed him our the laiff,
Did mylk to warme, his lif gif scho mycht saiff;
And with a *spon* gret kyndnes to him kyth.
Wallace, ii. 271, MS.

Spays erroneously, Perth Edit.

[SPRACHLE, s. and v. Sprawl. V. SPRATTLE.]

SPRACK, adj. Lively, animated, S.A.

"The lad can sometimes be as dowf as a sexagenary like myself. If your Royal Highness had seen him dreaming and dozing about the banks of Tully-Veolan like an hypochondriac person,—you would wonder where he hath so suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularity." Waverley, ii. 314, 315.

Isl. *sprack-r*, fortis, strenuus, whence *sprakaleggr*, levipes, light of foot; Haldorson.

Sprag is put in the mouth of a Welsh parson by Shakespeare:

"He is a better scholar than I thought he was." EVA. "He is a good *sprag* memory." Merry Wives of Windsor, A. iv. S. 1.

On this term Steevens observes:

"I am told that this word is still used by the common people in the neighbourhood of Bath, where it signifies *ready, alert, sprightly*, and is pronounced as if it was written—*sprack*."

A. Bor. "*sprag*, lively, active;" Grose.

To SPRACKLE, v. n. To clamber, S. V. SPRATTLE.

[To SPRAG, v. n. To boast, brag, swagger, Shet. Sw. *sprätta*, to strut.]

[SPRAGO, s. A boaster, braggart, *ibid.*]

SPRAICH, SPRACH, SPREICH, s. 1. A cry, a shriek; the noise made by a child, when weeping, S.B.

Before him cachand ane gret flicht or oist
Of foulis, that did haue endlang the coist,
Quhillis on thare wyngis soru, dredand his wraik,
Skrymmis here and thare with money *spreich* and craik.
Doug. Virgil, 417, 1.

Anone thay hard sere vocis lamentabill,
Gret walyng, quhimpering, and *sprachis* miserabill.
Ibid. 178, 41.

A.-S. *spracc*, Belg. *spraeck*, speech, discourse, Germ. *sprech-en*, Su.-G. *spraak-a*, to speak, to converse.

2. A collection, a multitude; the term being used obliquely, from the idea of the noise made.

A *sprach* of bairns, a great number of children, Aug.

To SPRACH, v. n. To cry, [scream, wail], lament, S.

[SPRAICHIN, s. Screaming, a continual shriek, Clydes., Banffs.]

To SPRACKLE, v. n. To clamber, S.

"Wad ye have naeboddy *sprackle* up the brae but yoursell, Geordie?" Nigel, ii. 213.

Isl. *sprakt-a*, membra concutere; *sprikt*, concussio membrorum. V. SPRATTLE.

SPRAIGHIERIE, SPREAGHERIE, SPRECHERY, s. Moveables of rather an inferior kind, such, especially, as may have been collected in the way of depredation, S.

"They lay bye quiet eneugh, saving some *spreagherie* in the Lowlands, whilk is their use and wont, and some cutting o' thrapples among themselves, that nae civilized body kens or cares ony thing anent." Rob Roy, ii. 290.

"I grant most of your folks left the Highlands, expedited as it were, and free from the incumbrance of baggage, but it is unspeakable the quantity of useless *sprechery* which they had collected on their march. I saw one fellow of yours—with a pier-glass on his back." Waverley, ii. 283.

"*Spreagherie*, cattle-lifting; prey-driving;" Gl. Antiq. V. SPREITH.

SPRAIN, SPRAING, SPRAYNG, s. 1. A long stripe or streak, used in relation to streaks of different colours, S.

Up has scho pullit Dictam, the herbe swete,
Of leuis rank, rypit, and wounder sare,
Wyth sproutis, *spraingis*, and vanys ouer al quhare.
Doug. Virgil, 424, 28.

The twynkling stremouris of the orient
Sched purpoure *sprayngis* with gold and asure ment.
Ibid., Prol. 399, 27.

"There was seen in Scotland, a great blazing star, representing the shape of a crab or cancer, having long *spraings* spreading from it." Spalding's Troubles, i. 41. In Gl. expl. "rays." But this does not exactly express the meaning.

2. Expl. as denoting a tint; "*Spraings*, tints, shades of colour;" Gl. Picken.

I hesitate, however, whether this be not rather an imaginary sense, suggested by the application of this term to the variegations of colour.

A.-S. *spraeng-an*, to sprinkle, Teut. *spreng-en*, id.; also, variare, variegare; Su.-G. *spreng-a*, conspergere, whence Ithre derives *sprengd*, variegatus, maculis conspersus. Aleni. *kispranel*, aspersus, variegatus. Hence also O.E. *sprene*, *spreyne*, conspergere! *sprant*, *sprent*,

spreyned, conspersus. V. Lye, Addit. Jun. Etym. vo. *Sprene*. Also vo. *Sprinkle*, it is observed that Belg. *sprekel-en* signifies variegare; and Dan. *sprinkled*, guttatus, variegatus.

[To **SPRAING**, *v. a.* To streak, tint, Banffs.]

SPRAING'D, **SPRAINGIT**, *part. adj.* Striped, streaked, S. V. the *s.*

"I had nae mair claise but a *spraing'd* faikie." Journal from London, p. 8.

"From the said Evir Campbell, out of the lands of Bellochchyle, in Dunoon parochie,—2 pair blankets, 1 pair sheets, 2 pair *spraing'd* playds, 26 lib." Acct. of the Depredations committed on the Clan Campbell, p. 40.

"One of the Ministers told me, that one bird frequented his house about that time [before the late dearth] for a quarter of an year, which was of a black, white, red, and green colour: as also he saw another, all striped or *spraing'd* on the back, which birds were beautiful to behold." Brand's Orkney, p. 54, 55.

"A claithe of estait of claithe of gold, damaskit, *spraingit* with reid equalie in breadis of claithe of gold and cramosin satine, furnisshit with ruif and tail, three pandis all freneyit with threidis of gold, and reid silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 123.

Dan. *sprengt*, variegated; a secondary sense of the verb as signifying to sprinkle; *sprengt* colour, a mixt colour.

To **SPRAINT**, *v. n.* Expl. "to run forward," Gl. Tarras; perhaps rather, to spring forward, or move with elasticity, Buchan.

I'm blythe to see a rantin spree,
And fain wad thro' ye totter;
But I'm content to see ye *spraint*,
Right free o' dool an' care ay.

Tarras's Poems, p. 73.

Formed from *Sprent*, the old pret. or part. pa. of the *v. to Spring*.

SPRAITH, *s.* 1. Spoil, booty, Barbour, v. 118. Herd's Edit.

2. A large number, a quantity, Banffs. V. **SPRAIGHERIE**.]

[To **SPRALLICH**, *v. n.* To sprawl; also, to shriek; part. pr. *sprallichin*, Banffs. V. **SPRAUCHLE**.]

[**SPRALLICH**, *s.* A sprawl; a shriek; also, the act of sprawling, *ibid.*]

To **SPRANGLE**, *v. n.* To struggle; including the idea of making a spring to get away, Roxb.

A dimin. from Dan. *spraeng-er*, Isl. *spreng-a*, Su.-G. *sprung-a*, &c. *salire*, dirumpere.

SPRAT, **SPREAT**, **SPRETT**, **SPRIT**, **SPROT**, *s.* A coarse kind of reedy grass, that grows on marshy ground, S.; jointed-leaved rush.

"*Juncus articulatus*.—*Sprett*. Scot. Aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131. This name is common in S.

"That species of grass, which grows on marshy ground, commonly called *sprat*, is much used for fodder. It is somewhat remarkable, that the land where it grows, though not subject to be overflowed

with water, bears annual cropping, without being manured or pastured, except in the latter end of the year." P. Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., iv. 518.

"On part of it grows a coarse kind of grass called *sprett*, which is cut by the farmers for hay." P. New Luce, Wigtons. *ibid.* xiii. 583.

"The flors [were] laid with green scharets and *spreats*, medwarts and flowers, that no man knew whereon he yeid, but as he had been in a garden." Pitscottie, p. 146.

They are called *sprotes*, Ang. Shirr. writes *sprit*.

Perhaps from A.-S. *spranta*, *sprote*, surculus, virgultum, a twig; or rather, Isl. *sproti*, a reed, which occurs in the comp. term *gunn-sproti*, arundo bellica, Gl. Gunnlaug. S.

Isl. *reirsproti*, arundo, given by Verel. as synonym. with *Raus*.

SPRITTY, *adj.* Full of *sprats* or *sprits*, S.

—*Spritty* knowes wad raif'd and risket.

Burns, iii. 143.

To **SPRATTLE**, *v. n.* To scramble, to sprawl, S.

There ye may creep, and sprawl, and *sprattle*,
Wi' ither kindred, jumpin cattle.

Burns, iii. 229.

—Why soud they then attempt to *sprattle*,
In doggrel rhyme!

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 190.

Sprackle is used in the same sense.

Sae far I *sprackled* up the brae.

I dinner'd wi' a lord.

Burns, i. 138.

Sw. *sprattl-a*, to sprawl; Seren. Teut. *sperdel-en*, agitare sive motare manus pedesque, seems to have had a common origin; in Belg. *sperdel-en*.

SPRATTLE, *s.* A scramble, a struggle, a sprawl, S.

"We will suppose that any friend like yourself were in the deepest hole of the North, and making a *sprattle* for your life." Redgauntlet, ii. 273.

SPRAUCH, *s.* A sparrow, Loth. V. **SPRUG**.

To **SPRAUCHLE**, **SPRAUGHLE** (gutt.), *v. n.*

1. To climb with difficulty, Renfr. The same with *Sprackle*.

"Wi that I *spraughled* up amang the rokes wi' a the birr I had." Saint Patrick, i. 168.

2. To force one's way through underwood, or any similar obstruction, Ayrs.

3. To sprawl, S.; synonym. *Spreul*, Upp. Clydes.

"Sometimes when they wad *spraughle* away, then I stick firm and fast myself, an' the mair I fight to get out, I gang ay the deeper." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 312.

Ane bawdrons wha had kitlins under a bed,

Whan she heard Robbin's sang,

Came *sprauchlin* in a hurry out,

And at a Willie Wagtail did spang.

Gall. Encycl., p. 413.

Isl. *sprinkl-a*, membra concutere.

To **SPREAD** *bread*. To make bread and butter, S.

SPRECHERIE, *s.* V. **SPRAIGHERIE**.

[To SPRECKLE, *v. a. and n.* To speckle, to become speckled, *S.*]

[SPRECKLE, *s.* A speckle.]

SPRECKL'D, SPECKLY, *adj.* Speckled, *S.*

Alas! it's no thy neebor sweet,
The bonnie lark, companion meet!
Bending thee 'mang the dewy weat!
Wi' speckl'd breast.

Burns, *lil.* 201.

The blackbird, now, with golden bill,
Symphonious plies his wood-note sweet;
The speckly mavis, lilting shrill,
To glad the groves her strains repeat.

A. Scot's Poems, p. 135.

V. SPRECKL'D.

The speckl'd mavis greets your ear.

Fergusson's Poems, *ii.* 92.

Su.-G. specklot, *id.*

SPREE, *s.* 1. Innocent merriment, *S.*

"Spree, sport, merriment, a frolic;" *GL. Brocket.*

"John Blower, honest man, as sailors are aye for some spree or another, wad take me ance to see ane Mrs. Siddons—I thought we should hae been crushed to death before we gat in." *St. Roman, ii.* 164.

Tho' age now gars me hotter,
I'm blyth to see a rantin' spree,
And fain wad thro' ye totter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 73.

2. Disorderly or riotous mirth, an uproar; [a drunken frolic], *S.*

"He was in no spirit to enjoy her jocosity about Bailie Pollock's spree, as he told her that he had come far, and had far to go." *R. Gilhaize, i.* 134.

Confusion boils—no getting out,
But as a spree
In country fairs we're knuck't about,
An' box our way.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 118.

—A laud ay gien to ramblin';
In kicking up some worthless spree,
O' dancin', drinkin', gamblin'.

Ibid., p. 121.

Ir. and Gael. *spre* denotes "a spark, flash of fire; animation, spirit;" *O'Reilly.*

Fr. esprit, spirit, vivacity, smartness of humour.

[To SPREE, *v. n.* To frolic, to join in noisy or drunken mirth, *Clydes.*]

SPREE, *adj.* Trim, gaudy, *S.B.*; a term exactly corresponding to *E. spruce. Sprey*, *id.* *Exm.*

Syne hame they gang fu' hearty,
To bask themsels fu' trig an' spree;
For raggit they're and dirty.—

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 144.

Twa lads at Clanchendoly hile,
Wha I loe weel, they're baith sae spree.

Galk. Encycl., p. 411.

It may be deduced from the origin given by *Seren.* to *E. spruce*, and with more verisimilitude. *Sw. spræg*, formosus. *Spraekt et spræg*, clarus et splendens (*de pennia*).

Junius derives *spruce* from *A.-S. sprytt-an*, Belg. *spruyt-en*, germinare, pullulare, q. bene pasti ac validi, *spruze* and *lustie young fellows*. But this is a deviation from the dress, to the bodily habit of the wearer.

[To SPREIT, *v. n.* To scamper, to run rapidly, *Shetl. Sw. spritta*, to start, startle.]

SPREITH, SPRETH, SPRAITH, SPREATH, SPREICH, *s.* Prey, booty, plunder.

—Stude tho
Phenix and dour Vlixes, warlanis tway,
For to obserus and keip the spreith or pray.
Togildir in ane hepe was gadlerit precius gere,
Riches of Troy, and vthir jowellis sere,
Rest from all partis.

Doug. Virgil, 64, 12.

—Swne eftir thai
Held downwart in-to the town thare way,
And tuke thare spreth and presoneris.
—Of that spreth mony war richyd thare.

Wyntoun, viii. 42. 51. 57.

"A party of the Camerons had come down to carry a spreath of cattle, as it was called, from Moray." *P. Abernethy, Moray, Statist. Acc., xiii.* 149. *N. Sprraith* occurs, *Barbour, v.* 118, *Edlit.* 1629, instead of *ress*, in *MS.*

We come not hidder with drawin swerde in handis,
To spulve tempris, or richis of Libia,
Nor by the coist na spreich to drive away.

Doug. Virgil, 29, 38.

Rudd. gives *spreith*, as *S.*, observing, that it is probably the same originally with *E. prey*, *Fr. proye*, *Arm. preith*, all from *Lat. praeda*, with the sibilant prefixed. Perhaps immediately from *Ir. and Gael. spre, spreidh*, cattle. *V. SPLECHRIE.*

To SPREITH, SPRETH, *v. a.* To take a prey, to plunder.

Thai folk ware all that mycht sprethand;
Thai made all thairis that thai fand.

Wyntoun, viii. 42. 55.

To SPREND, SPRENT, *v. n.* To dart forward with a spring, or sudden motion, *S.*

Sprent is probably the pret. and part. pa. of this verb, which seems to have been formed from a part of the *A.-S. v.*, or from its *Su.-G.* form, in the pret., *Sprang'd.*

Dan. sprængt, or *sprengt*, is the part. pa. of *spreng-er*, to spring. *V. SPRINT, v.*

SPRENT, *pret.* 1. Did spring, leaped, started.

As quha vnwar tred on ane ouch serpent
Ligand in the bus, and for fere bakwart spreit;
Seand hir reddy to stang.

Doug. Virgil, 51, 47.

2. Did run, darted forth.

Sprent thai samyn in till a ling.

Barbour, xii. 49, *MS.*

And netheles fast eftir hir furth spreit
Enee, perplexit of hir sory case.

Doug. Virgil, 180, 29.

3. To rise up, to ascend.

Redolent odour vp from the rutis spreit.

Ibid., *ProL.* 401. 37.

A.-S. spring-an, Teut. *spreng-en*, to spring.

Thair speris in splendris spreit.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 24.

SPRENT, *s.* 1. A spring, a leap.

Bot the serpent woundit and all to schent
Ylowpit thrawis and writhis with mony ane spreit.

Doug. Virgil, 392, 7.

2. "Scot. we use the word *sprent*, for the spring, or elastic force of any thing;" *Rudd.*; also, any elastic body.

The *buck spreit* of a claspin knife, is that spring which rises up in the back part of the knife when it is opened, *S.* Hence,

3. Metaph. The back-bone is called the *back-sprent*, as producing the elastic motion of the body, S.

4. The clasp of iron that fastens down the lid of a chest or trunk, entering an aperture through which the lock passes, S.

"In December this year a key and *sprent band* were added to the Locksmith's essay." Transact. Antiq. Soc. Edin., p. 174. V. STENT, s. 2.

This is evidently the same with Su.-G. *sprint*, a bolt, bar, or any thing that shuts in, to prevent separation. Ibre mentions *sprint* as the same; and expl. it as properly denoting the nail which joins the axle of a carriage to the beam.

SPRENT, *part. pa.* Sprinkled.

Annas, I grant to the, sen the diceis
Of my sory husband Sycheus, but leis,
Quhare that our hous with broderis deil was *sprent*;
Onle this man has mouded mine entent.

Doug. Virgil, 100, 3.

Chaucer, *spreint*, id. from A.-S. *spreng-an*, Teut. *spraeng-en*, spargere.

A. Bor. "*sprent*, bespattered, splashed with dirt;" Gl. Brocket.

SPRENT, *s.* An opening.

"For Loaf-Bread. Take half a peck of good fresh flour, and lay it on a table, make a *sprent* or hole in the middle to hold the water," &c. Collection of Receipts, &c. p. 1.

It seems allied to Su.-G. *spraeng-a*, diffindere, pret. *spraengd*. V. SPRENT, *pret.*

SPRET, SPRETT, *s.* Jointed-leaved rush. V. SPRIIT.

[To SPRET-UP, *v. a.* To unstitch, untwist, Shetl. V. SPREIT.]

SPRETE, *s.* Spirit.

—Him bereft was in the place richt thare
Bayth voce and *sprete* of lyffe.

Doug. Virgil, 328, 6.

SPRETTIT, SPRETY, *adj.* Spirited, inspired, sprightly, S.

"This victorie was sa plesand to all the army of Scottis, that every man was *spretit* with new curage." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv., c. 10.

Ful eith it is for til assale and se,
Quhat may our *sprety* force in the mellé.

Doug. Virgil, 376, 23.

To SPREUL, SPREWL, *v. n.* To sprawl, scramble, struggle, Roxb.

Doun duschit the beist dede on the land can ly,
Spreuland and flychterand in the dede thrawis.

Doug. Virgil, 143, 51.

SPREUL, SPREWL, *s.* 1. A struggle, ibid.

2. One, who is not to be overcome with difficulties, who makes a hard struggle, is in Clydes said to be "an unco *sprawl* of a body." It also implies the idea that the person is of a diminutive size.

To SPRIKKLE, *v. n.* To flounce, to flounder about, Shetl.

This is nearly allied to *Sprauchle*; and obviously the same with Isl. *spríkt-a*, membra concutere; whence *spríkt*, concussio membrorum.

* SPRING, SPRYNG, *s.* 1. A quick and cheerful tune on a musical instrument, S.

—Orpheus mycht reduce agane, I gess,
From hell his spousis goist with his suet stringis,
Playand on his harp of Trace sa plesand *springis*.

Doug. Virgil, 167, 6.

Than playit I twenty *springis* perqueir.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 263.

Hence the proverb, "Auld *springis* gie nae price;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 17.

Thus denominated, either from its exhilarating influence, or because it is customary to dance to a tune of this description; Germ. *spring-en*, salire, saltare.

Spring is used in the same sense by Beaumont and Fletcher.

"What new songs and what geers?"—

"Enough; I'll tell ye, —

—We will meet him,

And strike him such new *springis*, and

Such free welcomes,

Shall make him scorn an empire."—

The Prophetess, p. 2098.

2. The music of birds.

—Frae the sprigs the sylvan quire

War lifan up their early *spring*;

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 17.

SPRINGALD, SPRINGEL, *s.* A youth or stripling.

Seis thou yone lusty *springald* or yonkere,
That lenys hym apoun his hedeles spere.

Doug. Virgil, 192, 30.

"We should have a care ever to grow in this lyfe: for so long as we lue, we are either children, or at the farthest we are *springels* (to vse that word)." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 6.

By this time it would seem the term was becoming obsolete. *Springle*, however, is still used by some old people in Angus, in the same sense; also *springlin* or *springling*, obviously a dimin. from the other.

SPRINGALL, *adj.* Belonging to the state of adolescence.

"At that time it was a pitie to sic sa weill a brought vp prince, till his bernhead was past, to be sa miserable corrupted in the entress of his *springall* age." J. Melville's Diary, Life of A. Melville, i. 263.

Chaucer, *springold*, Spenser, *springal*; from *spring*, *germinare*, q. *virii germen vel sarculus*; Lye Addit. Jun. Etym.

SPRINGALD, SPRYNGALD, *s.* 1. An ancient warlike engine, supposed to have resembled the cross-bow in its construction, used for shooting long arrows, pieces of iron, &c.

He gert engynys, and cranys, ma,
And purwayit gret fyr alsua;
Spryngaldis, and schot, on ser maneris,
That to defend castell afferis,
He purwayit in till full gret wane.

Barbour, xvii. 247.

This, in Edit. 1620, is altered to *fyre-galdea*.

Hence *spryngald gaynyhe*, the shot of a large cross-bow.

Willame of Dowglas thare wes syne

Wyth a *spryngald gaynyhe* the thè.

Wyntown, viii. 37, 59.

This, in *Scotichron.* ii. 331, is *telo albalatri*. Godscroft, when giving an account of the same fact, says: "He returned to the siege of Saint Johnstoun, where (as he was ever forward) he was hurt in the leg with the shot of a crossbow going to the Scalade." Hist. Dougl., p. 72.

2. Improperly used, as denoting the materials thrown from this engine.

Stans and *springaldis* thai cast out so fast,
And gaddys of irne, maid mony goym agast.

Wallace, viii. 776, MS.

In Edit. 1748, it is changed to, "Stones of *sprink-holds*."

Fr. *espringalle*, "an ancient engin of warre, whereout stones, pieces of iron, and great arrowes were shot at the walls of a beleagured towne, and the defenders thereof;" Cotgr. — Froisart, Vol. i., cap. 144. Et fit le chastel assieoir droit sur le ville, du costé de la mer, et le fit bien pourvoir de *Pringalles*, de bombarbes, d'arcs et d'autres instrumens. Ubi legendum *Espringalles*, ut cap. seq. et 191. Du Cange. L. B. *springald-us*. Charta Edw. II., Reg. An. 1325, ap. Rymer. Tom. iv., p. 140. Victualium, ingeniorum, *springaldorum*, et aliarum rerum nostrarum, &c. P. 142. *Springaldos*, balistas, arcus, sagittas, ingenia, et alias hujusmodi armaturas, pro munitione castrorum et villarum.

Springolds is used in the same sense by Chaucer, Rom. Rose, v. 4191.

The origin is uncertain. It seems to have been written, in a more early period, *springardus*, *springarda*. V. Du Cange, vo. *Springarda*. This learned writer, in explaining the word *Muschetta*, says: Ut a falconibus venaticis machinas tormentarias *Falcones* et *Falconia* appellarunt; ita et *muschetas*, quo nomine dicuntur sparvarii masculi, vulgo, *mouchets*: Germanis vero *Sprintz*, unde *Springullen*, et *Espringalen*, ejusmodi machinae, quibus emitti *muschetas*, innuit Guinevilla. Grose has observed, to the same purpose, that "the *espringal* was calculated for throwing large darts, called *muschettes*; sometimes, instead of feathers, winged with brass; these darts were also called *virtons*, from their whirling about in the air." Milit. Antiq., i. 332.

The idea mentioned by Du Cange, is at least highly probable; that, as some kinds of artillery were called *Falcones*, from the birds of prey of this name, that of *Muschetta* was borrowed from the Fr. designation of the Sparrow-hawk; and here perhaps we have the origin of the E. term *musket*, as denoting one species of fire arms. At first it denoted what was thrown from an engine; and by a common metonymy, the term may have been transferred from the effect to the cause. We have a similar change in the use of the very term under consideration: for we have seen that *springalds* is sometimes used to denote the materials thrown from the engine of this name.

It seems most probable, that the *springald* was named from its elastic force, as throwing out missile weapons with a *spring*; especially as Germ. *spring-en*, a *v.* formed from *spring-en*, saltare, is used in relation to military operations, signifying, to spring a mine, to blow up, pulvere pyrio evertere.

[SPRINGERS, *s. pl.* Trouts; so called from their leaping, Shetl.]

To SPRINKIL, SPRYNKIL, *v. n.* To move with velocity and unsteadiness, or in an undulatory way.

Al thoct scho wreil and *sprynkil*, bend and skip,
Euer the sarer this Erne strenis his grip.

Doug. Virgil, 392, 10.

This refers to the motions of a serpent.

For to behald it was ane glore to se,
—The siluer scallit fyschis on the grete,
Ouer thowrt clere streames *sprinkilland* for the hete.
Ibid., 400, 6.

Rudd. expl. *sprinkilland*, "gliding swiftly with a tremulous motion of their tails; Scot. Bor. call it *sprartling*."

Deriv. from Teut. *sprengthen*, salire.

SPRIT, SPRET, *s.* Joint-leaved rush, S.

"The ground is, for the most part, covered with *sprit*, of the smaller sort of which they make what they call bog hay." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 469.

"*Sprit*, a tough-rooted plant, something like rushes;" Gl. Shirr. V. SPERAT, SPREAT, &c.

SPRITHY, SPRITTY, *adj.* Full of *sprats* or *sprits*, spritty, S.

"The poor affectionate creature went straight to his dead master; who was lying in a little green *sprithy* hollow, not above a musket-shot from the peat stack." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 319. V. SPERAT.

SPRIT-NEW, *adj.* Entirely new, S. *span-new*, E.

Perhaps corr. from *Split-new*, q. v.

[To SPRIT, SPRITT, *v. n.* To leap, to run off quickly, Shetl. V. SPREITH.]

SPRITTL'T, *part. pa.* Speckled, S. V. SPRUTILLIT.

[SPROAN, *s.* V. SPRONE.]

[SPROG, SPRAUGE, *s.* A long, lean, clumsy finger, toe, hand, or foot.]

To SPROG, SPROAG, *v. n.* To court or make love under the covert of night, Gall.

"Gill-ronnies,—haunts of poets, and people a *sproy-ing*;" Gall. Enc., p. 228.

A.-S. *spreoc-an*, loqui; Teut. *sproke*, verbum, sententia; Su.-G. *sprok*, lingua; colloquium. Isl. *sprog-r*, apertura, fenestra.

SPROGIN, SPROAGING, *s.* Courtship under the shade of night, Gall.

"Splunting, the same with *sproaging*, running after girls under night;" Gall. Enc.

SPRONE, SPROAN, *s.* Dung, Shetl. Isl. *spraen-a*, scaturire?

[To SPRONE, *v. n.* To eject liquid excrement; applied to birds, *ibid.*]

[SPRONINS, *s. pl.* The excrement of birds, *ibid.*]

SPROO, *s.* A disease affecting the mouths of very young children, Loth.

Teut. *sprouwe*, aphthae. The Teut. word also denotes the pip in hens.

To SPROOZLE, *v. n.* "To struggle; sometimes *Stroozle*;" Gall. Enc.

Germ. *spreiss-en*, niti, resistere cum nisu, Wachter; *sprutzel-n*, to splutter. *Stroozle* might seem allied to *strotz-en*, turgere, *struss-en*, efferre se, or *stret-en*, Su.-G. *strid-a*, certare.

To **SPROSE**, *v. n.* 1. To make a great shew, to have an ostentatious appearance, S.

This is evidently allied to E. *spruce*. V. **SPREE**.

2. To commend one's self ostentatiously, and at the expense of truth; also used as a reflective *v.* To *sprose one's self*, Ayrs., Fife.

3. Hence, it signifies to magnify in narration, to lie from ostentation, Fife.

SPROSE, *s.* 1. Ostentatious appearance, S. O.

"So without making any *sprose* about enticing him to Paisley,—let as many of us as can bear the cost gang intil Embro', and join the welcome in a national manner." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1822, p. 313.

2. A bravado, a brag, *ibid.*

"Others—vied in their *sprose* of patriotism, and bragging—of what—in the hour of trial, they would be seen to do." The Provost, p. 167.

"*Sprose*, a brag;" GL. Picken.

SPROSIE, *adj.* Ostentatious in language; much given to self-commendation, Loth.

SPROT, *s.* 1. A kind of grass. V. **SPRATT**.

2. Refuse of plants gathered for fuel, S.

The word, as thus used, agrees more closely with the northern term, mentioned under *Sprat*, than *Sprot* itself does.

[3. Bits of branches blown from trees during high winds are called *sprots*, S.]

4. A chip of wood, flying from the tool of a carpenter, *ibid.*

A.-S. *sprote*, a sprig or sprout; Isl. *sproti*, virga, baculus.

SPROTTEN, *adj.* Made of *sprots*, Aberd.

SPRUCE, *s.* The name given to Prussia, by our old writers.

"The first dutie discharged in the Sweden's service of our expedition by water from Pillo in *Spruce* vnto the coast of Pomerne [Pomerania] at Rougenvalde." Monro's Exped., P. II., p. 3.

SPRUSSE, *adj.* Of or belonging to Prussia.

"Ilk pack is als great als halfe ane sek of wooll skinner, and containis in weicht threttie sex *Sprusse* stanes. Ilk *Sprusse* stane containis twentie aucht pound Trois weicht." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplait*.

[**SPRUD**, *s.* A spud for removing limpets from rocks, Mearns.]

SPRUG, *s.* "A sparrow;" GL. Antiquary, South of S.; [*speug*, Clydes.]

"—John Wilson was a blustering fellow, without the heart of a *sprug*." Guy Mannering, i. 187.

Belg. *sprunc*, a thrush; Teut. *spreuce*, sturnus, Kilian; a starling.

To **SPRUNT**, *v. n.* To run among the stacks after the girls at night, Roxb.; *synon.* *Splunt*.

SPRUNTIN', **SPLUNTIN**, *s.* The act of running as above described, *ibid.*

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Fr. *s'espreind-re*, "to take, seize, catch hold;" Cotgr. O. Fr. *esprend-re*, surprendre, saisir, embraser, seduire; whence, *amour esprent*, Roman. de la Rose; Roquefort.

Sprunny denotes "a male sweetheart, Gloucester." Gross.

SPRUSH, *adj.* Spruce, S.

He is sae nice, and ay maun be sae *sprush*.

That he ran hame to gi'e his claes a brush.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 162.

[**SPRUSH**, *s.* A decking, a setting in order, Clydes.]

[To **SPRUSH**, **SPRUSH up**, *v. a.* To deck, to set in order; part. pr. *sprushin*, used also as a *s.*, *ibid.*]

SPRUTILL, *s.* A speckle; used by Spenser in the same sense.

Of flekkit *sprutillis* all hir bak schone.

Doug. Virgil, 138, 19.

SPRUTILLIT, **SPOURLIT**, *part. pa.* Speckled, S. *sprittillit*.

Bot thay about him lowpit in wympillis threw,

And twis circult his myddill round about,

And twys faldit thare *sprutillit* skynnis but dout.

Doug. Virgil, 46, 4.

—Circe his spous smate with ane golden wand,

And in ane byrd him turnit fute and hand,

Wyth *sportunit* wyngis, clepit ane specht wyth us.

Ibid. 211, 46.

From Teut. *sproetel*, lenigo, a freckle; or Fland. *spridel-en*, spargere, dispergere; according to the idea remarked in the formation of the *synon.* term *Spraying*, q. v.

[**SPRYAUCH**, *s.* and *v.* Same with *Spraich*, but implying a deeper sound, Banffs.]

SPUDYUCH, *s.* 1. Any sputtering produced by ignition, Clydes.

2. A small quantity of moistened gunpowder in form of a pyramid, to be ignited at the top; *Peeoy*, *synon.* *ibid.*

3. One who speaks or acts with rapidity; including the idea of diminutive size, *ibid.*

Germ. *sput-am*, to spout, Su.-G. *spott-a-*, spuer, *spott*, sputum.

SPUG, **SPEUG**, *s.* A sparrow, Clydes.

SPULE, **SPOOL**, *s.* A weaver's shuttle, S.

—A rackless coof

O' prentice wabster lad, who breaks his *spool*,

And wastes the waft upo' a mis-rid pirl.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 10.

SPULE-FITTIT, *adj.* Splay-footed; having the foot turned outwards—i.e., twisted out like a weaver's spool.

Spool is used in E. for the reed on which the yarn is wound, and which is inserted in the shuttle.

Su.-G. *spole*, Isl. L. B. Ital. *spola*, Belg. *schiet-spoel*,

Ir. *spol*, Fr. *espaulée*, Ital. *espolin*, a shuttle. Germ.

spule is *synon.* with the E. word.

[**SPULE**, *s.* A thin flat piece of wood, Loth.; *spail*, Clydes.]

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[SPULE-THAK, *s.* Shingle roofing, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 307.]

SPULE-BANE, *s.* The shoulder-bone, S. V. SPALD.

[To SPULP, *v. n.* To collect and retail scandal, Teviot.]

SPULPER, SPULPIR, *s.* One who acts as a busy-body, an eavesdropper, Teviotd.

SPULPIN, *adj.* Habituated to this practice; as, "He's a *spulpin* rascal," *ibid.*

This term has most probably been imported from Ireland, as being the same with *spalpeen*, a term of contempt often put in the mouths of the natives. Ir. *spailpin*, a mean fellow, a rascal; also, a common labourer; O'Reilly. It is apparently from *spailp*, notable, also signifying pride, self-conceit.

SPULT, *s.* "Ane *spult* of leyd" [prob. a bar or cast of lead], Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

To SPULYE, SPULYIE, *v. a.* To spoil, to lay waste; to carry off a prey, S.

Bot euer in ane yit still persewis sche
The dede banis, and could assis to *spulye*
Of silly Troy, quhillk is to rewyne brocht.
Doug. Virgil, 154, 26.

"That Malcolme Dungalsone sall—pay—xxxij oxin & ky, &c. *spulyeit* & takin be the said Malcome & his complices." Act. Audit., or Dom. Conc.
Fr. *spol-ir*, Lat. *spoliare*.

SPULYE, SPULYIE, SPULYIE, *s.* 1. Spoil, booty, S.

And huge honour and land ye sall of this
Report, and richt large *spulye* bere away.
Doug. Virgil, 102, 55.

2. "The taking away or intermeddling with moveable goods in the possession of another, without either the consent of that other, or the order of Law;" Ersk. Instit., B. iii., T. 7, § 17. A forensic term, S.

"In actiounis of *spulyie*, the defendar sould not be heard, alledgeand, be way of exceptioun, that the persewar *spulyeit* the samin gudis fra him befor the time of committing of the alledgit *spulyie* done be him aganis the persewar." A. 1542, Balfour's Pract., p. 476.

SPULYEAR, *s.* A depredator, spoiler.

—"Quhether gif the persoun *spulyeit* and hereit, hes just actioun to persew sic Scottismen *spulyearis*, for restorance of thair gudis agane, and satisfacioun for the dampnages done to thame, or not?" Acc. Mar. 1551, c. 13, Ed. 1566.

SPULYEMENT, *s.* Spoil.

"Muckle need have we to hasten—else small, small will our share of the *spulyement* be." Blackw. Mag., Aug., 1820, p. 508.

[To SPUND, SPUNDG, *v. n.* To run quickly, Shetl.]

To SPUNDER, *v. n.* To gallop, Orkn.

Radically the same with S. *spynner*, q. v. Dan. *spænd-e*, signifies to strain, to exert to the utmost.

SPUNE, *s.* A spoon, S.

"He'll either mak a *spune*, or spoil a horn," a S. Prov., applied to an enterprising person, to intimate that he will either have a signal measure of success, or completely ruin himself.

"Mr. Osbaldistone is a good honest gentleman; but I aye said he was ane o' them wad make a *spune* or spoil a horn." Rob Roy, ii. 195.

A phrase borrowed from the honourable profession of the horners or tinkers.

SPUNE-HALE, *adj.* In such health as to be quite able to take one's usual diet, Fife; synon. *Parritch-hale*, *Cutty-free*.

SPUNE-DRIFT, *s.* V. SPEEN-DRIFT.

SPUNG, *s.* 1. A purse; properly, one which closes with a spring, S.

In this sense Lord Hailes is inclined to understand the word as used, Bannatyne Poems, p. 160.

Ane pepper-polk maid of a pedell,
Ane *spounge*, ane spindill wantand ane nok.

V. Note, p. 294.

—Wickedly they bid us draw
Our sillar *spungs*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 307.

2. A fob or breeches' pocket, S.

This man may beet the poet bare and clung,
That rarely has a shilling in his *spung*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 353.

"In Scotland the word *spung* is still used for a fob." Bannatyne Poems, Note, p. 294.

This is radically a very ancient word; being evidently from Moes-G. *pugg*, apparently pron. like A.-S. *Su.-G. pung*, a purse, a pouch. Purses of old were generally worn before; as the watch-pocket is in our time.

To SPUNG, *v. a.* To pick one's pocket, S.

Another set of deeper dye,
Will try your purse to catch;
And, if you be not very sly,
They'll *spung* you o' your watch.

R. Gallowsay's Poems, p. 94.

SPUNGE, *s.* The putrid moisture, resembling saliva, which issues from the mouth, nostrils, eyes, ears, &c. after death, South of S.; synon. *Dive*, S. B.

What is in India called *Mummy*, an article of trade, is composed of this substance, combined with frankincense, spikenard, &c. and used as a perfume. V. Raffles' Hist. of Java.

To this Shakspeare seems to allude in a passage quoted by Dr. Johns., but not understood by him.

—This work
Was dy'd in *mummy*, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maidens' hearts.

Othello.

It occurs in another passage;

What a mountain of *mummy* I will become.

Merry Wives of Windsor.

To SPUNGE, *v. n.* To emit this moisture, *ibid.*

[SPUNGIT, *adj.* Mottled; as, "a *spungit* cow," Shetl. Goth. *spang*, Isl. *spoung*, a spangle.]

SPUNK, SPUNKE, SPONK, *s.* 1. A spark of fire, or small portion of ignited matter, S.

Of the false fire of purgatorie,
Is nocht left in aye *spunk*.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 17.

"The coolness of the good old General, and diligence of the preachers, did shortly cast water on this *spunk*, beginning most untimely to smoke." Baillie's Lett., i. 210.

Sibb. derives it from Sw. *spinga*, segmentum ligni tenuis. But its origin is undoubtedly Teut. *vonck*, id. *scintilla*, strictura; Kilian. Germ. *funck*, *funck*, *scintilla*, *igniculus*, Wachter; from Moes.-G. *fon*, fire.

Ir. and Gael. *spone* signify tinder or touch-wood; O'Reilly; M'Donald; Shaw.

2. A very small fire is called a *spunk of fire*, S. Gl. Sibb.

—We'll light a *spunk*, and, ev'ry skin,
We'll rin them aff in fusion
Like oil, some day.

Burns, iii. 67.

I see thee shiverin, wrinklet, auld,
Cour owre a *spunk* that dies wi' cauld.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 18.

Funke had the same meaning in O. E. "*Funke* or *lytell fyre*. *Igniculus*." Prompt. Parv. A. Bor. "*spunk*, a spark, a small fire;" Gl. Brockel.

3. A match, a bit of wood, the ends of which are dipt in sulphur, S. Gl. Sibb. Tinder, Gl. Shirr.

The *spunks* tipt with brimstone he gropt for,
In order to light him a candle.
He imagin'd his fish was the fire,
But yet not a *spunk* could be kindle.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 52.

"*Spunk*, a word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, Any *spunks* will ye buy?" Johns.

This is the only sense in which it is allied to the E. term *spunk*, expl. "rotten wood, touch-wood;" Johns.

Teut. *voncke*, any thing which easily catches fire; *voncke-hout*, a match, q. spark-wood.

4. Life, spirit, vivacity. One is said to have a great deal of *spunk*, who possesses much liveliness, S., A. Bor. id.

"He shewed muckle mair *spunk*, too, than I thought had been in him—I thought he wad hae sent cauld iron through the vagabond." Antiquary, ii. 169.

The term is used indeed in a variety of senses, the same as those in which E. *spirit* occurs. It denotes activity, mettle; sometimes, laudable elevation of spirit, as opposed to meanness; also, quickness of temper, that sort of irritability which will not brook an insult, S.

5. A mere *spunk*, a lively creature; applied to one who has more spirit than bodily strength, or appearance of it, S.

6. A small portion, like a spark hid among ashes. Thus we say of a dying person, "He has the *spunk of life*, and that is all," S.

And loe, while ev'n his *lifes last spunk* is spent,
The temples vaile is to the bottom rent,

Morr's True Crucifixe, p. 56.

And gif this Sait of Senetours gang doun,
The *spunk of justice* in this region,
I wait not how this realm sall rewit be.

Maitland Poems, p. 336.

"That sworne enemy of Christ Jesus, and unto all in quhome any *spunk of knowlege* appeirit, had about

that same tyme in prisoun divers." Knox's Hist., p. 40.

"If wee haue na other knowlege, but the knowlege quhilk we haue by nature, & be the light and *spoonkes* that are left in nature, our conscience will answer na farther, but to that knowlege." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacr., 1590, Sign. N. 8, a.

"As there are some *spunkes* of light left in nature, sa there is an conscience left in it." Ibid. N. 8, b.

"I dare not say, but all this time Peter caried a good heart towards his Lord, & a *spunk* of faith & a *spunk* of loue in the heart, albeit his faith and loue were chokol:—& this little *spunk* of loue in the man was smothered." Rollock on the Passion, p. 41.

7. A very slender ground or occasion.

"Be this slaughter thir two pepyll that was so lang confiderat togidder fra the tyme of Fergus the first kyng of Scottis to thir dayis ay rising vnder ane blude, amite and kyndnes, grew in maist hatrent, aganis otheris for ane *spunk* of small occasioun of vnkindnes, throw quhilk nane of thame aperit to ceis fra vter exterminiou of other." Bellemi. Cron. B. vi. c. 6.

Nulla, aut levi admodum occasione; Boeth.

- To SPUNK out, v. n. To be gradually brought to light, S.

"By and by it *spunkit out* that the king had been shot at, with a treasonable gun, that went off without powther." The Steam-boat, p. 218.

"Ye'll oblige me by keeping your finger on your mouth, for it might be detrimental if any thing were to *spunk out*." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 52.

This phrase is used as to any thing kept secret for a time, which at length comes to be known, as it were insensibly, by whispers or insinuations. It contains an obvious allusion to a spark, at first hid among ashes which, being fanned by the air, begins to shew itself. Teut. *conck-en*, *scintillare*.

- SPUNKIE, s. 1. A small fire, S.

But by the social cantie hearth,
The cottage *spunkie* bleezing forth,
Where bairnies chant wi' glee and mirth

About the fire,
I've gi'en these ora verses birth,
At your desire.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 41.

2. The name vulgarly given to *Will i' the wisp*, or an *ignis fatuus*, S., evidently from its luminous appearance.

That bards are second-sighted is nae joke,
And ken the lingo of the spiritual folk;
Fays, *Spunkies*, Kelpies, a', they can explain them.

Burns, iii. 53.

An' aft your moss-traversing *Spunkies*,
Decoy the wight that late an' drunk is.

Ibid., p. 73.

3. Metaph. an erroneous teacher, who misleads souls by false doctrine.

—"And of late, some *Willies with the Wisps*, or *Spunkies of Wildfire*, seem mostly in bogsuish myrsh ground, in loursing, foulson, unwholsom weather, viz. An unhappy woful Professor Simpson, striking at the doctrine or foundation of our christian religion, reviving old condemned errors," &c. Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 94.

4. A lively young fellow, S.

An' frae his bow, the shafts, fu' snack,
Pierc'd monie a *spunkie's* liver.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 148.

5. One of an irritable temper, Ayrs.

"I didna think your Lordship was sic a *spunkie*,—ye'll no mend your broken nest, my Lord, by dabbing at it." Sir. A. Wylie, i. 258.

SPUNKIE, *adj.* 1. Applied to a place supposed to be haunted, from the frequent appearance of the *ignis fatuus*, Renfrews.

I looked by the whinny knowe,
I looked by the firs sae green;
I looked owre the *spunkie-howe*,
An' ay I thought ye would ha'e been.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 161, 162.

2. Mettlesome, possessing spirit and activity, S. A. Bor. "*spunky*, spirited."

3. Fiery, irritable, Ayrs.

"He sometimes was seen, being of a *spunky* temper, grinding the teeth of vexation." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 342.

"The *spunky* nature of Mr. Hirple was certainly very disagreeable often to most of the council;—but then it was only a sort of flash." *The Provost*, p. 192.

—Erskine, a *spunkie* Norland billie.
Burns, iii. 23.

[**SPUR**, **SPURD**, **SPURG**, **SPUG**, **SPRUG**, *s.* 1. A sparrow, Banffs., Clydes., Aberd.]

2. A person of small stature and lively disposition, Banffs.]

[**SPUR-FAANG**, *s.* 1. A person of sour, dogged, disposition, *ibid.*

2. The smallest particle, *ibid.*]

[**SPUR-HAWK**, *s.* 1. A sparrow-hawk, Loth.; *Falco nisus*, Linn.

2. A nimble, lively person of small stature, Banffs.]

To **SPUR**, *v. n.* To scrape, as a hen or cock on a dunghill, Teviotd.

A.-S. *spur-ian*, Alem. and Germ. *spur-en*, Belg. *speuren*, Su.-G. *spoer-ja*, quaerere, investigare, as denoting the act of a fowl when in quest of food.

SPUR-BAUK, *s.* A cross-beam in the roof of a house, Moray, Aberd.

Germ. *sparr*, a rafter, and *balken*, a beam, *q.* rafter-beam, or the beam joining the rafter. Dan. *sparr-bielker*, contignationes supremæ domuum. V. **BAUK**, *sense* 1.

[**SPURD**, *s.* 1. A sparrow. V. **SPUR**.

2. The lobe of a fish's tail, Shetl.]

SPURDIE, *s.* Any thin object that is nearly worn out, S. B.

Su.-G. *spord*, Isl. *spord-ur*, the extremity; or rather *spiaur*, a worn out garment; detrita vestis; G. Andr., p. 221.

To **SPURE**, *v. a.* [To inquire, seek, find.]

Ane fare bricht sterne, rynnand with bemes clere,
Quhillk on the top of our lugeing, but were,
First saw we licht, ayne schynand went away,
And hid it in the forest of Irla,
Morkand the way quihlder that we suld *spure*.
Doug. Virgil, 62, 10.

A.-S. *spur-ian*, *spyr-ian*, investigare, explorare. Signantomque vias, Virg. Nolit ille ullam semitam unquam relinquere. V. **SPERE**.

SPURE, *pret.* of the *v.* **SPERE**, **SPEIR**. Asked, inquired; as, "He never *spure* after me;"

"I *spure* at his wife if he was alive," Loth.

[*Spure-up*, found, or discovered after inquiry, Shetl. Dan. *spore*, to trace.]

[**SPURINS**, *s. pl.* Tidings, tracings of what has been sought for, Shetl.]

[**SPURE-CLOUT**, *s.* A piece of cloth on the inner sole of a rivlin, Shetl.]

[**SPURG**, **SPURGIE**, *s.* A sparrow, Aberd. V. **SPRUG**.]

SPURGYT, *pret.* Sprung, spread itself.

Fra a Sotheronne he smat off the rycht hand.—
Than fra the stowmpe the blud out *spurgyt* fast,
In Wallace face aboundandlye can out cast.
Wallace, vi. 164, MS.

This seems from the same source with *S. Spurge*, *q. v.*

SPUR-HAWK, *s.* The sparrow-hawk, Loth. *Falco nisus*, Linn. [*Spurrie-how*, Shetl.]

Spurre-hoeg, Brunnich; Dan. *spurve-hoeg*, *id.*

SPURIS, *s. pl.* Errat. for *speris*, spears, [Barbour, iii. 315, Jamieson's Ed.]

SPURKLE, *s.* A sort of spattle. "*Scutching spurkle*, a stick to beat flax." "*Thacking spurkle*, a broad-mouth'd stick for thatching with;" Gall. Enc., p. 424, 445.

Isl. *sprek* signifies ramentum ligni, and Su.-G. *spraec-a*, diffindere. But perhaps *Spurkle* is merely a variety of *Spurtle*, *q. v.*

To **SPURL**, *v. n.* To sprawl, Ettr. For.

This seems a transposition from the *E. v.*, or Sw. *sprall-a*, apparently misprinted *Srralla*, Seren. vo. *Sprawl*.

SPURMUICK, *s.* A particle, an atom, Aberd.

The first syllable may be allied to Isl. *spor*, vestigium, *q. a trace*.

SPURTILL, **SPURTLE**, *s.* 1. A wooden or iron spattle, for turning bread, is called a *spirtle*, Ang. a *bread spaad*, i.e., *spade*, Aberd.

—Ane *spurtill* braid, and ane elwand.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 159.

"Flat iron for turning cakes," Lord Hailes, Note, p. 292. The epithet *braul* confirms this definition.

Perhaps it is used in the same sense in the following passage—

"For the priest, said he, whose dewtie and office it is to pray for the pepill, standis up one Sunday, and crys, 'Ane hes tint a *spurtill*; thair is a faill stoun beyond the burne; the Gudwyif of the uther syid of the gait hes tint a horne sponc; Godis malesoun and myne I give to thame that knawis of this geir, and restoiris it not.'" Knox's Hist., p. 14.

The Eng. Editor, not understanding the term, has substituted *spindle*, Ed. 1644, p. 17.

2. A cylindrical stick with which pottage, broth, &c. are stirred, when boiling, S. a *theevil*, S.B.

It's but a partridge *spurtle*,
My minnie sent to me.

Ritson's S. Songs, l. 234.

Apparently from A.-S. *sprytle*, assula, a splinter or slice of wood. This properly applies to the term in sense 1, which seems the original one. Sibb., however, refers to Teut. *spatel*, spatula.

SPURTLIT, *part. adj.* Speckled, of various colours, Roxb.; the same with *Sprutillit*, q. v.

SPUR-WIANG, *s.* The strap or *thong* with which a spur is fastened, Ettr. For.

"What think ye of yourself in spoiling the country of horse and arms, sir? Sir, I had not the worth of a *spur-whang* of ony man's, but was mounted of horse and arms of my own." Exam. Ja. Nicol, Cloud of witnesses.

SPY-ANN, *s.* The "game of Hide-and-Seek," Gall.

"When those are found who are hid, the finder cries *Spyann*; and if the one discovered can catch the discoverer, he has a ride upon his back to the dools." Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *yspi-o*, speculari, *yspienddyn*, speculator. *Spy-ann* nearly resembles Fr. *espion*, a spy, q. the person employed in this game to find out those who are concealed. V. Ho-SPY.

[**SPYAR**, **SPYOUR**, *s.* A spy or scout, Accts. L. H. Treas. I. 173, 305, Dickson.]

SPYLE, *s.* A stake, a palisade.

Eschame ye not, Phrigianis, that twyis tak is,
To be inclusit amynd ane fald of stakis?
And be assegeit agane sa oft syis,
Wyth akin *spylis* and dykis on sic wys?

Doug. Virgil, 298, 53.

Sibb. views this as a variation of *pile*. But it seems to be the same with *Spale*, *spail*, q. v. From Su.-G. *spiale*, lamina lignea, Ihre deduces L. B. *spalliera*, Fr. *espallier*, the lath to which a vine is fixed.

[**SPYLE-TREE**, *s.* V. **SPILE-TREE**.]

To **SPYN**, *v. n.* To run, to glide, S.

Vnder thy gard to schip we vs address,
Ouer *spynnand* many swellant seyis salt.

Doug. Virgil, 72, 46.

"By a metaphor taken from *spinning*, as *sweepit & raik*," Rudd. *Spin*, E. and S., is indeed used with respect to velocity of motion. But it denotes that which is of a rotatory kind.

To **SPYNNER**, *v. n.* "To run or fly swiftly, S." Rudd.

Ane vthir part syne younder mycht thou se
The heirdys of hartis wyth thare hedis hie
Ouer *spynnerand* wyth swift cours the plane vale.

Doug. Virgil, 105, 14.

The term, as commonly used, signifies to ascend in a spiral form, S. B. It therefore seems formed from *spin*, the idea being borrowed from the motion of the distaff.

SPYNDILL, *adj.* Thin, slender.

And to the rude scho maid ane vow,
"For I sall hit thy *spyndill* schyn."

Maitland Poems, p. 201.

q. resembling a *spindle*, like E. *spindle-shanked*.

SPYNDLE, **SPINDLE**, *s.* A certain quantity of yarn, including four *hanks*; each *hank* consisting of six *heers*, each *heer* of two *cuts*, each *cut* of 120 threads, the legal length of the thread being the circumference of the reel, S. pron. q. *spynle*.

"The spinners are paid at the rate of 1s. per *spynle*, and the agents or factors employed to give out the flax, and take in the yarn, have 2d. per *spynle* for their trouble." P. Thurso, Caithn. Statist. Acc., xx. 517.

"It is a common and an easy task, for one of these two-handed females, to spin three *spindles* in the week; which, at the rate of 1s. 3d. the *spindle*, comes to 3s. 9d." P. Ecclesgreig, Kincard. Ibid., xi. 114.

Arthur Young uses the term *spangle* apparently in the same sense; as including four hanks, which is the quantity contained in the Scottish *spynle*.

"The 8 lb. will spin into 20 dozen of yarn, or 20 hanks or 5 *spangles* fit for a ten hundred cloth." Tour in Ireland, i. 135.

This is most frequently spelled, as if it were the same with *spindle*. But although both are formed from the *v. Spin*, they seem quite different. *Spynle* is perhaps q. *spin-del*, from A.-S. *spinn-an*, and *del*, pars, portio, q. a certain portion of labour in *spinning*.

SPYNIST, *part. pa.* [Expanded, blown.]

Off ferliful fyne favour war thair faces meik,
All full of flurist fairheid, as flouris in June,—
New upsprad upon spray as new *spynist* rose.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

"*Spynist* (rose), prickly. Fr. *spineux*," Gl. Sibb. But it seems to signify, fully spread, q. *spansyd*. V. SPANYS.

[**SPYOG**, *s.* A hand, a foot, a limb, Banffs.]

[**SPYRIT**, *pret.* Enquired, Barbour, iii. 486.]

[**SPYUNG**, *s.* and *v.* Same with **SPLUNG**, q. v., *ibid.*]

SQUABASII, *s.* A splutter, S.O.

"As for a *squabash* when he does kick, wha's to mak it?" The Steam-boat, p. 293.

SQUACH, **SQUAGH**, (*gutt.*), *s.* Expl. "the noise a hare makes when a killing;" Gall. Enc.

—Gi'eng the hearty sraigh and *squagh*
While the funart hang by him fu' stout.

Ibid., p. 176.

Corr. perhaps from E. *squeak*; Su.-G. *squeak-a*, in-coudite vociferare. V. **SQUAIGH**, *v.*

* **SQUAD**, *s.* "A company of armed men," E. Besides this sense, it is used in S. with greater latitude, as denoting a band, or company of any description.

Abuse o' magistrates might weel be spar'd!
To liken them to your auld-world *squad*,
I must needs say, comparisons are odd.

Burns, iii. 58.

"*Squad*, a crew, a party;" Gl. *ibid.* Fr. *escouade*, "the trainee, or followers of a captain, or leader;" Cotgr.

SQUAD, **SQUADE**, *s.* 1. A squadron of armed men, S.

"The same day, July 31st, the council order out a *squade* of the guards to bring in Mr. William Weir,

indulged Minister at West-caldor, Prisoner, to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh." Wodrow's Hist., i. 360.

2. A party, a considerable number of men convened for whatever purpose, S.

Text. *ghe-swaide*, cohorts, turma, agmen; Kilian.

To SQUAIGH, (gutt.), *v. n.* 1. To scream, used ironically, Ettr. For.

2. To cry as a duck or hen, Upp. Clydes.

Elsewhere, as in E. *quack*. Perhaps the term thus appears most in its primitive form, as allied to C. B. *gwich-iaw*, to squeak.

SQUAICH, SQUAIGH, *s.* A scream, *ibid.* V. SQUACH.

[SQUAICHIN, SQUAGHIN, *s.* Screaming; a loud or continual scream, Clydes.]

To SQUALLOCH (gutt.), *v. n.* To scream, Buchan, merely a variety of *Skelloch*, *q. v.*

Ye witches, warlocks, fairies, fiens,
That *squalloch* owe the murky greens,—
Sing out yir hellish unkent teens;
Yir en my's dead.

Tarras's Poems, p. 142.

[SQUALLOCH, *s.* A loud cry; also, a noisy, loud-voiced person, Banffs.]

[SQUALLOCHIN. 1. As a *s.*, screaming; the act of screaming, *ibid.*

2. As an *adj.*, noisy, loud-voiced, *ibid.*]

SQUARE-MAN, *s.* A carpenter, Dumfr.

"By the municipal constitution of Dumfries, the craftsmen—are divided into seven corporations; namely, the hammer-men, or blacksmiths, the *square-men*, or carpenters," &c. Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 106.

The *squaremen* follow'd i' the raw,
And syne the weavers.

Ibid., p. 22.

SQUARE-WRIGHT, *s.* A joiner who works in the finer kinds of furniture, Lanarks.

Perhaps one who does every thing by *square* and *rule*, as contrasted with one whose coarser work does not require such accuracy. V. WRIGHT, *s.*

SQUARTE, *adj.* "Those that are *squarte* or brused by falling from above," &c. MS. Book of Surgery. Communicated by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe.

It seems to signify, thrown out, or thrown to some distance; O. Fr. *esquart-er*, *escart-er*, to scatter. *Escarte*, "thrown abroad;" Cotgr.

To SQUASH, *v. n.* To plash, to dash as water, Lanarks.

SQUASH, *s.* 1. The act of plashing, *ibid.*

2. A dash of water, *ibid.*

Probably the same with E. *Swash*; from O. Fr. *esquach-er*, *ecraser*, *briser*, *casser*, &c. Roquef. Cotgr. renders *ecraser*, "squash downe," and *casser*, "quash asunder."

To SQUAT, *v. a.* To strike with the open hand, especially on the breech, Upp. Clydes.; *synon.* *Skelp*.

SQUATS, *s. pl.* Strokes of this description, *ibid.* Scots, Mearns.

Ital. *scut-ere*, to shake, toss, or jolt; or perhaps rather from the flatness of the stroke.

To SQUATTER, *v. n.* To squander, to act with profusion, Renfr.; Su.-G. *squaettr-a*, dissipare.

To SQUATTER, *v. n.* To flutter in water, as a wild duck, &c., S. V. SWATTER.

To SQUATTLE, *v. n.* "To sprawl," Gl. Burns.

Swith, in some beggar's haffet *squattle*;
There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle,
Wi' ither kindred, jumpin cattle.

Burns, iii. 229.

Perhaps it rather signifies, to lie *squat*, as formed from the E. *adj.*

Su.-G. *squaett-a*, liquida effundere.

SQUAW-HOLE, *s.* A broad shallow pond, generally implying the idea of dirtiness, Upp. Clydes. V. QUAW.

SQUEEF, *s.* A mean, disreputable fellow, one who is shabby in appearance, and worthless in conduct, Dumfr., Roxb.; *Skype* *synon.*

The same perhaps with E. *Squab*, *adj.* "awkwardly bulky," Johns. Sw. *squab*, corpus molle, et pingue, *squabba*, obesula, a fat clumsy woman; from Isl. *quappa*, id., with the sibilant prefixed. Or shall we trace it to Fr. *esquive*, shunned, eschewed, *q.* one whose company is avoided?

Squeef, is expl. "a blackguard; one who rails against women, and yet is fain to seduce them." Gall. Enc.

SQUEEL, *s.* School, Aberd.

But there was ae buck o' a chiel,
I think, had been at dancing *squeel*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 10.

2. A great number of people, *ibid.* V. SKULE.

[To SQUEEL, *v. a.* To school, educate, Banffs.; part. pr. *squeelin*, as a *s.*, schooling, education, *ibid.*]

SQUEEM, *s.* The motion of a fish as observed by its effect on the surface of the water, including the idea of the shadow made by the fish, Ayrs.

This, I apprehend, is merely a provincial variety of *Skime* (Lanarks.), the gleam of reflected light; especially as the shadow is produced by reflection from the water.

[To SQUEETER, *v. a.* and *n.* To scatter; to work in a slovenly, unskilful manner, Banffs.; part. pr. *squeeterin*, used also as an *adj.*, *ibid.*]

[SQUEETER, SQUEETEREN, *s.* A confused, mixed-up mass ; also, a careless or unskilful worker, *ibid.*]

[SQUARE, SQWEAR, *s.* An esquire, Mearns, *Aberd.*]

SQUESHON, *s.* A scutcheon. *Fr. escusson, id.*

Greit *squeechonis* on licht,
Anamalit and weil dicht,
Reulit at all richt
Endlang the hall.

Rauf Coilyear, C. ij. b.

To SQUIBE, *v. n.* A top is said to *squibe*, when it runs off to the side, when it ceases to spin, *Upp. Clydes.*; *Isl. skeif-r*, obliquus, *curvus*.

To SQUILE, *v. n.* The same with the *E. v. to Squeal*, which is so pron. in *Aberd.*, *Banffs.*, &c. "*Squile*, to screech," *Gl. Tarr.*

SQUILE, *s.* The act of squealing, *S. B.*

These phantoms, imps, an' spectres wil'
That pest our ha's wi' frightfu' *squile*,—
Thou see'st an' hear'st their unkent style
And waukrife tricks.

Tarras's Poems, p. 41.

SQUINACIE, *s.* The quincey.

"These he will set down as *squinacie*, crowels, or boils." *Z. Boyd's Balme of Gilead, p. 70.*

O. E. squinancy, squynsey; Fr. esquinance, id.

SQUINTIE, *s.* A kind of cap worn by women, *Upp. Clydes.*; *synon. Cresie, q. v.*

SQUIRBILE, SQUIRBUILE, *adj.* Ingenious.

Seven foot of ground, clay-flour, clay-wall,
Serve both for chamber, and for hall
To Master Mill, whose *squirbuile* brain
Could ten *Escurialls* well containe.

"A French word adopted into the old Scottish language, and used in the northern counties to signify an ingenious artist who understands every science." *Cant's Hist. Perth, i. 138, N.*

I know not what term is referred to, if it be not *escarbilla*, fantastical, humorous.

To SQUIRR, *v. a.* "To skim a thin stone along the water;" *Gall. Enc.*; *synon. Skiff.*

Prob. a corr. of the v. to Whir.

To SQUISHE, *v. a.* To keep down.

Suppois I war ane ald yaid aver,
Schott furth our cleuchis to *squishe* the clevir,—
I wald at Youl be housit and stald.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 114.

This seems *synon.* with *E. squash*, *q.* to keep down the clover by cropping it. *Squash* is from the same fountain with *quash*; *A.-S. cways-an*, to press.

To SQUISS, *v. a.* To beat up. *A squissed egg*, apparently, one that is beaten up, as for a pudding.

"My heart within me is so tossed to and fro, that it is come like a *squissed* egge, whose yolke is mingled with its white." *Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 701.*

Fr. escouaite, shaken, *escousse*, a shaking, from *escourre*, to beat, to shake. Or, according to last part of the preceding etymon.

[SQUYARIS, *s. pl.* Squires, *Barbour, xvi. 80*; *squyary*, a company of esquires, *xx. 320.*]

SRAL, *s.* Perhaps an error in copying.

Stones of sral they strenkel-and strewe.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal, ii. 20.

STA', *pret.* Stole; for stall.

A villain cam when I was sleeping,
Sta' my ewie, horn an' a'.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 145.

V. STAW.

[STAA, *s.* and *v.* V. STAW.]

[STAAD, *part. pa.* Surfeited, *Clydes., Shetl.*]

[STAAD-WI. To be averse to anything, chiefly food, *ibid.*]

STAB, *s.* 1. A palisade, a stake, *S. V. STOB.*

Whyles 'gainst the footpath *stabs* he thumped,
Whyles o'er the coots in holes he plumped.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 128.

[2. A stool, a small bench, *Shetl.*]

[To STAB, *v. a.* To fix stakes in the ground; hence, to enclose with stakes, *Clydes.*]

STAB AND STOW, *adv.* Completely, entirely; *synon. stick and stow, S.*

The hostler then, without further delay,
Directed Wallace where the Southron lay;
Who set their lodgings all in a fair low
About their ears, and burnt them *stab and stow*.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 259.

Stab is used in the sense of *stake*, as expl. above. *Stow* may be *synon.* with *Isl. stoo*, *Su.-G. stoa*, *A.-S. stow*, a place, a mansion; from *Su.-G. staa*, *stare*. Thus, the phrase *stab and stow* may signify, not merely the burning of the *stakes* used in erecting a house, but the total destruction of the mansion or place itself.

STAB-CALLANT, *s.* A short thick fellow, *Roxb.*

STAB-GAUD, *s.* A set line, a line for catching fish, fixed to a small stake of wood, pushed into the bank to preserve the line from being carried off, *Lanarks.*

From *stab*, a stake, and *gad*, *pron. gaud*, a fishing-rod; *q.* a stake-rod.

[STABLIN, *adj.* Half-grown, stout for one's age, *Shetl.*; hence, *stablin-cod*, a thick, fat cod-fish, *ibid.*]

[To STABILL, *v. a.* To establish, secure, *Barbour, xix. 138.*]

[STABILLY, *adv.* Stably, firmly, *ibid., xiii. 635.*]

[STABLIST, *pret.* Secured, *ibid., x. 303.*]

*STABLE, *s.* 1. "That part of a marsh, in which, if a horse is foundered, he is said to

be *stabled* for the night;" Gl. Antiquary, South of S.

2. "Seems *station*, where the hunters placed themselves, to kill the animals, which were driven in by the attendants;" Gl. Wynt.

The *stable*, and the setis sete,
Hym-self wyth bow, and wyth werslete,
Fra alak til hyll, oure holme and hycht,
He trawlayd all day.

Wyntown, vi. 16, 15.

Stablestand, i.e., *stabilis statio*, vel potius *stans in stabulo*; hoc est, in loco ad stationem composito. Spelm. Gl. in vo.

"*Stable stande* is, when a man is found in any Forrest at his standing, with a crosse bowe bent, ready to shoote at any deere, or, with a long bow, or els, standing close by a tree with greyhounds in his lease, ready to let slip, this is called by the ancient Forresters *Stable stand*." Manwood's Forrest Laws, ch. 18, s. 9.

STABLER, s. A stable-keeper, S.

L.B. *stabular-ius*, qui *stabularum* vel *equorum*—*curam* habet; idem qui *caupo*, Gal. *hôtellier*. Du Cange.

[**STACK, s.** [An insulated rock of a columnar shape, Shetl., Orkn., Caithn. Sw. *stack*, Dan. *stak*, id.]

"Near Freswick castle the cliffs are very lofty. The strata that compose them lie quite horizontally in such thin and regular layers, and so often intersected by fissures, as to appear like masonry. Beneath are great insulated columns, called here *Stacks*, composed of the same sort of natural masonry as the cliffs." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 196.

"Near Wick is the creek of Staxigoe, deriving its name from a pyramidal rock, commonly called here a *stack*, formed in the mouth of a creek." P. Wick, Statist. Acc., x. 5.

In Shetl. *stack* is Exp. "a high rock detached." Also, "a precipitous rock rising out of the sea." The Pirate, ii. 142.

This word is used in the same sense, Orkn.

"At a little distance from Papa Stour, lies a rock encompassed with the sea called *Frau-a-Stack*, which is a Danish word, and signifieth, *our Lady's Rock*." Brand's Orkn., p. 109.

Tent. *staek*, columna. Isl. *staksteinar*, prominentes lapides; G. Andr. Gael. *stuaic*, seems used nearly in the same sense; "a little hill or round promontory," Shaw.

To **STACKER, STAKKER, STACHER, v. n.**
To stagger. It is now pron. in the last mode, S.

Thair stedis *stakkerit* in the stour, and stude
stummerand.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 25.

Quhat *stakren* stait was this to me,
To be in sic obscuritie!

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 34.

Then cam in the maister Almaser,
Ane homely-jomelly juffler,
Lyke a stirk *stackarand* in the ry.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 94.

It is also written *stockar*.

He *stockerit* lyke ane strummal aver.

Ibid.

—Thus this drunken wight
Among his drunkards tippled till midnight:
Then each of them, with *stackring* steps out-went,
And groping hands, retyring to his tent.

Hudson's Judith, p. 78.

I *stacher'd* whyles, but yet took tent ay
To free the ditches.

Burns, iii. 41.

It appears from Palsgrave, that the same orthography was occasionally used in O.E. "I *stakker*, Je chancelle,—declared in *I stagger*." B. iii. F. 371, b.

STACKET, s. A term used to denote the palisades which sometimes surround a town.

—"He quit the skonse and retired to the towne, and enters the port before us, shutting us out;—we brake downe the *stacket*, and the towne not walled, we entered the broad side, and follow the enemy to the market-place." Monro's Exped., P. 1, p. 51.

Dan. *stakket*, a palisade.—Hence,

To **STACKET, v. a.** To palisade.

—"We did worke all of us night and day, till we had *stacketed* the wall, about the height of a man above the parapet." Ibid., P. II. p. 8.

[**STAD, part. pa.** Beset, hard pressed, placed in peril, Barbour, iii. 363.]

STADDLE, s. A frame on which a stack is built, Berwicks.

"Placing the ricks on *staddles*, or frames, with feet which cannot be scaled, would be an excellent defence, [against the depredations of rats and mice,] and would probably be fully compensated for, with profit, in the course of a lease of 19 years." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 498. STASSEL, STATHELL, id.

STADGE, s. A pet, a fit of ill-humour, Clydes.

Isl. *styggr*, iratus, *styggr-ia*, offendere, irritare, *stygð*, offensa.

[**STAEN-LOPPEN, part. adj.** Bruised, crushed, as between stones, Shetl.]

STAFF. To *Set up one's Staff*, to take up one's residence in a place, Roxb.

This phrase may have some relation to the A.-S. term, *edulf*- or *ethel-staf*, familiæ sustentaculum.

The term also denotes a crozier. Hence the Isl. phrase, *staf oc stolt*, pedum et cathedra episcopi, quibus officium ejus designatur; Verel.

STAFF AND BATON. A symbol of the resignation of property or feudal right into the hands of another, according to the laws of S.

"The proper symbols of resignation are *staff* and *baton*; but a pen has, by immemorial custom, been made use of to represent that symbol in the act of resignation.—By an act of sederunt [11th Feb., 1708], the use of any symbol in resignation other than *staff* and *baton*, is prohibited under the sanction of nullity." Erskine's Inst., p. 237.

This custom anciently prevailed in England. Si autem nullum sit ibi ædificium, fiat ei seysina secundum quod vulgariter dicitur, *per fustim* et *per baculum*, et sufficit sola pedis positio cum possedendi affectu ex voluntate donatoris. Bracton. lib. ii. c. 18. num. 2.

The same custom was in force with the ancient Swedes. Emissionem autem præviis solemnibus lege requisitis excipiebatur traditio rei mobilis de manu in manum, aut translatio rei immobilis ejusve possessionis per *festucam* aut tactum *baculorum*, dum duodecim in judicio territoriali, apprehendendo *scipionem*

et dimittendo firmabant rei venditae alienationem. Loccen. Antiq., Sueo-Goth. Lib. ii. c. 16.

This deed was expressed by a variety of phrases in the language of the country; as, *koþa með fastum*, i.e., to buy with confirmation. *Fasta* dictitur illis actus, forensis, quo emtori plenariae rei venditae possessio adjudicatur, postquam certo, et in Lege definito, tempore contractus hic publice annuntiatus est; Ihre. The term seems derived from *fast*, firm; though Ihre, viewing the word as exotic, seems to prefer *festuca*, because the seller put a rod into the bosom of the purchaser. In the same sense it was said, *Gisfa vppo godz och gorda staff och skiael*; "to give up goods (moerables) and landed property by staff and judgment:" also, *Saelia með staff och skioell*, "to deliver with staff and judgment." The signification seems to be, to deliver in a judicial manner by means of a staff. They also said, *Skipa með lut och kasta*, "to divide by the lot and rod," as in the laws of Upland. V. Loccen. *ubi sup.* Ihre, vo. *Kaste*, expl. this phrase: *Tactu bacilli et sortitione hereditatem dividere.*

The Icelanders used the same phrase, *Mel tutt oc kasta*, sorte et bacillo. It is to be observed, however, that this phrase, as employed both by the Swedes and by the Icelanders, as conjoined with the lot, rather respected the division of an inheritance among coheirs, than the confirmation of a judicial disposition. The people last mentioned had another expression, which is more nearly allied to the act of resignation by *staff and baton*,—*Kasta eg þarfyr laga kuesti*; In hujus rei fidem hic in judicio baculum projicio. The custom was used, as Verelius informs us, when a proprietor wished to prohibit any invasion of his goods or other possessions. After pronouncing the formula of interdiction, in the place of judgment, he threw down a rod as a symbol of this prohibition. V. Ind. vo. *Kaste*.

In Fr. this is denominated *Lierement de Fust et Terre*. The use of the *baton* or *rod* appears in the Annal. Francor. A. 787: *Reddidit ei cum baculo ipsum patrum*. This was frequently of oak. *Reinvestierunt baculo quercino*; Tabul. Causar. A. 1140.

In Law Latin, *Investitura per Baculum*; also, *Per Fustum offerre*, tradere, investire;—*Per Festucam*;—*Per Virgam*, &c. V. Du Cange, vo. *Investitura*.

This custom undoubtedly claims great antiquity. In every age, and among every people, as the very learned Spelman observes, according to the testimony of the most ancient writers, the rod has been the symbol of authority and dominion; and the delivery of this was an acknowledgement of the transference of this power along with the property. Among the ancient Romans the Praetor was wont to manumit by laying a rod across the head of the slave whom he emancipated. V. Spelm. vo. *Fistuca*, and Du Cange, ut sup. col. 1521.

STAFF AND BURDON. *To be at the Staff and the Burdon* with one, to quarrel, or come to an open rupture, with one; Roxb.

This phrase is supposed to include the idea, that one fights with a common staff, and the other with a burdon. V. BURDON.

STAFF AND STING. V. under STING, STEING, a pole, &c.

[STAFFING, s. Thrusting, Barbour, xvii. 785, Skeat's Ed.]

[STAFF-SLYNG, s. A sling furnished with a stout staff, Barbour, xvii. 344.]

STAFF-SUERD, s. A sword more proper for thrusting, than for cutting down.

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Wyth a staff suerd Boyd stekit him that tyde.

Wallace, iii. 178. MS.

Schir Jhone the Grayme, with a staff suerd of steill
His brycht byrneis he persyt euirilk deill.

Ibid., vi. 734, MS.

In Perth and other edit. in both places *stiff suerd*. To this the MS. corresponds in the following passage:
With a *stiff suerd* to dede he has him dycht.

Ibid. ix. 1646.

Teut. *staf-sweerd*, sica, dolon; perhaps from O. Teut. *slav-en*, to stab.

STAFFY-NEVEL, s. "Staff in hand," GL cudgelling, S.B.

His cousin was a bierdly swank,

A derf young man, hecht Rob;

To mell wi' twa he wad na mank

At *staffy-nevel* job.

Christmas Bunting, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 128.

Here it is used as if an adj.

As *nevel* signifies a blow with the fist, *staffy-nevel* seems properly to denote a blow, or the act of striking, with a staff or cudgel. V. *Nevel* under NEIVE.

STAFFAGE, STAFFISH, STAFFISCH, adj. 1. Obdurate, obstinate; applied to a horse that throws his rider.

—Thymetes, ane man of full grete fors,

Casting from his *staffage*, skeich, and hede strang hora.
Doug. Virgil, 422, 18.

Equus sternax, Virg.

Rudd. derives it from Ital. *staffeg-iare*, to be dismounted, or lose the stirrup, from *staffu*, a stirrup; Sibb. from Teut. *stief*, rigidus, durus, *stief-hals*, obstinatus.

It seems the same with S. B. *Stivage*, q. v.

2. Dry in the mouth, or not easily swallowed, like pease-meal bannocks; GL Sibb.

STAG, s. A young horse; the same with *Staig*, q. v.

*To STAGE, v. a. To accuse, although there be no formal trial; the prep. *with* being subjoined.

"Kepperminshoo accused him of perjury. He was also *staged* with bribery, for taking 14,000 merks fra the taxmen of the excise of Lowthen, in procuring them the tack, August 1682." Fontainh. Diary, MS. Law's Memor., p. 234. 236, N.

"Not only is the propinquity of blood fully proven, —but the Lords have found it so, and to quarrel it is to *stage* the Lords *with* iniquity in finding that proven which was not proven." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 876.

To STAGE about, v. n. To saunter, to walk about, rather in a stately or prancing manner, Fife; perhaps q. to walk on the stage. V. DOCK, v. n.

STAGE, s. A step; especially applied to the corbels at the gable-ends of old houses.

Towris, turettis, kirknalis, and pynnakillis hic

Of kirkis, castellis, and ilk faire ciété

Stude paynit, euery fane, phioll and stage

Apoun the plane ground, by thare awin vmbrage.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 400, 21.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *estage*, a storey of a house. But perhaps we ought to refer to Germ. *steg*, Isl. *stigi*, gradus, scala; *steig-en*, ascendere.

A 3

STAGGERIN' BOB. The veal of a newly dropt calf, or the animal in whole, Teviotd. When cut out of the mother, it is called *slunk*, *ibid.* V. **SLINK.**

"*Staggering Bob, with his yellow pumps.* A calf just dropped, and unable to stand, killed for veal in Scotland; the hoofs of a young calf are yellow." *Class. Dict.*

STAGGIE, *adj.* A term applied to grain when it grows thin, *Gall.* V. **STOG**, *s.*, and **STUGGY.**

STAGGRELL, *s.* "A person who staggers in walking;" *Gall. Enc.*; formed like *Gangrel*.

To STAGHER (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To stagger, *S. V. STACKER.*

STAIID, STADE, *s.* A furlong.

The quene ane sepulture scho maki,
Quhair scho king Ninus bodie laid:
Of curious craftie wark and wicht,
The quhilk had *staidis* nine of hicht.—
For aucht *staidis* ane myle thow tak.
Lyndesay's Warkis, 1592, p. 81.

Stade, Edit. 1670.

Fr. stade, Lat. *stadium*.

Stage is synon. in the description of Nineveh, when it is said that the walls were,

Four hundredth *staiis* and four scoir,
In circuite but myn or moir.

Ibid., p. 77.

This is *staidis*, p. 82.

STAIG, STAG, *s.* 1. A horse of one, two, or three years old. The term is more generally applied to one that has not been broken for riding, nor employed in working, *S.*

"Gif horses are found in the forest, after inhibition; it is lesom to the Forester, for the first time, to tak ane fole of ane year auld; for the second time, ane *stai* of twa years auld; for the third time, ane *stai* of three years auld." *Forrest Lawes*, c. 8. *Pullum*, Lat. copy.

And undernicht quhyles thou stall *stai*s and stirks.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 70.

"There are few horses bred in these parishes, or in any part of Orkney, most of them being brought from Caithness and Strathnaver, when a year old, and are then called *stai*s." *P. St. Andrews. Orkn. Statist. Acc.*, xx. 264.

"The lordis—assignis to Schir Andro Drommond vicar of Muthil—to pruf that James of M'ray spulyet and tak fra him of his avne propre gudis xij stokit *meis* and a *stag* of a yere auld w' thar profitis of xij yeris bigane." *Act. Audit. A.* 1478, p. 74.

We learn from Halderson, that *Isl. stagg-r* denotes a male fox, and indeed the male of almost all wild beasts; *Vulpes mas*; item, *mas plurim ferarum*.

We have another proof of the ancient application of this term, perhaps in a general sense, to the male of animals. A. Bor. *stey* denotes a gander; *Grose*.

"A. Bor. *stag*, a colt or filly;" *Gl. Grose*.

2. A stallion; a riding horse. *S.*

And ilka bull has got its cow,
And *staggis* all their *meiris*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 286.

For taking, as the custome was, a *stai*
At Midsummer, said Gall, Mousier, you vaig.

Muses Threnodie, p. 83.

Some backward rail on brodsows, and some black-bitches,
Some instead of a *stai*, over a stark monk straid.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 17.

3. Metaph. applied to young courtiers.

There some old horse turn'd out of stable,
When young dames are at Council Table.
The fate of some were once dandillies,
Might teach the younger *stai*s and filies,
Not for to trample poor cart-horse.

Cleland's Poems, p. 76.

As *S. stai* always denotes the male, in distinction from a filly, *Isl. steyge*, signifies the male of birds, as of geese and ducks. *V. G. Andr.*, p. 223, 224.

To STAIG, STAUG, STAIK, *v. n.* 1. To stalk where one should not be found.

[2. To walk with a slow, stately step, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

Isl. stagg-a, *tendere*, *extendere*; also, *saepius iterare*; *Halderson*.

[**STAIG, STAIK, STAIKIN**, *s.* A slow, stately step; also the act of walking with such step, *ibid.*]

To STAIK, *v. a.* To accommodate, to supply with, or be sufficient for, in whatever way, *S.* sometimes, to settle, to fix.

For thai will waist mair under-hand,
Nor us weil *stai*k may.

Maitland Poems, p. 189.

"That thay that ar appointit, or to be appointit to serue and minister at ony kirk within this realme, haue the principall mans of the Persoun or Vicar, or samekill thair of as salbe fundin sufficient for *stai*king of thame." *Acts Mar.* 1563, c. 7, Edit. 1566.

"That will *stake* us, i.e., be sufficient for us," *Rudd*.

He's well *stai*kit there-hen,
That will neither borrow nor len.

Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 16.

When he that sermone celebrat,
He had a worde accoustomat;
"The prophete meinis this, gif ye mark it."
Auld Captane Kirkburne to him harkit;
Perceaving weil St. Androis vai kit:
And syne how sone the knave was *stai*kit,
To all men levand he compleinis;
"I watt now what the prophete meinis."

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 314.

"Settled." *Gl.*

Teut. steck-en, *figere*.

It is sometimes used as a *v. n.* with the prep. *for*.

To Londoun Lourie tuke the geat,
With traine mycht *stai*k for his estait,
His wantone vicare on a meir,
Twa vther fellowis to turse his geir.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 329.

STAILL, *s.* V. **STALE.**

STAINYELL, *s.* The wagtail.

The *Stainyell*, and the Schakerstane,
Behind the laue wer left alane
With waiting on thair marows.

Burd's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 28.

This name seems formed from A.-S. *stan-gillan*, the pelican. But how is it classed with the Stone-chatter? *V. STANCHELL.*

Dan. stengilp, *id.* *Motacilla, aenanthe vitiflora*; *Halderson*. *Wolff*, however, renders *stengilp*, stone-plover.

To **STAIRGE** *doun*, or *away*, *v. n.* To walk very magisterially, to prance, Roxb.

STAIT, *s.* Obeisance, acknowledgment. To *gif stait*, to make obeisance; by a transition, as Mr. Pinkerton observes, from the passive to the active sense.

— And ay the freyr couth *lout*,
Quben that he came ocht neir the almerie.—
Sche saw him *gif* the almerie sic ane *stait*;
Ontill herself scho said, "Full weill I wait,
"He knows full weill that I have in my thocht."
Dunbar, Mailand Poeme, p. 78.

STAIT and SESING. [Charter and possessions.]

"In the acciounne—persewit be Richard Qubite law—aganis Johne lord Hay of Yester for to infest the said Richard heretabably be charter and sesing in due forme in als mekle of the landis of Morehame—as the ferd parte of the quarter of the landis of Lynplun extendis to, becaus the said Johne has gevin *stait & sesing* of the saidis landis of Linplun to William Hay of Tallo." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 153.

"The vassal, by himself, or his attorney, takes instrument in the hand of the notary, before witnesses, that he hath received *state* and *seisin* of the lands in due form." Ersk. Inst., B. ii., T. 3, § 25.

It is sometimes otherwise expressed—"Baith clomit to haf *state & possessioun* of the saidis landis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 184.

These three terms are sometimes conjoined.

"In the acciounne—aganis George lord Dirltoun for the wrangwis deferring & halding fra the said Elene of the *state, sesing, & possessioun* in lifrent of the landis & barony of Halyburtounne," &c. Ibid. p. 193.

The term *state* is in some instances used singly.

"The said Schir James oblis him to kepe that thai sall nocht be vit to the profit of the said Christiane, na sall na *state* be gevin to hir be the said lettre of bailiery—of the franktennement of the saidis landis," &c. Ibid. p. 194.

To **STAIVE**, **STAIVER**, **STAVER**, *v. n.* 1. To go about with an unstable and tottering motion; to stagger; to walk as one in a reverie, S.

To ilka kirk he takes his rout.
And gangs just *staving* about
In quest o' prey. *Farmer's Ha'*, st. 32.

"So out I *stavers*, for rest I couldna within." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 203.

"I was lying taavin an' wamlin—like—a stirkie that had *staver'd* into a well-eye." Journal from London, p. 4.

[2. To saunter or idle about, Clydes., Banffs.]

Stavell is used in the same sense, Loth.

Germ. *staub-ern*, is used to denote the ranging of a dog through the fields.

STAIVELT, *s.* A stupid person, Roxb.

Perhaps one who goes about staggering, from the *v.* to *Stavel*, *q. v.*

[**STAIVER**, *s.* A saunter; a person of a sauntering, easy-going disposition, *ibid.*]

[**STAIVERAL**, *s.* A sauntering or stupid person, *ibid.*]

[**STAIVERIN**, *s.* The act of sauntering or loitering, *ibid.*]

To **STAIVE**, *v. a.* 1. To sprain; as, "to *staive* the thoum," i. e., thumb, Clydes.

Perhaps *q.* to render *stiff*; Teut. *stijv-en*, rigere, rigescere.

2. To consolidate iron instruments, by striking them perpendicularly upon the anvil, when they are half cooled, *ibid.*

STAIVE, *s.* A sprain, [a severe blow], *ibid.*

STAKE and RISE. *V.* **RISE**.

STAKIT-AND-STED. Staked out and built. "Or [i. e., before] the towne was *stakit & sted*," Aberd. Reg. V. 16, 551, 573.

Su.-G. *stak-a ut*, determinare. *Sted* may be from O. Teut. *sted-en*, sistere; stabilire, constituere.

To **STAKKER**, *v. n.* *V.* **STACKER**.

STALE, **STAILL**, **STALL**, **STEIL**, **STELL**, *s.* [1. Position; a fixed position; a station.]

—And orlaynt that the maist party
Off thair men suld gang sarraly
With thair lordis, and hald *stale*;
And the remanand suld all hale
Skail throw the town, and tak or sla
The men that thai mycht our ta.

Barbour, xvii. 97, MS.

Hald a *stail*, Edit. 1620.

2. The foundation on which a rick or stack is placed; the under part of a stack, S.

3. A place of confinement, a prison.

—Thou hast fund in *stale*
This mony day withoutin verdis wele,
And wantis now thy veray hertis hole.

King's Quair, v. 18.

4. A body of armed men stationed in a particular place, or in ambush.

Thom Halyday in wer was full besye;
A buschenent saw that cruell was to ken,
Twa hundreth baill off weill gerit Inglissmen.
Wncle, he said, our power is to smaw,
Off this playne feild I consaill yow to draw:
To few we ar agayne yon fellone *stail*.

Wallace, v. 809, MS.

Bot quha sa list toward that stede to draw,
It is ane stolling place, and sobir herbry.
Quhare oft in *stail* or enbuschment may ly,
Qubidder men list the bargane to abyde,
Owthir on the richt hand or on the left side;
Or on the hicht debate thame for the nanys.

Doug. Virgil, 382, 37.

5. Any ward or division of an army, in battle array; [also, a band of hunters.]

To seik Wallace thai went all furth in feyr;
A thousand men weill garnest for the wer,
Toward the woode rycht awfull in affer,
To Schortwode Schaw, and set it all about,
Wyth v *stailis* that stalwart was and stout;
The sext thai maid a fellone range to leid.

Wallace, iv. 530, MS.

Dvring this quhile the Troyane power all
Approchis fast toward the ciety wall;
The Tuskane dukis and hors men routis alhale
Arrayit in battal, euery warde and *stale*.

Doug. Virgil, 385, 32.

Off his best men liil thousand thar was dede,
Or he couth fynd to fle and leiff that stede;
xx thousand with him fled in a *stail*.
The Scottis gnt hors, and followit that battail.
—Wallace, vi. 596, MS.

"At last quhen he [David I.] was cumyn throw the
vail that lyes to the greit eist fra the said castell, quhare
now lyes the cannongait, the *stail* past throw the wod
with sic noyis & din of rachis and bugillis, that all the
beastis wer rasis fra thair dennys." Bellend. Cron. B.
xii. c. 16.

6. The centre, or main body, of an army, as distinguished from the wings.

"Our Scottish men placed themselves very craftily.
For George Earl of Ormond was in the *stail* himself,
and the Laird of Craigie Wallace, a noble knight of
sovereign manhood, was upon the right wing; the Lord
Maxwell and the Laird of Johustoun on the left wing."
Pittcottie, p. 30.

"The Scottish army assembled upon the west side
of Esk, above Musselburgh, and were mustered to
the number of forty thousand men, whercof ten thousand
were in the vanguard under the Earl of Angus;
other ten thousand were in the rear with the Earl of
Huntly. The Governor himself commanded the *Steil*
or *Battle*, wherein were twenty thousand men." Ibid.
p. 193.

"Against them a number went out of Maxwell's
army, who, encountering with a great company, were
beaten and chased back to the *stail* or main host, which
by their breaking in was wholly disordered." Spots-
wood, p. 401.

Hence,

7. In *stale*, in battle array.

—Kynge Pentheus, in his wod rage dotand,
Thocht he beheld grete routis stand in *stale*
Of the Eumenides, furies infernale.

Doug. Virgil, 116, 21.

The chiftanis all joned with hale poweris,
And hendmest wardis swarmed all yferis;
So thik in *stale* all merriit wox the rout,
Vneis mycht ony turne his hand about.

Ibid. 331, 63.

STALE FISHING, *s.* The act of fishing by means of what is called a *stell-net*, *S.*

"The herrings are the only fish caught in this coast,
except a few salmon caught at *Stale fishing*, and some
caddies, of a very small size, in the summer months."
P. Kilmuir, W. Ross, Statist. Acc. xii. 270. V.
STELL-NET.

STALE-SHEAF, *s.* A sheaf which has been employed in the bottom of a stack, *S.*

To STALE a stack. To set the sheaves forming the bottom or foundation, in their proper order, *S.*

"The stacks are generally *staled* (founded) on a layer
of furze, thorns," &c. Agr. Surv. M. Loth., p. 94.
[A.-S. *steal*, Fr. *estal*, E. *stall*; Su.-G. *staella*, to
plant, to station.]

STALE-HIRDIT, *part. pa.* Applied to a flock or herd under the care of a shepherd; *q. herded by a staff.*

"Gif it sall happin the cattel or scheip of the ane
realme to be *stale-hirdit*, or to remane depasturing upon
the ground of the opposite realme, be the space of sax
hoors in ane day, it sall be lauchful to the awner of
the ground sa depasturit,—for to tak and apprehend
the said cattel or scheip, as foirfaltit and lost, to his

awin use." Bordour Matteris, Balfour's Pract., p. 612.

The term *staff-herding* is used in the E. law. It "is
a right to follow cattle within a forest: and where
persons claim common in any forest, it must be inquired
by the ministers whether they use *staff-herding*, for it
is not allowable of common right; because by that
means the deer, which would otherwise come and feed
with the cattle, are frightened away, and the *keeper* or
follower will drive the cattle into the best grounds, so
that the deer shall only have their leavings." Jacob's
Law Dict. in vo.

STALKAR, STALKER, *s.* 1. A huntsman.

Ouer all the ciety enrageit scho here and thare
Wandris, as ane stirkin hynd, quham the *stalkar*,
Or scho persais, from fer betis with his flaine
Amyd the woddis of Crete.

Doug. Virgil, 102, 6.

2. More commonly, one who ranges, illegally killing deer.

"The Justice Clerk sall inquire of *Stalkaris*, that
slayis deer.—And alsone as ony *stalkar* may be convict
of slaughter of deer, he sall pay to the king xl. s. And
the halders and mantenaris of thame sall pay ten
punds." Acts Ja. I., 1524, c. 39, Ed. 1566.

Ye lyke twa *stalkers* stells in cocks and hens.

Dundar, Evergreen, ii. 55.

A.-S. *staels-an* signifies, pedetentim ire. But the
term seems immediately formed from E. *stalk*, "to
walk behind a *stalking* horse or cover."

The following description of a *stalking horse* may
perhaps be acceptable to some readers:—

"The *stalking horse* was a horse originally trained
for the purpose, and covered with trappings, so
as to conceal the sportsman from the game he in-
tended to shoot at. It was particularly useful to
the archer, by affording him an opportunity of ap-
proaching the birds unseen by them, so near that his
arrows might easily reach them; but as this method
was frequently inconvenient, and often impracti-
cable, the fowler had recourse to art, and caused a
canvass figure to be stuffed, and painted like an
horse grazing, but sufficiently light, that it might be
moved at pleasure with one hand. These deceptions
were also made in the form of oxen, cows and stags,
either for variety or for convenience sake. In the
inventories of the wardrobe belonging to King Henry
VIII. we frequently find the allowance of certain
quantities of stuff, for the purpose of making "*stalking*
coats and *stalking hose* for the use of his majesty."
Harleian MS. ap. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 29.
V. BOGSTALKER.

STALL, *s.* V. STALE.

STALL, *pret. v.* Stole.

My traisty sward fra vender my hede away
Stall scho, and in the place brocht Menelay.

Doug. Virgil, 182, 25.

* STALL, STA', *s.* The manger, as well as the stall, of a horse, *S.*

STALLANGER, STALLENGER, *s.* 1. A foreign merchant, who sets up a stall in a burgh for the sale of his goods during a fair or market.

"Ilk *stallenger* sall either agree with the Provost of
the burgh, in the best forme as he may, or else ilk
mercat day sall pay to him ane halfpennie." Skene,
Verb. Sign. vo. *Stallangiatores*. L. B. *stal-langiar-ius*
is also used, Iter Camerar. c. 39. s. 63.

2. A person, not a freeman, who, for a small consideration to his corporation, is allowed to carry on business for one year, S.

"Gine he beis sufficient of his craft, and not of power to mak his expensis haistellie wpon his fredome, he sell brak the priviledge of ane *stallinger* for ane year, and no langer." Seill of Caus, Edin. 2d May 1433, MS.

STALLARIE, s. The prebend or stall of a dignified clergyman.

—"With—right of patronage of all benefices, chaplanreis, and *stallareis*, founded and lyand within the boundis of Orknay and Zetland," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 481.

STALLENG, s. The duty paid to the magistrates of a burgh, for liberty to erect a *stall* during a market.

"In the auld forme of customes, it is called the *stalleng* of the mercat." Ibid.

L.R. *stallag-ium* Praestatio pro *stallis* seu jure ea habendi in foris, mercatis, et nundinis. Anglis, usurpator, pro Quietum esse de qualam consuetudine exacta pro plateae capta, vel assignata in nundinis, et mercatis; De Cange.

STALLINGER SYLVER. Money payable for the privilege of erecting a stall in a market.

"To pound all vnfreemen for their *stallinger sylver*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1598.

STALLIT, part. pa. Set, placed.

Wele maistow be a wretchit man callit,
That wantis the confort that suld thy hert glade,
And has all thing within thy hert *stallit*,
That may thy youth oppressen or defade.

King's Quair, v. 19.

V. STELL, v.

STALLYCH, s. "A thick stalk of grain standing by itself;" Gall. Enc.; from A.-S. *stale*, a stalk, or *staelt*, a column.

STALWART, adj. 1. Brave, courageous.

It seems to admit this sense in the following passage:

And now Amycus harme compleis he,
Now him allone the cruell fate of Licus,
Now strang Gyane, now *stalwart* Cloanthus.

Doug. Virgil, 19, 52.

—Fortemque Gyane, fortemque Cloanthum.

Virg.

The only difficulty as to this sense is that *fortem*, as applied to Gyas, is rendered *strang*.

According to the learned Hickes, either from A.-S. *stal-ferth*, chalbei animi homo, sive fortis; or *stathol-ferth*, stabilis et firmi animi vir; or *stolt-ferth*, magnanimos.

Perhaps the word might have its origin from A.-S. *stalwort*, *stahlwyrth*, captu dignus, ejus estimationis ut operae pretium sit aueripere; from *stael-an*, to carry off clandestinely, and *weorth*, worth. Thus the Sax. Chron. speaks of *stalwart ships*. They brought to London, *tha theaer stael-wyrthe waeron*, i.e., those ships that were worth carrying off.

2. Strong, powerful, [enduring.]

—This wourthy *stalwart* Hercules,
That on this wise had Cacus set in pres,—
Efthr al kynd of wappinnis can do cry.

Doug. Virgil, 249, 45.

—With wapynnys *stalwart* of steele
Thai dang apon, with all thair myecht,

Barbour, xlii. 14, MS.

Ful lichteile vp he hynt his *stalwart* spere.

Doug. Virgil, 409, 33.

We the besek that schaw also thou wald
To va irkit sum strenth and *stalwart* hald.

Ibid. 70. 10.

Moenia, Virg.

4. Hard, severe; violent, stormy.

He fand thare *stalwart* barganyng.
Nevyretheles thare duelt he,
And oft in gret perplexytè.

Wyntoun, viii. 38. 194.

I met dame Flora in dull weed disguised;
Which, into May, was dulce and delectable,
With *stalwart* storms her sweetness was surprisid;
Her heavenly hues were turned into sable.

Lyndsay's Dream, Ellis, Spec. ii. 24.

The word occurs in O.E., either in the first or second sense.

For Godes loue, *stalcworthe* men, armeth yow faste.

R. Glouc., p. 18.

The kyng adde by hys vorste wyf one *stalcuarde* sone,
That, vor his *stalwarthed*, longe worth in mone.

Ibid. p. 293.

STALWARTLY, adv. Bravely, courageously.

Owtakyn thair mony barownys
And knyghtis that of gret renowne is,
Come, with thair men, full *stalwartly*.

Barbour, xi. 234, MS.

Oure king and his men held the felde
Stalworthly, with spere and schelle.

Minot's Poems, p. 15.

To **STAM, v. n.** To strike down the feet with violence in walking, S.

"To gang *stammin*", to walk forward in a furious manner;" Ettr. For.

The term most nearly allied seems to be Isl. *stam-r*, *resea*, *remiasus*, q. headlong. This is most probably nothing more than a secondary sense of the word, as signifying ballbutiens; Dan. *stammende*, stammering; because stuttering and stammering frequently proceeds from carelessness or impetuosity. The last part of *Ram-stam* indicates the same origin. Su.-G. *stamm-a*, however, signifies *tendere*, *cursum dirigere*.

STAMFISH, STAMPHISH, adj. 1. Strong, robust, coarse, Roxb.

In this sense it might seem allied to Isl. *stam-r*, *rigidus*, or Su.-G. *stamme*, *truncus*, q. strong or stiff as the trunk of a tree. *Stump* id. is a derivative from *stamme*.

2. Unruly, unmanageable, W. Loth.; from Teut. *stamp-en*, to kick, or perhaps originally the same with *Stumpfisch*, q.v.

[**STAMMACK, s.** Stomach, Gall.]

STAMMAGER, STAMMACKER, s. "A busk, a slip of stay-wood used by females," S.; Gall. Enc.; corr. from E. *stomacher*.

STAMMAGUST, s. A disgust at any kind of food, S. B.

The first part of the word is evidently from *stomach*, S. *stammack*, often pron. q. *stamma*. May *gust* be traced to Fr. *goust*, a taste, as it is common S. to speak of an ill *gust*?

STAMMAREEN, s. The sternmost seat in a boat, where the helmsman sits, Shetl.

Su.-G. *stamm* denotes either the fore or back part of a vessel; *framstamm*, the prow, *backstamm*, the stern. The termination may be from *ren*, limes, q. the boundary of the stern.

To STAMMER, STAUMER, *v. n.* To stagger, stumble, S.

"The horse *stammers*;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 94.

Isl. *stumm-a*, collabi; *stumra yfer*, Verel.

"My guide's pony began to *stammer* under his burden, that is, in vulgar Scotch, to stumble, which threw all my baggage in disorder." Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 473.

STAMMERAL, STAUMERAL, *s.* 1. One who falters in speech, Ayrs.

[2. An awkward, blundering fellow, *ibid.*]

[STAMMERIN, STAUMERIN, *adj.* Awkward, blundering; rude, noisy, *ibid.*]

STAMMEREL, *s.* Friable stone, S. B.

STAMMERERS, *s. pl.* Detached pieces of limestone, Renfr., Lanarks.

"Besides the regular strata, a great number of detached pieces called *stammerers*, are, in many places of the parish, imbedded in clay." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 259, q. staggerers.

To STAMMLE, STAMPLE, *v. n.* 1. To totter, [to stumble, S.]

"When Andrew Pistolfoot used to come *stamplin* in to court me i' the dark, I wad hae cried,—'Get away wi' ye! bowled-like shurf!'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 226.

2. To stumble into a place accidentally, or into which one ought not to have gone; as, "I *stammlit* in upon them when they were courtin'," S.

Perhaps merely a corruption of the E. *v.* Su.-G. *stombl-a*, has the same meaning.

STAMMYNG, *adj.* Of or belonging to taminy.

"Ane pair of brwn *stammyng* breikis pesmentit with gold.—Twa pair *stammyng* schankis [hose]." Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24. V. STEMMING.

STAMP, *s.* A trap; as, a rotten stamp, a trap for rats; a *fourmart stamp*, a trap for catching polecats, S.

—Mony a trap, an' *stamp*, an' snare,
They hae their prey to catch in.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 53.

Man sets the *stamp*; but we can tell
He's aften taury-hann'd himsel!— *Ibid.* l. 65.

Su.-G. *stampa*, also *stappa*, Dan. *stomp*, *id.* It derives the Su.-G. term from *stamp-a*, to stamp or tread, because it is by treading on the snare that the animal is caught. In the same manner Su.-G. *falla*, S. *faw*, a trap, receives its name from something falling, so as to confine or catch the prey.

STAMP, *s.* The cramp; and metaph., *stamp* in their stomachs is used for a qualm of conscience, remorse.

—"There was many noblemen of both kingdoms that were not on this course, nor privy to the same, while about this council-day, this clandestine band began to break out and be divulged, whilk took some *stamp* in their stomachs, thinking they were not tied to this privy covenant, and would rather follow the king nor the chief leaders of this covenant." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 15.

Perhaps *stop*, demur, Belg. Fris. *stemp-en*, sisters; or struggle, qualm, Isl. *stym*, lucta levis.

STAMP-COIL, *s.* A small rick of hay, Dumfr.

The hay is first collected into small heaps called *coils* or *coles*; then of a number of these combined a larger heap is formed, as much perhaps as would be a cart-load. These are called *stamp-coles*, and are erected in the field. When brought to the barn-yard, it is formed into *stacks*. The name of *stamp-cole* has most probably originated from the operation of *stamping* or tramping the hay into a compact state.

[To STAMPLE, *v. n.* V. STAMMLE.]

[To STAM-RAM, *v. n.* To go into anything heedlessly; to walk with noise and rudeness, S.]

[STAM-RAM. 1. As a *s.*, rude, noisy walking; also a rude, noisy person, Clydes., Banffs.]

2. As an *adv.*, rudely and noisily, *ibid.*]

[STAN', *s.* and *v.* V. STAND.]

[STAN'-BY, *s.* A reserve, reservation, Banffs.]

[STAN'-O'-PIPES, *s.* The bagpipes, *ibid.* V. under STAND.]

STANCE, *s.* 1. A site, a station, an area for building, S.

Thence to the top of Law-Tay did we hie,
And from the airie mountaine looking down,
Beheld the *stance* and figure of our town.

Muses Threnodie, p. 152.

"He very judiciously remarked, that every man's house was built upon a rock, meaning that every man had a dry gravelly *stance* whereon to found his house." P. Cromdale, Moray, Statist. Acc., viii. 253.

"To be Feued,—the unfeued *stances* on the east side of Saxe-Cobourg Place, and the west sides fronting St. Cuthbert's Chapel," &c. Caled. Merc. Feb. 10, 1825.

2. A pause, a stop, S.

But here my fancie's at a *stance*;
Are we to have a war with France?

Cleland's Poems, p. 11.

To put to a *stance*, to stop, to suspend.

Their sad misfortunes, and unlucky chance,

—Had put their measures to a *stance*.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 167.

The term is Fr. evidently from Lat. *sto*, stare, to stand.

STANC'D, *part. pa.* Stationed.

For he ne'er advanc'd
From the place he was *stanc'd*,
Till no more to do there at a', man.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 66.

To STANCHE, STENCH, *v. a.* To assuage, to pacify.

O *stanche* your writh for schame, or al is lorne.
Doug. Virgil, 420, 3.
Fr. stanch-er, id.

STANCH-GIRSS, STENCH-GIRSS, s. Perhaps
 Yarrow or Millfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*,
 Linn.

But a' the washing wail na stench the bleed,
 On haste then Nory for the *stanch-girss* yeed;
 For thae auld warld foulks had wondrous cann
 Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man.
Ross's Helmore, p. 15.

Stench-girss, *El.* 1st.
 In some places of Sweden, *Stengrass*. When bruised,
 it is applied by the peasantry for closing wounds. *V.*
Lightfoot, p. 497.

STANCHELL, s. A kind of hawk.

The tarsall galf him tug for tug,
 A *stanchell* hang in ilka lug.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 21.
 Thair wes the herraldis foe the hobby but fable;
Stanchellis, Steropis, srycht to thair sterne lordis.
Houlate, iii. 2.

This seems to be the Kestrel, *falco tinnunculus*,
 Linn., the *Steingal* of Turner, the *Stannel*, *Stoneyall*, of
 Willoughby.

It is the same species, which in Ang. is called
Willie-whip-the-wind, from the action of its wings
 on the air. For Pennant observes concerning the kes-
 trel: "This is the hawk that we so frequently see in
 the air fixed in one place, and as it were fanning it
 with its wings; at which time it is watching for its
 prey." For the same reason it seems to be called
 in Germ. *Windwachtel*, *Wannenwecher*, and by Willough-
 by *Windhover*. *V. Penn. Zool.*, p. 195, 196. *V.*
WINDCUFFER.

The origin of the name is uncertain. It seems the
 same with *Stainyell*, q. v.

STAND, s. 1. The goal, the starting-post.

Richt swiftly on thare rasis can thay rak,
 The *stand* thay leif, and flaw furth with ane crak,
 As wyndis blast, ettland to the renkis end.
Doug. Virgil, 133, 17.

Teut. *stand*, statio.

2. A stall; also, the goods there exposed to
 sale, S.

"*Stand*—what is placed in such a situation, as cattle,
 goods," &c. *Gl. Sibb.*

3. A barrel set on end for containing water,
 or salted meat, S.; as, a *waert stand*, a
beef-stand.

Sibb. refers to Gael. *stannadh*, a tub.
 —"And for the spoliatioun, taking, withholding—
 of—two caldrounys, xvij pece of powder weschal,
 xiiij *standis* & barellis," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1492,
 p. 243.

"The air sall haue—ane baik-stule, ane flesch fat,
 ane mekle pype, ane breid basket, ane masking-fat, ane
 great *stand*, ane tub," &c. *Balf.* p. 235.

This must be viewed as the same with A.-S. *stand*,
Teut. stände, a vat, a large tub; labrum, alveus sta-
 tarius, orca, cadus. Hence,

4. An assortment, consisting of various arti-
 cles necessary to make up a complete set in
 any respect; as, a *stand of armour*, a *stand*
of claise, &c.

"The lordis decretis—that James of Rutherforde of
 that ilk sal restore & deliuer again to Adam of Pringil

the compleite *stand* of harnes, quihilk he borouit &
 resauit fra the sail Adam, as was prufit before the
 lordis." *Act. Audit.*, A. 1471, p. 12.

"That euerie barroun be lyikwis armit—and furn-
 isht with ane compleit *stand* of the foirsaid armour for
 euerie fyftene chaldier of wictuall that he may spend."
Acts Ja. VI. 1598, *Ed.* 1814, p. 169.

This word occurs in an old inventory of the vestments
 of St. Machar in Aberdeen, A. 1559.

"Item, a *stand* of brown silk and cloath of gold with
 stoles, albs, fawnous and paruts conform. Item, a
stand of charbukle with stoles," &c. *Hay's Scotia*
Sacra, p. 169.

Here it signifies a full dress, perhaps a robe.

"Proclamation was made at the cross of Aberdeen,
 commanding both Newtown and Oldtown to furnish
 out to General Lesly's army, and to ilk soldier thereof
 their share of a *stand* of gray cloaths, two shirts, and
 two pair of shoes, under the pain of plundering."
Spalding's Troubles, i. 239.

5. To have *stand*, to continue, to remain.

"Be this way, nocht onlie nicht the small pepill
 reiose sum parte of new landis,—bot als the ciete
 nicht have *stand* in pece and concord." *Bellend. T.*
Liv., p. 307. In concordia fere, Lat.

STANDFULL, s. A tubfull of any thing, S.

Infekit watter sowllit thame, cheik and chin;
 Persauing that, sorrow nair thay socht it,
 Bot keepit *standfull* at the sklatis thairin.
Sege Edinburgh Castel, *Poems 16th Cent.*, p. 290.

* To STAND, STAND one, v. a. and n. To cost;
 as, *It stood me a groat*, it cost fourpence, S.

—"1649, Sep.—The towre-head of the house of
 Lundie in Fyfe, was covered with leade: the repairing
 thereof *stood* above 500 merks Scots money." *Lamont's*
Diary, p. 11.

To STAND at, v. n. To feel such disgust at
 any food, as not to be able to taste of, or to
 swallow it; as, "I ne'er saw sic a soss; my
 stammak *stude* at it," S.; synonym. *Scunner*,
Ug.

Dan. *opstoed som maven*, "the rising or wambling of
 the stomach;" Wolff.

To STAND our, or o'er, v. n. 1. To remain
 unpaid, or undetermined, S.

2. To go on without adjournment; used in
 relation to a court.

"That this present parliament proceid and *stand our*
 without ony continuacioun, sa lang as plesis the kingis
 grace," &c. *Acts Ja. V.* 1539, *Ed.* 1814, p. 333.

The phrase is obviously synonym. with the preceding
 term, *proceid*. According to the E. idiom, the language
 would suggest an idea directly the reverse; especially
 as *continuacioun* would be viewed as denoting progress
 instead of prorogation.

To STAND up, v. n. 1. To hesitate, to
 stickle, to be irresolute, Roxb.

2. To trifle, to spend time idly, *ibid*.

To STAND you, or yont, v. n. To stand
 aside, to get out of the way, S.

Claymores, that, erst, at Prestonpans,
 Gart foes *stand you*,

Were quiv'ring in the feckless hands
O' mony a drone.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 19.

[STANDARD, *part. pr.* Standing, Barbour, vi. 77.]

STANDARD-STANE. The name commonly given to any stone obelisk, whether in a rude or ornamented state, S.

—"And sua ascendand the markat-gate, and throw the furlie of Ardingrantane til it cum til a litil slak and *standand stany*s, northwest upon the Carnameik." Reg. Aberd.

Sax years and something mair are gane,
Since I cam to the *stanning stane*.

Gall. Encycl., p. 346.

[STANDARTIS, *s. pl.* Standards, Barbour, xi. 465.]

STANDAST, *adj.* [Errat. for *Standfast*.]

"A almyr; a *standast* burd with tressis." Aberd. Reg. V. 16. Perhaps a board which stood upright, and was converted into a table by tressles being placed under it; a fashion very common in olden times. Teut. *standastigh* signifies stabilis.

STAND BED, STANDAND BED, STANDING BED.

A bed with posts, as distinguished from one that might be folded up.

"Item, ane *stand bed*." Invent. A. 1566, p. 173.

"Item, in the chalmir of deis ane *stand bed* of eistland tymmer with ruf and pannel of the same." Ibid. p. 301.

—"For the whaldin fra him of a hors & harness, price XL merkis, a *stand bed*, a pot, a caldroune, & certane vtheris gudis of areschip," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1489, p. 132.

The phrase appears in the form of *standand bed*, Aberd. Reg. "Ane trein *standand bed* of fyr." A. 1541, V. 17. This is a singular tautology.

"Item, taken by the said McIlvorie from Allan Mac-lachlan, in the change-house of Calintrave, 20 merks worth of household plenishing, and ane *standing bed*." Depredations in Argyll in 1685.

STAND BURDE. A standing table, as opposed to a folding one.

"Item, in the hall [at Dunbarton Castle] thre *stand burdis* sett on branderis with their furmes, with ane irne chimnay." Inventories, A. 1570, p. 301.

STANDFORD, *s.* An opprobrious designation, of uncertain meaning.

—Foryeing the feris of ane lord,
And he ane strumbell, and *standford*.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 111.

Perhaps q. one of so mean extract, that he must stand at a distance in the presence of men of rank; A.-S. *stand-an feoran*, stare procul.

STAND-HARNES. [Prob., armour of mail.]

"The wholl number of the Scottis armie arose to the number of thriescoir thousand men, quhairof thair was twentie thousand in *stand harnes*, and twentie thousand in jack and spear, and twentie thousand with bowis, and habershones, and two handitawordis." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 393. Not in Ed. 1723, p. 173.

Prob., armour of mail, as contrasted with that which was made of rings?

[STANDIN-BANDS, *s. pl.* The tethers by which cows are bound to the vaigle or stall-peg, Shetl.]

STANE, STAN, *s.* 1. A stone, S. *steen*, S.B.

Sum straik with slings; sum gadlerit *stanis*;
Sum fled and weil escheuit.

Chr. Kirk, st. 15.

[2. A measure of weight=16 lb., S.

3. The stone (disease); *schorn of the stane*, cut for gravel, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 305, Dickson.

4. On the *stane*, on the tombstone or altar, where special payments had to be made.

During the middle ages it was customary to make formal payment on tombstones or altars in churches; and in obligations, such a place of payment was often expressly specified. In the following extract this custom is referred to.

"Item, the xvij day of Maij, [1497], giffin to the King himself *apon the stane* in Striuelin, quhen he pasit to D., iij vnicornis, iij French crovuis, and thre Scottis crovnis; summa vij lib. x s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 336, Dickson.]

Moes-G. *stains*, A.-S. *stan*, Su.-G. *sten*, anc. *stain*, id. The S.B. pron. corresponds more to Alem. Isl. *stein*, Belg. *steen*.

STANE-BARK, *s.* Liverwort, Roxb.

Prob., it originally meant some species of Saxifrage, as it so closely corresponds with Teut. *steen-breke*, and Su.-G. *sten-bræcka*, id.

STANE-BITER, *s.* The cat-fish, Shetl.

"Anarchichas Lupus, (Lin. Syst.) *Stanebiter*, (*Steenbider* of Pontoppidan) Sea-wolf, Cat-fish." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 307.

Pontoppidan observes, that it is "so called, because 'tis said it can bite pebble-stones to pieces with its excessive sharp-teeth." Nat. Hist. Norw. P. ii. p. 151.

STANECAS, *s.* The distance to which a stone may be thrown, S.

STANE-CHAKER, STONE-CHECKER, *s.* 1. The stone-chatter, S. *Moticilla rubicola*, Linn.

The "*Stonechecker* arrives about the first of May; disappears about the middle of August." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. xv. 326.

"This bird is much detested in the country, because it is said to be hatched by the toad. 'The tale clocks, the *stane-chacker's* eggs' is the phrase; which may be partly true, as the toad is often found in its nest." Gall. Encycl.

2. The Wheat-ear, *Moticilla oenanthe*, Linn., S.; the *Chack* or *Check* of Orkn.

"The Wheat-ear is generally known in Scotland by the appropriate name of *Stane-chacker*." Fleming's Tour in Arran.

It seems to have borrowed the northern name of the *Motacilla oenanthe* or Wheat ear; Sw. *stensquette*, Norw. *steen squette*, Germ. *steinschwaker*. The form of the word refers us to Sw. *squatt-a*, to squirt. But perhaps the name was formed from *squattr*, to chat, to chatter. V. CHACK, CHECK, *s.* and SCHAKER-STANE.

STANE-CLOD, *s.* A stone-cast, Roxb.

"Tam wad never come within a *stane-clod* o' him." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 199.

From *stane*, and *clod* as signifying to cast or throw, properly applied to lumps of earth or hardened mire.

STANE-DEAD, *adj.* Quite dead, having no symptoms of animation, S.

Dan. *steen-deed*, exanimis, Teut. *steen-deed*, emortuus, atque rigidus instar lapidis.

STANE-DUMB, *adj.* Totally silent, Roxb.

Wark gaes far lighter endways when
We joke away or haver, than
To sit *stane-dumb*. *Jo. Hogg's Poems*, p. 72.

STANEDUNDER, *s.* A cant term for an explosion of fire-arms; liter., the *thundering* noise made by a heap of *stones* falling to the ground, Clydes.

STANE-GRAZE, *s.* "A bruise from a stone;" Gall. Encycl.

[**STANE-PECKER**, *s.* The stone-chatter, Shetl.]

STANE OF PILLAR. V. **PILLAR**.

STANERAW, **STEINRAW**, *s.* Rock-liverwort, S.

The term *steinraw* is appropriated S.B. and Orkn. to the Lichen *Saxatilis*, Linn.

"In some places it is covered with lichen *saxatilis*, —throughout the north of Scotland called *Steinraw*." Neill's Tour, p. 50.

"Lichen *saxatilis*. Grey blue pitted Lichen, Anglis. *Staneraw*, Scotis *australibus*." Lightfoot, p. 816.

From A.-S. *stan*, or Isl. *stein*, stone, and *raue*, hair, q. the hair of stones; or Belg. *rugg*, mossy.

[**STANER-BED**, **STANER-STEPS**. V. under **STANNER**.]

STANNERIE, *adj.* Gravelly. V. **STANNERY**.

[**STANERS**, *s. pl.* V. **STANNERS**.]

STANE-STILL, *adj.* or *adv.* Totally without motion, S.

Tradition tells of an old minister in our own country, not of the brightest parts it may be supposed, who, in discouraging from some text in which the word *Follow* occurred, informed his audience, that he would speak of four different kinds of followers. "First," said he, "my friends, there are followers abint; secondly, there are followers before; thirdly, there are followers cheekie for chow, and sidie for sidie; and last of aw, there are followers that stand *stane-still*."

Stane-still has not been viewed as an E. word, although it has undoubtedly a better claim than many others that have been introduced as composite terms. The phraseology is used by Shakespeare and Pope.

STANEWARK, *s.* Building of stone, masonry, S.

"Siccan a gousty lump o' black pended *stane-wark's* no in a' Crail parish!" Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 113.

STANE-WOD, *adj.* Stark mad, Clydes.

Hence it has been remarked, that *stane* is used as an exaggerating term, or one giving additional force to that with which it is conjoined.

This would appear, indeed, not only from *Stane-wod*, but from *Stane-dead*, and even from *Stane-blind*.

VOL. IV.

To **STANG**, *v. a.* and *n.* To sting; to thrill with acute pain. *My teeth's stangin*, a phrase used with respect to the tooth-ache, S.

As quha vnwar tred on ane ouch serpent,
Ligand in the bus, and for fere backward sprent,
Seand hir reddy to *stang*, and to infeik.

Doug. Virgil, 51, 48.

Sw. *staang-a*, to gore with horns, seems radically the same, as derived from *sting-a*, to prick. Isl. *stanga* is rendered not only impeto, but, pungo, transpungo, G. Andr., p. 223.

STANG, *s.* 1. A sting, the act of stinging, S.

2. The sting of a bee, serpent, &c., the instrument of stinging, S.

First athir serpent lappit like aue ring,
And with thare cruell bit, and *stangis* fell,
Of tendir membris take mouy sory morsell.

Doug. Virgil, 45, 52.

3. An acute pain; as, a *stang* of the toothache, *stound*, synon.

The lady was leech, and had skill,
And spared not, but laid him till,
Both for the *stang*, and for the *stound*,
And also for his bloody wound.

Sir Egeir, p. 26.

4. The beard of grain, S.B. synon. *Awn*, q. v.

STANG, *s.* "A long pole or piece of wood, like the staff of a carriage," Gl. Sibb. S. A. Bor.

"Ye strake ower hard, Steenie,—I doubt ye foun-dered the child." 'Ne'er a bit,' said Steenie, laughing; he has bra broad shouthers, and I just took the meas-ure o' them wi' the *stang*." Antiquary, ii. 293.

Isl. *staung*, Su.-G. *staang*, Alem. Dan. *stang*, Belg. *stange*, A.-S. *staeng*, *steng*, *stung*, Ital. *stanga*, C.B. *ystang*, id. These terms have been generally traced to Su.-G. *sting-a*, Moes-G. *sting-an*, pungere, ferire, as originally denoting a sharp-pointed pole (contus).

To **RIDE THE STANG**. The man who beats his wife, is sometimes set astride on a long pole, which is borne on the shoulders of others. In this manner he is carried about from place to place.

Grose mentions the same custom as remaining in Yorkshire; where the woman who beats her husband, is also punished in the same way. Prov. GL in vo.

It is also mentioned by Brand.

"There is a vulgar custom in the North, called *riding the stang*, when one in derision is made to ride on a pole, for his neighbour's wife's fault. This word *Stang*, says Ray, is still used in some colleges in the University of Cambridge, to *stang* scholars in Christ-mas time, being to cause them to ride on a colt-staff, or pole, for missing of chapel." Popular Antiq., p. 409, 410.

This, as Callander observes, "they call *riding the stang*," and "is a mark of the highest infamy.—The person," he subjoins, "who has been thus treated, seldom recovers his honour in the opinion of his neigh-bours. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit him-self, they put some young fellow on the *stang*, or pole who proclaims that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person whom he names." Anc. Scot. Poems, p. 154, 155.

In various counties, the man who had debauched his

B 3

neighbour's wife, was formerly forced to *ride the stang*; but very frequently, another was substituted, who was said to *ride the stang* on such a person.

They frae a bairn a kaber raught,
Ane mounted wi' a bang,
Betwixt twa's shoulders, and sat straught
Upon't, and *raide the stang*
On her that day.

Ramsay's *Poems*, l. 278.

—On you I'll *ride the stang*.

R. Galloway's *Poems*, p. 12.

Also a husband, who was notoriously under the dominion of his wife, was sometimes subjected to the same ignominious treatment.

Like hen-peck'd husband, *riding the stang*,
He by the mane, and tail, and knees hang,
Attended with a mighty noise
Of whores, and knaves, and fools, and boys.

Meston's *Poems*, p. 147.

Here we have evidently the remains of a very ancient custom. The Goths were wont to erect, what they called *Nidstaeng*, or the pole of infamy, with the most dire imprecations against the person who was thought to deserve this punishment; Isl. *nidstong*. He, who was subjected to this dishonour, was called *Niding*, to which the E. word *infamous* most nearly corresponds; for he could not make oath in any cause. The celebrated Icelandic bard, Egill Skallagrím, having performed this tremendous ceremony at the expense of Eric Bloddox, King of Norway, who, as he supposed, had highly injured him; Eric soon after became hated by all, and was obliged to fly from his dominions. V. Ol. Lex. Run. vo. *Nid*. The form of imprecation is quoted by Callander, ut sup.

TO STANG, v. a. To subject a person for some misdemeanor to the punishment of the *stang*, by carrying him on a pole, S.B.

"This word is still used in some colleges in the university of Cambridge; to *stang* scholars, in Christmas-time, being to cause them to ride on a colt staff, or pole, for missing of chapel." Gl. Grose.

"School boys are *stanged* by the other scholars, for breaking, what they call, the rules or orders of the school." Brockett's Gl. North Country Words, p. 205.

STANG of the trump. A proverbial phrase, used to denote one who is preferred to others viewed collectively; as the best member of a family, the most judicious or agreeable person in a company, S. B. synonym *tongue of the trump*, S.

It is apparently borrowed from the small instrument called a *trump* or Jew's harp; of which the spring, that causes the sound, seem formerly to have been denominated the *stang*.

STANG, or STING, s. The shorter pipe-fish, *syngnathus acus*, Linn.

"*Acus vulgaris* Oppiani, the Horn-fish or Needle-fish;" Sibb. Fife, p. 127. "Our fishers call it the *Stang* or *Sting*;" Note, *ibid*.

In Sw. it has a similar designation; *Kantnaal*, the border pin or needle.

STANGRIL, s. An instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching, synonym *stobspade*, Ang. also *Sting*, q. v.

STANGILLANE, s. The name of some saint anciently honoured in S. "Sanct *Stangillane's* day;" Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

There is no name that has any resemblance save *Gillennus*, mentioned as one of the companions of Columba, Camerar. De Scot. Fortit., p. 159. This might be corr. from *Sanct Gillan*, like *Tanton* from *Sanct Antony*. Smith, however, writes the name *Grellan*, Life of Columba, p. 159.

STANIRAW, adj. A term used to denote the colour produced by dying with *Rock-liverwort*, in Ettr. For. called *Stanieraw*.

"He took the clothes and the shoes in one hand, the lamp in the other, and the *staniraw* stockings and red garters, in his hurry, he took in his teeth." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 316. V. STANE-RAW and STANE-BARK.

STANK, s. 1. A pool or pond, [a ditch], S.

Thay boundis, coistis, and the chief cieté,
Diners spyes send furth to serche and se,
And fand ane *stank* that flowit from an well,
Quhilk Numicus was hait.

Doug. Virgil, 210, 15.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *stagn-um*, L. B. *stagn-um*. Su.-G. *staang*, Arm. *stanc*, Gael. *stang*, Fr. *estang*, Ital. *stanga*. A.-S. *stanc*, pluvicinatio, seems allied.

It is used to denote a fish-pond.

"All thay that brekis—*stankis*, and takis or steilis furth of the samin—pykis, fische—salbe callit and punist thairfoir, as for thift at particular diettis." Acts Ja. V. 1535, c. 13, Edit. 1566.

Stagne is synonym in O.E.

They gatte eche daye, with nettes & other wile,
The fische in *stagnes* and waters sufficiencye.

Hardyng's Chron., Fol. 8, b.

2. The ditch of a fortified town,

Into this toune, the quhilk is callt Berwik,
Apon the se, it is na uther lyk,
For it is wallit weil about with stoune,
And dowbil *stankis* cassin mony on!

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 65.

[3. *Stank of a byre*, a ditch in rear of the cattle in which the excrement, &c., is caught and retained, Shetl.]

[To STANK, v. a. To drain by means of open ditches; as, to *stank land*, *ibid*.]

STANKED, part. pa. Surrounded with a ditch.

"Sir William Forbes of Craigievar at his own hand takes in the place of Kemnay, frae the widow lady thereof, plants some soldiers therein, being *stanked* about, and of good defence." Spald. ii. 295.

STANK-HEN, s. A species of water fowl that breeds about *stanks* or ponds, Ettr. For.; supposed to be the Common Water-Hen, *Fulica Chloropus*, Linn.

STANK-LOCHEN, s. A stagnant lake.

"*Stank-lochen*, dead lakes covered with grass;" Gall. Enc. V. LOCHAN.

TO STANK, v. n. To have long intervals in respiration, to gasp for breath, to be threatened with suffocation, S.B.

Isl. Su.-G. *stank-a*, to pant for breath, to fetch the breath from the bottom of the breast, as persons in sickness use to do, Verel.; a frequentative from *staen-a*, *sten-a*, Germ. *sten-en*, suspirare; to breathe, to sigh.

In Ettr. For. it signifies to pant. A. Bor. "*Stank*, to sigh, to moan, to gasp for breath;" Gl. Brockett.

To STANK, *v. n.* To thrill with pain. *V.* under STANG, *s. 2.*

To STANK, *v. a.* To fill, to satisfy, to sate with food, *Aberd.*

Allied to *Su.-G. staeng-a*, claudere, *q.* to shut up the stomach by repletion; or a frequentative from *stinn*, also *stind*, distentus, inflatus. *Mayer aersinn*, venter inflatus est; *Ihre. Wara stind som en korf*, to be as full crammed as a pudding; *Wideg. Stinn of mat eller drick-a*, sated with meat or drink; *Seren.*

[STANK, *s.* A surfeit, Banffs.]

STANNERS, STANNIRS, STANNYIS, *s. pl.* The small stones and gravel on the margin of a river or lake, or forming the sea-beach; applied also to those within the channel of a river, which are occasionally dry, *S.B.*

Even when the gravel is mingled with larger stones, the term is applied in common to both.

"I socht neir to the see syde. Than vndir ane hingand heuch, I herd mony huris of stannirs & stanis that tumlit doune vitht the land rusche, quhilke maid ane felloun sound, throcht virkyng of the suelland vallis of the brym seyr." *Compl. S.*, p. 61.

—The new collour alichting all the landis,
Forgane the stannyris schene and beriall standis,
Doug. Virgil, 400, 10.

"Dugar—hastily takes both the ferry-boats, and carries over his men to the stannirs whilk is in the midst of the water of Spey." *Spalding's Troubles*, i. 198.

"Interrogated, Whether, when they fish upon the south side of the Allochy Inch, they do not draw their nets in general upon the stannirs, and not on the grass-grounds? depones, That at low water the net comes ashore on the stannirs, and at high water on the grass." *State, Leslie of Powis, &c.*, 1805, p. 94.

"The whole of the poles are fixed on stannirs, flooded over at the lowest tides." *Ibid.* p. 109.

Rudd. views it as perhaps *q.* *standers*, i.e., standing or lying within the current, or from *stane*, stone, *q.* a collection of stones. But the term is purely *Su.-G.* *Stenoer*, gravel; *glarea*, locus scrupulosus, *Ihre*; comp. of *sten*, a stone, and *oer*, gravel, literally gravel-stones. *Ihre* remarks, that *oer* was anciently written *eir*, which forms the last syllable of our word; and *aur*, which also denotes stones thrown into the water for making a ford. *Teut. oerer*, litus, ripa, seems to have a common origin. This nearly corresponds to *Isl. eyre*, as defined by *G. Andr.*, p. 60. *Ora campi vel ripae plana et sabulosa.*

Basnage, in his History of the Jews, during the fourth century, says, that they were dismissed from the city of Constantinople, and that a place was given them "in the *Stenor*, that is, in the space that was left void betwixt the city and the sea." He adds, that here they remained in the year 1204, when the Crusaders went into the Holy Land; and quotes *Harluin*, as saying that they "lived in a place called *Stanor*;" *l. vi. c. 14.*

As it is evident that this is not a *Gr.* word, there seems to be little reason to doubt that it is Gothic. Not only is this the very term by which a Scandinavian, or any native of the N. of Scotland, would describe such a situation; but we learn from *Ihre*, that it is very ancient. We are not less certain, that the language of the Thracian Bosphorus, where this designation occurred, was Gothic; as that of *Crim Tartary* still is, according to *Busbequius* and other writers.

Norw. steinnr is used precisely in the same sense;

being expl. in *Dan. sand og stene sammen*; i.e., "sand and stones together;" *Hallager. Dan. oer, id.*; *Isl. urd, saxtum.*

STANNER-BED, *s.* A bed of gravel, *S.B.*

[STANNER-STEPS, *s. pl.* Stepping-stones placed across the bed of a stream, *Ayrs.*]

STANNERY, STANERIE, *adj.* Gravelly, *S.*

The beriall stremis rinnand our stanerie greis,
Maid sober noyis.

Palice of Honour, li. 42. *Elit.* 1579.

"Depones, That at low water the said dike is dry: That it lies towards the river, and then turns up by the margin of it, and it lies upon a stannery and sandy bed." *State, Leslie of Powis, &c.* 1805, p. 109.

"One meets with boggy, stannery, croft, and clay grounds, almost in every farm." *P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 316.

STANNIN GRAITH. *V.* GÄIN GEAR.

[STAN'-O'-PIPES. The bagpipes. *V.* under STAND.]

STANNYEL, *s.* A stallion, *Roxb.*

Perhaps from *A.-S. stan*, testiculus, and *gal*, lascivus.

STANSOUR, *s.* An iron bar for defending a window, *S. stenchin*; *A. Bor. stansion.*

Out off wyndowis stansouris all thai drew,
Full gret irt wark in to the wattir threw.

Wallace, iv. 507, MS.

"They brake down beds, boards, cap ambries, glass windows, took out the iron stenchens," &c. *Spalding's Troubles*, i. 157.

Fr. estançon, a prop.

STANT, *s.* A task, a stint. *V.* STENT, *s.*

To STANT, *v. n.* To stand, to be situated.

The houssis of famell, or the nobyl stede
Of thy kynrent stant vnder mont Ila.

Doug. Virgil, 430, 13.

Now grave I stant in Naplis the ciété.

Ibid. 486, 9.

Sometimes it is used for standeth, as in Chaucer:

It stant not with the as thou wall, perchance.

King's Quair, V. 16.

STAP, STEPPE, *s.* A stave, *S.*

I'll tak a stap out of your coag; *S. Prov.*; I will put you on shorter allowance.

"That the steppes of the said firlo, be of the auld proportion, in thickness of baith the buirdes, ane inche & ane halfe." *Acta. Ja. VI.* 1587, c. 114.

Su.-G. staaf, id.

A. Bor. "Stap, the stave of a tub;" *GL Brocket.*

To FA' A' STAPS. To become extremely debilitated, *q.* to fall to pieces, like a vessel made of staves, *S.*

To STAP, *v. n.* To step, to move slowly, *S.*

"But lat's now stap inby to the house, an' rest our sell's." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 174.

To STAP forward. To advance.

"So schortlie they concludit, and bad him stap forward to his awin richt, and not be stopp'd with no priest to reive him of his authoritie." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 413.

STAPPIN-STANE, s. A stepping-stone. *To stand on stepping-stanes*, to hesitate, especially on trifling grounds, S.

To STAP, v. a. 1. To stop, to obstruct, S.

2. To thrust, to insert, S.

3. To cram, to stuff, S.

Then I'll bang out my beggar dish,
And *stap* it fou o' meal.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 143.

— The meal kist was bienly *stappit*.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 10.

[4. To hash, to mix together, Shetl.]

Su.-G. *stopp-a*, obturare; metaph. farcire.

Isl. *stapp-a*, farcire; Dan. *stopp-e*; Belg. *stopp-en*, to stuff, to cram.

[**STAP, s.** A dish composed of the liver and soft parts of the head of a fish; in *stap*, in a crushed state, Shetl.]

STAPALIS, s. pl. Fastenings. [V. STAPPLE.]

Throw the stuf with the stralk, *stapalis* and *stanis*,
— He hewit attanis.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 26.

Tent. *stapel-en*, stabilire; allied, perhaps, to A.-S. *stapul*, stipes, a log set fast in the ground. Here it denotes the nails of the helmet. *Stapalis* and *stanis*, both the fastenings and the precious stones.

STAPPACK, s. *Drammach*, or meal mixed with cold water, Loth.

"About break of day, on the 11th, the wind rising, they hoisted sail; now, being short of food, made *drammach* (*stappack*) with salt water mixed with meal, of which the Prince eat heartily." *Ascanius*, p. 136.

STAPPIL, STAPLE, s. The stopper of any thing; as, *the stappil of a mill*, the stopper of a horn for holding snuff, S.

Sw. *stopp*, id. Belg. *stoppel*, E. *stopple*.

STAPPIN, s. The stuffing prepared for filling fish heads, Aberd.

Isl. *stappa*, cramming, stuffing, minutal; Sw. *stopping*.

STAPPIT HEADS. The same with *Crappit Heads*, *ibid*.

STAPPLE, STAPLE, STAPPLICK, s. [1. A stopper; a catch or fastening for a bar or bolt, Clydes.]

2. A small quantity of thatch, made up in a particular form, S. O.

"*Stapples*, thatch made in handfals, for thatching;" *Gall. Enc.* Tent. *stapel*, caulis, stipes; *stapel-en*, stabilire, firmare.

3. The shank or stalk of a tobacco-pipe, Roxb., *Ettr. For.*; *Pipe stapple*, *synon*.

[* **STAR, s.** A speck upon the eye; a cataract, Shetl. Sw. *starr*, Dan. *starr*, id.]

STARE, adj. Stiff, rough. [V. STARR.]

Bot at the last out oner the flude yit than
Sauslie sche brocht bayth prophetes and man,

And furth thame set amyde the foule glare,
Among the fauth rispis harsh and *stere*.

Doug. Virgil, 178, 17.

Synon. with Su.-G. Germ. *starr*, rigidus, durus. The *Carex* in Su.-G. is denominated *storr*, Isl. *staer*, quum herba sit perquam rigida; Ihre. *Starr korn*, barley, either, says Ihre, because it abounds with awns, or as distinguished from softer grain, and especially from oats.

STARF, pret. v. Died. V. **STERUE**.

STARGAND, adj. Perhaps err. for *sterand*,

Q. V.

Gawyn was gaily grathed in grene, —

On a *stargand* stede that strikes on stray.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 14.

STARGLINT, s. A shot star, Perth.

Jupiter complacent louts

From its sphere; the *starglint* shoots.

Donald and Flora, p. 188.

Q. the glance of a star. V. **GLENT, v.**

***STARK, adj.** [Strong], potent, intoxicating; as applied to liquors, S. "*Stark*, mychty wynis, & small wynis." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16. [Comp. *starkar*, superl. *starkest*.]

Stark occurs in a singular connexion in the same record. "Calland hir commond *stark thief*, & sayand that scho smorit hir avin barne windir hir hipis, with diueras wthir evill wordis." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 15, A. 1535. This seems equivalent to arrant; as in the E. phrase, "an arrant rogue;" or to Dan. *staerk*, as signifying great.

[A.-S. *stearc*, Isl. *sterkr*, strong.]

Sw. *stark* is used in the same sense. *Starkt vin*, strong wine, wine of a good body. *Starku drycker*, strong liquors. The term in Dan. is also given as *synon.* with *maegtig*, mighty. *Staerk eller maegtig*, strong, &c., Wolff.

To STARK, v. a. To strengthen.

And Jhon Wallang was than schyreff off Fyff,
Till Wallace past, *starkyt* him in that stryff.

Wallace, xi. 892, MS.

Sw. *staerk-a*, Tent. *starck-en*, to strengthen, to confirm, to fortify.

[**STARKLY, adv.** Strongly, Barbour, xiii. 372, MS.]

STARN, STERNE, s. 1. A star, S.B.

— Fyr all cler

Sone throw the thak burd gan apper

Fyrst as a *sterne*, syne as a mone,

And weill bradder thareftir sone.

Barbour, iv. 127, MS.

Lanterne, lade *sterne*, myrrour, and A per se.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 3, 11.

Stern, id. O.E. Minot, p. 10.

Sum lay stareand on the *sternes*.

Moes.-G. *stairno*, Isl. *stiorn-a*, Su.-G. *stierna*, Precop. *stern*, Dan. *stjerne*, id.

2. A single grain, a particle.

No a *starn meal*, not a particle of meal, S. It is sometimes applied to liquids.

"Nocht twa mylis fra Edinburgh is ane fontane dedicat to Sanct Katrine, quhair *sternis* of oulie [oil] springis ithandle with sic abundance, that howbeit the samyn be gaderit away, it springis incontinent with gret abundance." *Bellend. Descr. Alb.*, c. 10.

This term is not now applied to liquids.

3. A small quantity of any thing, S.

A little *starnie*, a very small quantity, Gl. Shirr.

4. The outermost point of a needle, S.B.

It seems to be merely the term, denoting a star, used metaph., to signify any thing that is very small. *Sterne* is synon. A. Bor. "Have you a shilling in your pocket? Answ. *Sham a sterne*, i.e., not one." Lamb's Notes, Battle of Flodden, p. 70.

STARNIE, *s.* 1. A little star, S.2. A very small quantity of any thing; as, "a *starnie* o' meal," "a *starnie* o' saut," S. B. It is not used of liquids.STARN-LIGHT, STERN-LIGHT, *s.* 1. The light of the stars, S.

2. Metaph. used to denote the flash of light seen in darkness, when the eye receives a slight stroke, S.

Hence the phrase, "Put your finger in your ee, and ye'll see *stern-light*," an absurd answer given to one who complains that it is dark.

STARNY, STERNY, *adj.* Starry, S.

A *starny nicht*, a clear night, in which the stars are visible.

STARNOTING, *part. pr.* Sneezing.

Radoting, *starnoting*,
As wearie men will do.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 34.

Lat. *sternut-are*; whence Fr. *esternu-er*, id.

STARR, *s.* *Carex caespitosa*, Linn.

"Turfy-pink-leav'd *Carex*. Anglis. *Starr*. Scotis. Perhaps a corruption of *stare*, signifying rough or harsh." Lightfoot, p. 560.

But Lightfoot had not observed, that in Sw. *starr* is the generic name for *Carex*, and is found in composition in the names of all the different species; as *Sif-starr*, *C. dioica*, *Lopp-starr*, *C. pulicaris*, *Myr-starr*, *C. uliginosa*, *Har-starr*, *C. leporina*, *Raef-starr*, *C. vulpina*, *Tuf-starr*, *C. caespitosa*, &c. Flor. Suec. No. 833—855. *Starr* signifies a sedge. [V. under STARE.]

START, *s.* 1. An upright post morticed into the shafts of a cart, and into which the boards of the side are nailed, Lanarks.2. In *pl.*, the pieces of wood which support the *aws* of a mill-wheel, Mearns.

Most probably allied to A.-S. *staert*, *steort*, *stert*, *cauda*; whence, according to Lye, A. Bor. *start*, "a long handle of any thing."

• START, *s.* A moment; as, "Ye maunna bide a *start*," "You must be back immediately. In a *start*, in a moment, S.

This was *Styrt* in O. E. "*Styrt* or lytell while. Momentum." Prompt. Parv. Mr. Todd has remarked that the *v.* to *Start*, was anciently *Stert*. But *Styrt* was still more ancient. "*Stirtyn*. Salio. *Stirtyn*, sodeynly in [on] an enemy or make a breyde or a saute on a man. Insilio. Irruo.—*Styrt* or *skyp*. Saltus." Ibid.

• To STARTLE, *v. n.* 1. To run wildly about, as cows do in hot weather, S.; as,

"I saw the foolish auld brute, wi' her tail o' her riggin *startling* as fast as ony o' them."

It is to be remarked, that this sense of the word, which most probably is the primary one, either does not occur in the E. language, or is overlooked by lexicographers.

2. To be in a mighty bustle, S.

"It will be a hot [het] day that will make you *startle*," S. Prov.; spoken to settled, sober, grave people, who are not easily moved. Kelly, p. 214.

He expl. *Startle*, "Run as cattel does when sting'd by wasps." N., *ibid.*

Another Prov. is used, containing the same allusion; "An I were to *startle* as aften as ye cry *Bizz*, my tail wou'd never be aff my riggin," Loth. This refers to the practice of mischievous boys, who often cry *Bizz*, as imitating the sound of the wasp or gadfly, that they may set the cattle a running.

STARTLE-O'-STOVIE, JOCK-AN-STARTLE-O'-STOVIE. The exhalations seen to rise from the ground, with an undulating motion, in a warm sunny day, Ettr. For.; synon. *Aijer* and *Summer-couts*.STARTY, *adj.* Apt to start, skittish; as, "a *starty* horse," S. B.STASHIE, STISHIE, *s.* 1. Uproar, commotion, disturbance, a quarrel, Aberd., Banffs.

[2. A frolic, a banter, Banffs., Perth.]

Perhaps it has originated from O. Fr. *estase*, an ecstasy of passion.

[To STASHIE, STISHIE, *v. n.* To engage in any kind of frolic or banter, *ibid.*; *part. pr.* *stashiein*, *stishiein*, used also as a *s.*]STASSEL, STATHEL, *s.* 1. The props or supporters used for stacks of grain, to keep them from touching the ground, that they may be out of the reach of vermin, are called *stassels* or *stathels*, S.B.2. The *stathel* of a *stack*, the corn which lies undermost, and supports the rest, S. B.; *staddle*, A. Bor.[3. A small stack or rick temporarily built, Banffs., Perth.; called a *staidel*.]

Stassal most nearly resembles Belg. *stutnel*, a support; *stathel*, A.-S. *stathel*, *stathol*, a foundation; Isl. *studrell*, basis, columna. V. STUT, *v.* and *s.*

[To STASSEL, STATHEL, *v. a.* To build small temporary stacks, *ibid.*][STAT, *s.* Position, estate, condition, Barbour, x. 264, vii. 128.]

STATE AND SESING. V. under STAIT.

STATERIT. Gawan and Gol., iii. 22.

The knight *staterit* with the straik, all stonayt in stound. Leg. *stakerit*, as in Edit. 1508. V. STACKER.

STA'-TREE, s. The stake, in a cow-house, to which an ox or cow is bound, i.e., the *stall-tree*, Mearns.

To STATUTE, v. a. To ordain. This *v.* unknown in E., is every where used in our legal deeds, S. *Statute*, part. pa., ordained.

"It is thocht that this article is warry necessar to be prouidit: and tharefor *statutis* and ordanis," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

"It is *statute* and ordanit that euery erle, lord, baroune, lard, or vtheris cumand to the saidis wapin-schawingis, geif the names of the personis that sall cum with thame thareto in bill to the schireff," &c. Ibid.

[To **STAUL, v. n.** To squint, Banffs.]

[**STAUL, s.** A squint, *ibid.*]

[To **STAUMER, STAWMER, v. n.** 1. To stammer, stutter; blunder, Clydes.

2. To walk with a heavy, awkward, unsteady step, to stumble, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

[**STAUMER, STAWMER, s.** V. **STAMMER.**]

[**STAUMERIN, STAWMRIN, adj.** Rude, noisy, blundering, awkward, *ibid.*]

STAUMREL, STAWMRAL, adj. Half-witted, [blundering.]

Nae langer thrifty citizens, an' douce,
Meet owre a pint, or in the council-house;
But *staumrel*, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The herryment and ruin of the country.

Burns, iii. 58.

In Gl. it is also expl., as a *s.*, "a blockhead;" according to Sibb., "one who is incapable of expressing his meaning," q. a *stammerer*. V. **STUMMER.**

[**STAUN, v. and s.** Stand, q. v.]

STAUP, STAWP, s. A stave, Ettr. For.

"Gin I had the heffing o' them, I sude tak a *staup* out o' their bickers." Perils of Man, i. 55. V. **STAP, STEFFE.**

To STAUP, STAWP, v. n. 1. To take long awkward steps, Roxb.

2. To walk as a person does in darkness, when uncertain where he is going to place his feet, Ettr. For.

"I *staupit*, and gavit about quhille I grewie perstlye donnarit." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 41.

"To *Staup*, to lift the feet high, and tread heavily in walking; North." Grose.

STAUP, s. 1. A long awkward step, Roxb.

2. A tall awkward person; as, "Haud aff me, ye muckle lang *staup*," *ibid.*

A.-S. Teut. *stap*, gradus, passus. *Stap* is the vulgar pronunciation of *Step*.

STAUPIN', part. pr. 1. Stalking awkwardly, *ibid.*

2. Awkwardly tall, *ibid.*

To STAVE, v. a. and n. 1. To push, [thrust], drive, [sprain], S.

"An it wadna be a gude turn tae drouk their lugs in a sowp o't, gif it war'na for misguiglin' the drap gude drink it the puir lads wad be blythe o', it ha'e been a' night *stavin'* at ane anither, and struislin' i' the dark." Saint Patrick, iii. 265.

[2. To walk in a rude, awkward manner, S.]

Perhaps from Teut. *stave*, baculus.

STAVE, s. A push, a dash, [a sprain], S.

"Our bit curragh's no that rackle sin it got a *stave* on the Partan-rock." Saint Patrick, i. 220.

To STAVEL, v. n. To stumble, S.

Su.-G. *stapl-a*, Germ. *steppel-n*, used precisely in the same sense with our term; titubare, cespitare. This Ithre views as a frequentative from A.-S. *stap-an*, [r. *staepp-an*] incedere.

A. Bor. "*staveling*, wandering about in an unsteady or uncertain manner; as in the dark—stumbling." Gl. Brockett. Grose writes it *Stevelling*.

To STAVER, v. n. [1. To totter, S.] V. **STAIVE.**

"As I didna like to come hame wi' my errant half dune, I *staverel* awa down by the muckle brig, to see gin I cudna catch a glimpse o' him as he passed on the tap o' the coach." St. Kathleen, iv. 142.

2. To saunter, [to walk listlessly], S.

STAVERALL, s. [A blundering], foolish person; Gall., Clydes.

To STAW, v. a. To surfeit, S.

Is there that o'er his French *rayout*,
Or olio that wad *staw* a sow,—
Looks down wi' sneering, scornfu' view,
On sic a dinner!

Burns, iii. 219.

Weel *staw'd* wi' them, he'll never spear
The price o' being fu'.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 52.

To *stall* one, to give one a surfeit, I'm *stall'd*, I am surfeited, Northumb. Lincolns. "*Staud*, cloyed, saturated;" Gl. Brockett.

Probably from Belg. *staa-n*, Su.-G. *staa*, to stand, metaph. used. We have an example of a similar use of the Belg. *v.* *Het tegen me stant*; I am disgusted at it, I have an aversion at it. In like manner it is said, S., *My heart stunds at it*, i.e., It is disgusting to my stomach.

STAW, s. "A surfeit, disrelish;" Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 129, S.

STAW, pret. v. Stole, S.

He *staw* fra thaim as priuale as he may.

Wallace, vi. 296, MS. Doug. id.

"Notheless he sall mak restitution of the gudie, or of als mekill, to thame quhom fra he reft or *staw* the samin." Balfour's Pract., p. 546.

It seems merely corr. from *stall*, the old pret. of *steal*, *stole*; formed from the common mode of pronunciation in S., which converts *ll* into *w*.

STAW, s. Stall in a stable, S.

Gryt court hors puts me fra the *staw*,
To fang the fog be firthe and fald.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 112.

[To STAWMER, v. n. V. STAMMER, STAU-
MER.]

STAWN, s. A stall in a market, Dumfr.,
Clydes.

To furnish weapons for the fray,
Craems, tents, and stawns were swept away.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 75.

V. STAND, s.

STAY, STEY, adj. 1. Steep, difficult of
ascent, S.

The dale wes strekyt weill, Ik hycht ;
On athyr sid thar wes ane hycht ;
And till the watre doune sum deill stay.
Barbour, xix. 319, MS.

Ane port thare is, quham the est fludis has
In manere of ane bow maid boule or bay,
With rochis set forgane the strems full stay.
Doug. Virgil, 86, 22.

"We say Scot., a stay brae, i.e., a high bank of
difficult ascent," Rudd.

In cart or car thou never reestit :
The steyest brae thou wad hae fac't it.
Burns, iii. 144.

Teut. *steygh*, *steegh*, acclivus, leviter ascendens
cum acumine, praecipit ; Moes.-G. *staigs*, A.-S. *stige*,
stie, Dan. *stie*, Su.-G. *stig*, Teut. *steyhe*, *stijghe*,
Germ. *steg*, semita, a footpath ; A.-S. *stey*, a bank,
Gl. Aelfric.

2. Lofty, haughty ; metaph. applied to de-
meanour.

Be ye humane, our humill thai will hald you.
Gif ye beir strange, thai yow esteeme owr stay :
And trows it is ye, or els sum hes it tald you.
Maitland Poems, p. 158.

Teut. *steegh* is rendered pertinax, obstinatus. But
it is probably abbreviated from *stedigh*, of which it is
given by Kilian as the synonyme.

* To STAY, v. n. To lodge, to dwell, to re-
side, S.

"I was told that I must go down the street, and on
the north side, over against such a place, turn down
such a Wynde ; and, on the west side of the Wynde,
enquire for such a Launde (or building) where the
Gentleman stayd, at the thrid stair, that is, three
stories high." Letters from a Gentleman in the North
of S., i. 25.

STAY-BAND, s. 1. In a door formed of
planks reaching in one piece from the top
to the bottom, the planks stretching across
to fasten the upright ones are called the
stay-bands, S.

2. A narrow band of linen brought through
the tie of an infant's cap, and fastened to its
frock, to prevent the head from being
thrown too far back, S.

STEAD, STEADING, STEDDYNG, s. 1. "Stead,
Scot., is commonly taken for the foundation
or ground on which a house or such like
stands ; or the tract or impression made in
the earth, and appearing when they are
taken away," Rudd. V. STEDE.

2. A farm house and offices, S.

"The farms were small, and the miserable *steadings*
(the old phrase for a farm-house and offices) denoted
the poverty of the tenants." P. Alloa, Clackmann.
Statist. Acc., viii. 603, N.

"I am exilit fra my takkis and fra my *steddyngis*."
Compl. S., p. 191.

"And then what wad a' the country about do for
want o' auld Edie Ochiltree, that brings news and
country cracks frae ae farm-steadin' to another ?"
Antiquary, i. 263.

3. Improperly used for a farm itself.

I think na wyis man will deny
But it wer better veraly
Ane *steding* for to laubour weill,
And in dew sesoun it to teill. —
Than for to spill all ten atanis,
Quhilk he may not gyde by na meanis.

Diall. Clerk and Courteour, p. 22.

Moes.-G. *stads*, *staths*, A.-S. *sted*, *steile*, locus, situs ;
Folc-*steile*, populi statio, habitatio. Moes.-G. *stad* also
denotes a mansion ; Su.-G. *stad*, id. also urbs.

4. To Mak Stead, to be of use, S. B. It
seems equivalent to the E. phrase, to stand
in stead.

STEADABLE, adj. Of any avail, q. standing
in stead.

—"Except they had been assured that he who
rose was God, the Sonne of God,—the knowledge of
his resurrection had not been *steadable* to salvation."
Rollock on the Passion, p. 490.

"Neither was he *steadable* to the faithful that heard
him by his vine voice onely in his life preaching, but
also his workes yet teaches the posteritie." Ep. Dedic.
(H. Charteris) to Rollock on Thessal.

To STEAK, STEEK, v. a. To shut, to close.
V. STEIK, v., 2.

STEAK-RAID, STIKE-RAIDE, s. A collop
of the foray ; or portion of the live stock
taken in a predatory incursion, which was
supposed to belong to any proprietor through
whose lands the prey was driven, S.

"Macintosh, (A. 1454), then residing in the island
of Moy, sent to ask a *Stike Raide*, or *Stike Crieck*, i.e.,
a Road Collup ; a custom among the Highlanders, that
when a party drove any spoil of cattle through a Gentle-
man's land, they should give him part of the spoil."
Shaw's Moray, p. 219.

"This kind sister of mine would persuade you,—
that I take what the people of old used to call a *stak-
raid*, that is 'a collop of the foray,' or in plainer words,
a portion of the robber's booty, paid by him to the
laird, or chief, through whose grounds he drove his
prey." Waverley, i. 256.

Staoig is given as Gael. for a steak. But the word
has undoubtedly been borrowed from Su.-G. *stek*, Isl.
steik, id. ; from *steik-ia*, to roast. Perhaps *raide* signi-
fies inroad, hostile expedition, q. the *steak* due on a
raid. *Crieck* seems to be the same with Gael. *crack*,
plunder ; thus *Stike Crieck* must signify, "a steak as a
tithe of the plunder." This term I suspect is also
originally Gothic. V. CREACH.

STEAL, s. 1. A theft, Aberd.

2. The thing stolen, ibid.

This is more fully expressed in A.-S. *stal-thing*,
furtiva res, fortum. Su.-G. *stoeld*, Isl. *stuld-r*, Dan.
stielen, a robbery, a theft.

STEAL-WADS or **STEAL-BONNETS**. A game played by two parties equal in number or in strength, who lay down as many hats or *bonnets* at one end of a field as have been deposited at the other. They, who can *steal* or reave most to their side till the whole are carried off, gain the game; Teviotdale.

This is the same with *Wadds*. V. **WAD**.

STEAL, *s.* "Steals, the shafts of a barrow, as if *stays*;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

The word is not, however, from *stay*, but the same with Belg. *steel*, a helve, a handle; Teut. *stele*, scapus, stipes, scapulus, manubrium; Kilian.

To STECH, **STEGH**, (gutt.), *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To fill, to cram, *S.*; as, *to stegh the guts*; A. Bor. *stie*, anc. *stigh*, id. Ray.

Fræ morn to e'en it's nought but toiling,
At baking, roasting, frying, boiling;
An' tho' the gentry first are *stechin*,
Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan
Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sicklike trashtrie.

Burns, iii. 4.

His father *steght* his fortune in his warne,
And left his heir nought but a gentle name.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 136.

Come see, ye hash, how sair I sweat
To *stegh* your guts, ye sot.

Watty and Madge, Herd's Coll., ii. 199.

It is sometimes used in a neut. sense, as signifying to gormandize, to gorge.

Allied to *stick-en*, farcire, saginare turundis; also, aggerare, cumulare; and to O. Teut. *staek-en*, stipare, to stuff, to cram, from *staek*, stipes.

2. To have on a great quantity of body-clothes; also, to confine one's self in a very warm room, *S. B.*

Germ. *stick-en*, suffocare, seems allied.

3. To *stech in bed*, to indulge sloth in bed, to please one's self with the heat, so as to be unwilling to rise, *S. B.*

To STECH, **STEGH** (gutt.), *v. n.* 1. To puff, to be out of wind, to blow hard, as when one goes up hill, Roxb.; *Pech* synon.

2. "To groan when overcharged with food;" Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 693.

Allied to Teut. *stick-en*, strangulare, suffocare? O. Teut. *steygh-en* signifies stagnare.

STECH, *s.* 1. A heap, or crowd; conveying the idea of many thronged in little room; as, a *stech of bairns*, a number of children crowded together, *S. B.*

2. A confused mass; as, a *stech of claise*, a great quantity of clothes, *S. B.*; *stechrie*, id.

3. It also frequently conveys the idea of heat, as naturally connected with that of a crowd, *S. B.*

STECHIE (gutt.), *adj.* 1. Stiff in the joints; including the idea of laziness, Fife.

Teut. *steygh*, pertinax, obstinatus.

2. One who does nothing but *stegh* or cram his belly, *ibid.*

To STED, **STEDE**, *v. a.* 1. To place, to situate; part. pa. *stad*; [also *sted*, beset.]

Succour Scotland and remede

That *stad* is in perplextà.

Wyntoun, vii. 10. 534.

2. To establish.

Thir brethir thre
Had *stedede* thame in thare cuntre,
And in-tyl quiete and pes
Ilkane in his regnand wes.

Wyntoun, iii. 3. 36.

Su.-G. *stad-ga*, id. Lat. *stat-ure*.

3. To furnish, to supply. "Everilk man to *sted* his own caraigis;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

To STEDDY, *v. a.* To make steady, to preserve from moving, *S.*

This *v.* was anciently used in E. "I *stedye*, I sattel or set faste a thing;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 373, a.

STEDDYNG, *s.* A farm house and offices. V. **STEAD**.

STEDE, **STEID**, *s.* 1. Place, as E. *stead*.

—"Then aucht the Clerk to title the court, makand mentioun of the day, yeir and *steid*, quhan and quhair the court is haldin." Balfour's Pract., p. 38.

Stead is used in this sense by Spenser.

[2. A stithy, an anvil, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 250, Dickson.]

3. *Fut stede*, a footstep.

The pray half etin behynd thame lat thay ly,
With *fute stedis* vile and laithlie to se.

Doug. Virgil, 75, 53.

i.e., the place where the foot has been set. V. **STEAD**.

[**To STEED**, *v. a.* To found, to lay a foundation, Shetl. V. **STED**.]

[**To STEEDGE**, *v. n.* To walk with a slow and heavy step, Banffs.]

[**STEEDGE**, *s.* 1. The act of walking so, *ibid.*

2. A person of great size, and of dull heavy disposition, *ibid.*]

[**STEEDYIN**, *adj.* Having a habit of walking with long, heavy steps, *ibid.*]

To STEEK, *v. n.* To push, to butt, as a cow with its horns, Teviotd.; synon. *Punce*.

Teut. *stek-en*, pungere, lancinare.

STEEK, *s.* A stitch. V. **STEIK**.

To STEEK, *v. a.* To shut. V. **STEIK**.

STEEL, *s.* 1. A wooded *cleugh* or precipice; but applied to one of greater extent than *Slain*, Roxb.

2. The lower part of a ridge projecting from a hill, where the ground declines on each side, Liddesdale. It is generally under-

stood as including the idea of the remains of old *shealings*.

Isl. *stepl-ur*, Dan. *steile*, via *prærupta*; Isl. *stal* also signifies *præruptum* quill, and *stalberg*, *præcipitium* rupis. Teut. *steyle placetæ*, *præcipitium*. But as this word is radically the same with *STELL*, *adj.*, I shall subjoin some other kindred words under that term.

STEEL, s. The handle of any thing; as, of a hand-barrow, &c., Roxb. *Stele*, E. V. **STEAL.**

STEEL, FINGER-STEEL, s. A covering for a cut or sore finger, Roxb., Ang. V. **THUM-STEIL.**

STEEL, s. Stool, Aberd. *To won the steel*, to be entitled to the stool of repentance, *ibid.*

—No to parsons be a tell-tale,
Upon chaps that's won the steel.

Tarras's Poems, p. 58.

STEELBOW GOODS. Those goods on a farm, which may not be carried off by a removing tenant, as being the property of the landlord, S.

"Till towards the beginning of this century, landlords, the better to enable their tenants to cultivate and sow their farms, frequently delivered to them, at their entry, corns, straw, cattle, or instruments of tillage, which got the name of *steelbow goods*, under condition that the like, in quantity and quality, should be redelivered by the tenants, at the expiration of the lease." *Erskine's Instit.* B. ii. T. 6. s. 12.

"The stocking in Sanday, belonging to the proprietor, is called *steelbow*." P. Cross, Orkney, *Statist. Acc.*, vii. 472.

This custom is referred to by Schilter, *Gloss.*, vo. *Stal*, chalybs. *Stahline* briefs, he says, are denominated from the matter which they respect, such as *stahline riehe*, or otherwise *Eisern riech*, [literally *steel or iron cattle*, S. *fe* or *fee*.] Such a brief, he adds, "is a convention or bargain, by which he who receives a thing from another is bound to restore it, although it has perished by violent means." He cites a variety of writers on jurisprudence; but, in his usual manner, is indefinite and obscure.

Wachter is more distinct, and throws considerable light on the subject, by what he advances on the Germ. term *Eisern*, ferreus. From him we learn that this word, in a forensic sense, means *inviolable*. An *eisern brief*, he says, signifies "letters of prorogation, which give security to a debtor, that he shall not be incarcerated for five years, or be compelled to payment by his creditors. *Eisern riech*,—animals substituted in place of those that have died, if a tenant changes his place of residence. The reason of the phraseology is, that the animals belonging to farms are viewed as *immortal*, and die to the tenant, not to the proprietor who placed them there.—All from the nature of iron, which, while by its hardness it resists the touch and corruption, is a symbol of things *inviolable* and *immortal*. Hence the same figure was used by the Latins, *Ferreæ jura*, i.e., perpetual and inviolable rights; Virgil, *Georg.* ii. 501." Thus the metaphorical phrase would literally signify, "unperishable goods."

One mode of contract, to be found in the *Code Napoleon*, seems to resemble the *Steelbow*. "What is called the *Cheptel de Fer*, or *Cheptel of Iron*, is that by which the proprietor of a farm lets it on condition that, at the expiration of the lease, the farmer shall leave

cattle of an equal value to those which he has received." *Pinkerton's Recollections of Paris*, ii. 222-3.

The Fr. term *cheptel* is from L.B. *capitale*, denoting a stock of cattle; for the word *cattle* is traced to this. V. Du Cange. This seems to be an ancient custom, perhaps introduced into France by the Normans. The term *fer* might seem a translation of the first syllable in *steel-bow*. I mention this fact, as it may be a clue to some other writer, more conversant with law, for discovering, by analogy, the origin of the designation. No light can be borrowed from Du Cange.

From the termination, it is most probable that the word has been imported from Denmark, through the Shetland or Orkney islands; for we find a word of similar formation, though different in signification, still used in Denmark. This is *sterboe* (Volf), or rather *sterboe*, as given by Buleu; rendered by the former "the estate after a dead man;" by the latter, *haereditas*, *bona relicta*. It is evidently from *ster-e*, to die, and *boe*, the same with Su.-G. *bo*, supellex, Isl. *bu*, *res familiaris*, *pecora*, &c. Thus *stael-bu*, may be viewed as strictly analogous to Germ. *stahline riech*.

The same law had extended to Denmark, and even to Iceland. For Haldorsen renders Isl. *kugillti*, *pecudes ferreæ*, and also by Dan. *iernfae*, i.e., iron cattle.

This term, which appears to be very ancient, may be deduced from Teut. *stell-en*, Su.-G. *staell-a*, to place, and Teut. *houe*, a field, q. *goods placed on a farm*, or attached to it; or A.-S. *stael*, Su.-G. *stael*, locus, and *bo*, supellex; q. the stocking of a place or farm. *Bo* is used in a very extensive sense, as denoting a farm; furniture of any kind; also, cattle; from *bo*, *bo-a*, to prepare, to provide. This word, as still used in Orkney, is most probably of Scandinavian origin. It may be merely an inversion of Sw. *bo-staelle*, a residence, *domicilium*.

STEELRIFE, adj. [Overbearing.]

"If I likit to take counsel of that which exists only in my own mind, is the rackle hand o' *steelrife* power to make a handle o' that to grind the very hearts of the just and the good?" *Brownie of Bolsbeck*, i. 211.

A.-S. *stael-an*, *furari*, and *ryffe*, abundans, or perhaps *reaf*, *spolia*.

STEEN, s. A spring, bound, Aberd.; *Stend*, S.

Wi' *steens* fu lang, up-stairs they sprang.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 123.

STEEP-GRASS, s. Butterwort, S.

"*Pinguicula vulgaris*. Moan. Gaulis. *Steep-grass*, *Earning-grass*. Scotis austral. The Lowlanders believe that the leaves of this plant eaten by cows induce a ropiness in the milk. Probably there may be some foundation for this opinion, considering the known effects of this plant when put into warm milk." *Lightfoot*, p. 1131.

"The inhabitants of Lapland, and the North of Sweden, give to milk the consistence of cream, by pouring it, warm from the cow, upon the leaves of this plant, and then instantly straining it, and laying it aside for two or three days, till it acquires a degree of acidity. This milk they are extremely fond of." *Ibid.*, p. 76, 77. V. SHEEP-ROT.

STEEPIL, s. The staple or bolt of a hinge; Ettr. For.

* [STEEPLE, s. A pile; as, a *steeple o' fish*, a pile of partially dried fish, Shetl.]

To STEER, STEIR, *v. a.* 1. To touch, to meddle with, so as to injure; as, *I winna steer you, I will not meddle with, or injure you in any way, S.*

"Angus Macdonald, returning out of Ireland did not stir the pledges [hostages], who were innocent of what was done to his lands in his absence." *Conflicts of the Clans*, p. 35.

This, it appears, was the O. E. pronunciation. "I *steere*, I remoue a thyng.—No man *steere* nothyng here tyll I come agayne." *Palagr. B. iii., F. 373, b.*

2. To give ground a slight ploughing, *S.*

"The in-field land is generally all stirred after harvest, and the dunged third part is again ploughed in spring, and sown with bear about the beginning of May." *P. Alford, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xv. 452.*

But yet I ken my master dear
Will miss me warst ava!
The tornip land it's a' to *steer*,
An' monnie he's to saw.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 61, 62.

3. To give ground a middle furrow; to plough a second time, when it is to be ploughed thrice, *S.*

A.-S. *styr-ian*, to stir, to move. *V. STERE, v.*

[4. To stir; as in cooking food; *steer the parritch, S.*

5. To guide, govern, keep in order. *V. STERE.*

Scho hard him, and scho hard him not,
Bot stoutly *steirid* the stottis about.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, st. 13.]

6. To *steir up*, to excite, to stimulate.

—"To give ordour to the seuerall ministeris with in the presbittries to *steir up* the peopill of thair particular paroches—to extend thair liberalitie thairto. *Acta Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 579.*

STEER, *s.* Disturbance, commotion, *S.* *Stir, E.*

—That may help perhaps to quench the ire,
That glows 'mang the Sevitiens, like a fire:
For up they'll be upon a wond'rous *steer*;
And guded's the hap we hae your honour here.

Ross's Helenore, p. 110.

V. STERE.

STEER-PIN, *s.* A pin in the stilt of the old Orkney plough.

STEER-TREE, *s.* The stilt or handle of a plough into which the beam is inserted. It *steers* or regulates the plough in its motion, Lanarks.

[STEERACH, *s.* 1. A quantity of ill-cooked food, Banffs.

2. State of disorder; also, disorderly work, manner, or conduct; a disorderly company, *ibid.*

[To STEERACH, *v. a. and n.* To act, work, or walk in a dirty, disorderly manner, *ibid.*

[STEERACHIN, *part. pr.* Used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.* *V. STEERACH.*

STEERIE, STEERY, *s.* 1. Disturbance, bustle, tumult; a diminutive from *Steer*, South of S.; *steerie-fyke*, Fife, Perth.

But when the bedding came at e'en,
Wow, but the house was in a *steery*,
The bride was frighted sair for fear,
That I wad take awa' her deary.

Herd's Coll., ii. 217.

"Indeed, brother, amang a' the *steery*, Mary wadna be guided by me—she set away to the Halket-craig-head—I wonder ye didna see her." *Antiquary*, i. 188.

"*Steery*, quandary;" *Gl. Antiq.*

2. A tumultuous assembly, Roxb.

3. A mixture, *ibid.* *V. STEER, and STERE.*

STEERING-FUR, *s.* A slight ploughing, *S.*

"In the spring give a *steering-fur* as it is called; then the seed-fur; then sow barley or bear, with grass-seeds." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*, p. 83.

So called from its effect in exciting the principle of vegetation.

[STEET, *s.* A shoar for a boat, Mearns.]

STEETH, *s.* The bottom, the foundation, Orkn. [V. STEDE, STEED.]

Isl. *stytta*, fulcrum, postamen, Su.-G. *stod*, id. It seems nearly allied to STYTNE, q. v.

[STEETHE-STANE, *s.* A stone attached to the bnoy-rope to serve as an anchor to the haaf-lines, Shetl.]

STEEVE, STIEVE, STIVE, *adj.* 1. Firm, stiff, strong; as, *A steeve grup*, a firm hold. *Had stieve*, hold firmly, *S.*

2. Applied to trade; *a steeve bargain, S.*

3. Firm, compacted; as applied to the frame of an animal; also, stout, strong, *S.*

Sax *souple hemies, stive an' stark*,
Frae ilk side forat stendit.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 15.

Thou ance was i' the foremost rank,
A filly buirilly, *steeve*, an' swank,
An' set weel down a shapely shank.

Burns, iii. 141.

4. Steady, strict in adherence to principle; applied to the mind, *S.* "He's a *steeve* ane that."

5. Trusty; as, *a steeve friend, S.*

It seems to be in this sense of trusty, that *stieve* occurs in an imitation of Horace, in the translation of *Lat. acer.*

A fery etter-cap, a fractious chiel;
As hot as ginger, and as *stieve* as steel.

Robertson of Struan's Poems.

6. Sometimes used for obstinate.

A steeve carle, an inflexible man, *S.*

Germ. *stief*, firm, stable; A.-S. *stife*, inflexible. Dan. *stiv*, stiff, hard, not flexible; *stiv-e*, Teut. *stiv-en*, firmare.

To STEEVE, STEIVE, *v. a.* To stuff or cram; [to pack firm and full, *S.*

It is used in the proverbial phrase, "*Steeving* hads out storming;" addressed to those who are about to

expose themselves to bad weather, as an excitement to them to eat and drink freely.

"I am even like a sojourner with his knapsack on his back. It may be I come to a good house long syne, and I *sticord* the knapsack well: now I am going through a long muir where there is nothing to be gotten, and I tak down the knapsack, and I tak a 20 years old experience,—and I will sit down and take a meal of meat of it." M. Bruce's Soul Confirmation, p. 20.

STEEVELIE, STIEVELIE, *adv.* Firmly, S.

—Till life's short blink be dune,
Still *stievelie* may ye fill your shoon.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 103.

STEG, *s.* A gander, the male goose, Gall.

Ye come, led by your chosen king,
Some champion *steg* wha heads your string.

Gall. Enc., p. 440.

It has been observed, *vo. Staig*, that Isl. *stegge* signifies the male of birds, as of *geese* and *ducks*. *Voluminum mas*, utpote *anatum et anserum*; G. Andr. Hallorson extends the use of the term to quadrupeds. *Vulpes mas*; item *mas plurium ferarum*. I observe no vestige of this term in A.-S. or in any other dialect.

To STEG, *v. n.* To stalk, Gall.

It is expl. by Mactaggart, "to walk like a *Steg*."

"When this laird [Cool] left the world, his *ghaist* was seen by many *stegging* about the estate like a thing in trouble, to the terror of the people about." Gall. *Enc.*, p. 111.

[STEGGIE, *s.* A sharp pain in the back; a sprain, Shetl.]

To STEGH, *v. a.* To cram. V. STECH, *v.*

STEID, *s.* A place. V. STEDE.

To STEID, *v. a.* To provide, to supply.

"Nor *steidis* thame self," used as to "bying of mair malt," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

This is nearly the same with the first sense of the E. *v. to Stead*, "to help, to advantage," &c. The *v.* has been derived from the *s.*, as denoting place. But *sted-en* is an O. Teut. *v.* signifying, stabilire, confirmare, constituere.

STEIDDIS, *s. pl.* States, applied to those in the Netherlands.

Swadrik, Denmark, and Norraway,
Nor in the *Steiddis* I dar nocht ga.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 176.

Teut. *stad*, *stede*, *urbs*; hence *stad-houder*, *stede-houder*, *prorex*, *legatus*.

STEIDHALDER, *s.* "Steidhalderis to the justeis generalis of our souerane lord;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

Perhaps persons who acted as deputies for the Justices General; from *sted*, place, and *halld*, to hold. Teut. *stad-houder*, *legatus vicarius*; vice et loco alterius substitutus.

To STEIGH (gutt.), *v. n.* To groan or pant from violent exertion, Roxb. V. STECH.

STEIGH, *s.* A stifled groan, as if from one in distress, or bearing a heavier load than he can well carry, Roxb.; *synon. Peigh, S. Pegh.*

To STEIGH (gutt.), *v. n.* To look big, Roxb.

Ye sour moud' fo'k, pang'd fu' o' prose,
--Nae doubt ye'll *steigh* and cock your nose,
An say an' think,
That now ilk fool maun spew a dose
O' random clink.

Raickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 182.

Teut. *steggh-en*, *elevare*, in altum tollere.

To STEIK, STEKE, *v. a.* 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument, to stab; E. *stick*.

The kingis men sa worthy war,
That with speris, that sharply schar,
Thai *steykt* men, and stedlis bath,
Till rede blade ran off woundis raith.

Barbour, viii. 321, MS.

2. To stitch, to sew with a needle, S.

His riche array did ouer his schubleris hyng,
Bet on ane purpore clath of Tyre glitteryng,
Fetously *steykt* with puryt goldin thredis.

Doug. Virgil, 103, 51.

V. BECAIRIES.

Moes.-G. *stigg-an*, A.-S. *stic-an*, *stic-im*, Teut. *stick-en*, Germ. *stech-en*, Su.-G. *stick-a*, *pungere*.

3. To fix, to fasten.

Forgane thaim eik at the entre in by,
The goldin branche he *steykt* vp tare and wele.

Doug. Virgil, 187, 13.

Figere, Virg.

The proper signification undoubtedly is, to fix on, or by means of, a sharp instrument. Thus it occurs as a *v. n.*

—Ful dolorously thay se
The twa hedis *steykt* on the speris.

Ibid., 293, 29.

Thus A.-S. *stic-ian on*, signifies, *inhaerere*; Germ. *stech-en*, Teut. *stick-en*, *figere*.

4. To shut, to close, S. A. Bor.

Ane hundreth entres had it large and wyde,
Ane hundreth durris thareon *steykt* cloce.

Doug. Virgil, 164, 4.

"Tavernes sould be *steykt* at nine houres, and na person suld be found therein." Skene's Acts, Index, *vo. Tavernes*.

It is also used as a *v. n.*

"When ae door *steyks* anither opens;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 76. [v. s. 6.]

"We say, Scot. to *steyk* the door; He *steykt* his eyne; A *steykt* neire;" Rudd.

It is also written *steak*.

"Wo be vnto you Scribes and Pharisees hipocrites, for ye *steak* the kingdome of heaven before men." Reasoning betwix Crosraguell and J. Knox, A. iii. b.

This word occurs in a very emphatical proverb, "*Steik* the stable dore when the steid's stown," S.

This, which is incorrectly printed in the Scottish Proverbs, is thus explained: "Spoken when people shew that care and concern after the loss of a thing, which had been better laid out before." Kelly, p. 286.

Rudd. refers to Teut. *stick-en*, *figere*. Sibb., more properly, mentions *stek-en*, [*stech-en*], *claudere ligneis clavis*; Kilian. This is evidently from *stek*, *synon.* with *stetel*, a bolt; q. to shut by means of a wooden bar.

5. To stop, to choke up; as referring to the course of a stream.

And Bannok burn, betwix the brays,
Off men, off horsse, swa *steykt* wais,
That, apou drownyt horsse, and men,
Men mycht pass dry out our it then.

Barbour, xiii. 333, MS.

Stoked is used by Chaucer for *confined*. This seems to correspond to Belg. *ge-stoken*. Gower uses *stoke*.

For if thou woldest take kepe,
And wysely coutheest ward and kepe
Thyne eye and eare, as I haue spoke,
Than haddest thou the gates *stoke*
Fro such foly.

Conf. Am., Fol. 10, b.

Stoken, part. and *stak*, pret. occur in Ywaine.

Als he was *stoken* in that stall,
He hard byhind him, in a wall,
A dor opend fair and wele.
And tharout come a damysel,
After hir the dor sho *stak*.

Ver. 695, 697.

Ritson's E. M. R., i. 30.

Gower also uses *vntoken* in the sense of *opened*. Speaking of the avaricious person, he says;

Thus whan he hath his cofer loken,
It shall not after ben *vntoken*.
But whan hym lyst to haue a syght
Of golde, howe that it shyneth bright.

Conf. Am., Fol. 83, b.

6. Used in a neuter form; as, "a' thing that opens and *steeks*," i.e., every thing without exception, S.

Thus it is said to a person who is viewed as possessing much knowledge; "Aye, ye'll can tell me; ye ken a' that opens and *steeks*."

7. To *steik the gab*, to shut the mouth, to be silent, S.; a low phrase.

But yaltie billies, *steek* your gab,
An' fore we fidge let's hae the scab.

Tarraz's Poems, p. 21.

- STEIK, STEEK, STYK, *s.* 1. A stitch, or the act of stitching with a needle, S.

Then up and gat her seven sistern,
And sewed to her a kell;
And every *steek* that they pat in,
Sew'd to a silver bell.

Gay Goss Hawk, Minstrelsy Border, ii. 12.

—Still making tight, wi' tither *steek*,
The tither hole, the tither eik,
To bang the birr o' winter's anger,
And had the hurdles out o' langer.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 89.

"For want of a *steek*, the shoe may be tint;"
Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 26.

—The best that sewes her ain *styk*,

Takes bot four penys in a wik.

Ywaine, v. 3053.

Ritson's E. M. R., i. 123.

2. The threads in sewed or netted work; improperly used.

He draws a bonie silken purse,
As lang's my tail, where, thro' the *steeks*,
The yellow letter'd Geordie keeks.

Burns, iii. 4.

3. A small portion of work, S.

So did our Lord the reprobate ay mark,
As members of sedition and stryf,
That maisters of ane evil *steik* of wark
Sould ay detest the godlie upright lyf.

N. Burne, Chron. S. P., iii. 452.

4. To the *steeks*, completely, entirely.

He brags he'll tak baith hill an' howe,
An' to the *steeks* us plunder.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 10.

STEIK-AND-HIDE, *s.* The play of *Hide-and-seek*, in which one or more *shut* their eyes, while the rest *hide* themselves, *Aberd.*

[STEIKERS, *s. pl.* Shoe-ties, *Gall.*]

STEIKING-SILK, *s.* Sewing silk.

"2 lb wgt of fyne *steiking-silk*, £12: 16: 0." *Chalmer's Mary*, i. 285, N.

Belg. *stikk-en*, to stitch, *Su.-G.* *stikk-a*, to sew.

STEIKIT, *part. pa.* 1. Stitched.

"Item, twa doublettis of canves of silk, *steikit*, geitit, and buttouit with the self." *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 92.

[2. Shut, closed, barred, *Clydes.*]

To STEIK, *v. a.* To accommodate; used for *Staik*. "Bying of hydis, &c., mair nor *steikis* thame selfis;" *Aberd. Reg.*

STEIK, *s.* 1. A piece of any thing, as of cloth.

"That in euerie burgh, thair be ane qualifeit man chosin, to seill all claith, and sall haue for his laubouris of ilk *steik* seilling xii. d." *Acts Ja. V.*, 1540, c. 93, Ed. 1566.

This seems the origin of what is now called *stamping* cloth.

[2. A fragment, small piece, bit; "She has na left a *steik* o' the claith," *Clydes.*]

A.-S. *sticce*, *stycce*, a part or piece. This might be traced to *Su.-G.* *staek-a*, decurtare.

STEIKIS, *s. pl.* Small Anglo-Saxon coins.

Sum gat thair handfull of thir half merk *steikis*
Will haue na mair within ane yeir nor we.

Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 294.

This word has been handed down from the Anglo-Saxons. It is undoubtedly an improper application of *styc*, *stuca*, *stycra*, which denoted a small brass coin, in value about half a farthing. This is derived from *stirke*, a fraction, a small part, as being their lowest denomination of money. *Su.-G.* *stycke*, pars, frustum; also moneta minuta; *rundstycke*, a penny. V. *STICK-AMSTAM.*

STEIL, *s.* "Handle. *Steils* of a barrow, or plough, the handles. Teut. *steel*, caudex, scapus;" *Gl. Sibb.*

STEILBONET, *s.* A kind of helmet.

"That all vthers our souerane lordis liegis, gentilmen vnlandit and yemen, haue jakis of plate, halkrikis, splentis, sellale, or *steilbonet*, with pesane or gorget." *Acts Ja. V.*, 1540, c. 57, Edit. 1566.

"This deponent abode half an hour or thereby, locked his allane, having his secret, plate-sleeves, sword, and whinger with him, and wanting his *steilbonnet*." *Cromarty's Gowrie's Conspiracy*, p. 49.

Isl. *stalhufa* has the same signification; from *stal*, steel, and *hufa*, hat. The ancient Goths and Swedes also called this piece of armour *iarnhatt*, i.e., an iron hat; in like manner, *katilhatt*, q. kettle-hat, when made of brass. *Priscus Gothis et Sueonibus Galea Iarnhatt vel Katilhatt*, dicebatur, quod esset ea ferro aut aere, capiti tuendo aptata. *Loccenij Antiq. Sueo-G. Lib. iii. c. 2. p. 119.* Our term seems to be a translation of Fr. *chapelle de fer*, which, *Father Daniel* says, was "a light helmet, without visor or gorget, like those since called *bacinets*." *Grose's Milit. Antiq.*, ii. 241, 242.

STEILD, *part. pa.* Set, *Wallace*, vii. 868.
V. STELL.

STEILL MIRROUR. A looking-glass made of steel.

"Item, ane steill mirroure set in silver within ane grays caise of velvott." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 63.

This shows that metallic mirrors were used in Scotland so late as the reign of James V. Indeed, A. 1578, mention is made of "ane fair steill glass," as part of the royal furniture, also of "ane uther les [less or smaller], schawing mony faces in the visie." Ibid. p. 237.

The latter must undoubtedly have been a multiplying mirror.

STEIN, s. A stone, S.B. V. STANE.

STEIN-BITER, s. A fish, Orkney; perhaps the lump, *Cyclopterus Lumpus*, Linn.

"Two of the best kinds of fish we have are the *tuak* and the *stein-biter*, but these are seldom caught." P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xiv. 314.

The Swedish name of the lump is *Stenbit*. It seems to be so named because it adheres very strongly to the rocks; q. *biting the stones*. The Wolf fish, *Anarchicas Lupus*, Linn. is called the *Steen-bider*, Pontoppidan's Norway.

STEING, s. A pole. V. STING.

STEINRAW, s. Rock Liverwort. V. STANERAW.

STEIR, adj. Stout, strong.

And efter that, within a twentie yeir,
His scone gat up ane stewart man, and *steir*.

Priests of Peldis, S. P. Repr., iii. 10.

Su.-G. *starr*, rigidus; Isl. *staer-a*, sese obfirmare.

To STEIR, v. a. [1. To steer, guide], govern; also, v. n. to stir. V. STERE.

2. *To steer one's tail*, to bestir one's self, or, at any rate, to make advances towards exertion.

"He was assured, that the Quene had danced excessively till after midnycht, becaus that scho had received letters, that persecutioun was begun agane in France, and that her uncles were beginning to *steir* their *tailis*, and to trouble the hole realme of France." Knox's Hist., p. 308.

An expressive metaphor; as the design of the tiger, cat, &c., before springing on its prey, is indicated by the wagging of its tail.

3. *To steer the tyme*, to lay hold on the opportunity, q. to lose no time in fulfilling what one has in view.

"Inglistemen, — sieing this divisoun among the nobilitie of Scotland, they *steired* thair *tyme*." Pittscottie's Cron., p. 431.

Perhaps from *Steer, Steir*, to stir. But one sense of A.-S. *stir-an*, is corripere; q., "snatched" or "laid hold of the proper season."

[**STEIR, s.** Stir, commotion, &c.; on *steir*, astir, Barbour, vii. 344. V. STEER.]

STEIT, pret. v. Sir Tristrem, p. 172. V. STOIT.

[**To STEKE, v. a. and n.** To shut, &c. V. STEIK.]

[**STEKAND, part. pr.** Stabbing, part. pa. *stekit*, stabbed, Barbour, xiii. 70, x. 684.]

STEKILL, s. 1. A latch for fasteuing a door.

Allace, quod scho, quhat sall I do?
And oure doure hes na *stekill*.

Peldis to the Play, st. 22.

2. Vulgarly used for the trigger of a musket, S.

"If the shot went off, the presumption is, that the off-going of the shot might have been occasioned by the *stickle* [trigger] its being ruffled or touched by the pannel's shoulder, or some part of his cloaths; and so the shot not necessarily ascribable to the pannel's alledged designedly firing at the defunct." MacLaurin's Crim. Cases, p. 27.

A.-S. *sticel*, Teut. *stikel*, Belg. *sterkel*, aculeus, stimulus, from *stek-en*, Su.-G. *sticka*, pungere; also, *figere*.

To STELL, STEIL, STILE, v. a. 1. To place, to set; to plant, to mount.

Off hewyn temyr in haist he gert thaim tak
Sylls off ayk, and a stark barres mak,
At a foyr frount, fast in the forest syll,
A full gret strenth, quhar thair purpost to bid.
Stellyt thaim fast till treis that grownd was.

Wallace, ix. 831, MS.

The Lord Cambel syne hynt it by the bar,
Heich in Cragmor he maid it for to stand,
Steild on a stayne for honour off Irland.

Ibid. vii. 868, MS.

This, in editions, is changed to *still*.

To stile or stell cannons, to plant them.

"The earl Marischal at Stonehaven had *stiled* his cartows and ordnance just in their faces."—"They *stiled* cannons on ilk one of their mounts for pursuit of the castell." Spalding's Troubles, i. 172. 215.

They *stell'd* their cannons on the height,
And show'r'd their shot down in the how.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 222.

"The batterie was laid to the castle, and [it was] blaidit partlie—with the cannones that war *stelled* vpon the steiple headis." Pittscottie's Cron., p. 490.

2. To set, to point, to fix; as, *To stell a gun*, to point it, to take aim; *His een war stell'd in his head*, his eyes were fixed, he did not move them; Loth.

3. To fix, to make firm or stable. "*Stell* your feet, fix your feet so as not to fall" (Gall. Enc.), or rather not to be in danger of falling.

4. To put; used in a forensic sense.

Stelling to the horne, putting to the horn, declaring one a rebel.

"The maist part of all billis, warrants, and chargis, hes ben deliverit and directit to officiaris of arms quha hes execut thame, quhilk hes not only bein very hurtfull and prejudicial to all his Majesty's leigis, in drawing in question diverse and sundrie of the chargis and executions maid be the said officiaris of arms, and by *stelling* of sundrie persouns to the horne maist privele and wrangulie; bot also, and to our particular interest." Act Sederunt, 9th Nov. 1596.

Belg. *stell-en*, Su.-G. *staell-a*, to place, to put.

STELL, STILL, STOLL, s. 1. "A prop, a support. The *stell o' the stack*, the stick which props the stack;" Gall. Encycl.

Teut. *stell-en*, suggerere, suppeditare.

2. *Stells*, the indentations made in ice for keeping the feet steady in curling, Dumfr.; synon. *Hacks*.

3. A covert, a shelter; a small enclosure for sheep or cattle, S.

"The stock land has been much improved of late, by draining the wet and marshy grounds; by planting clumps of firs, for *stells* to shelter the flocks in storms; and by inclosing some part of the lands contiguous to the farm houses, for hay to the sheep in severe winters and springs." P. Oxnam, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc., xi. 326.

—Truth maun own that monie a tod,—
In fauld or *stell* nae lambie worried,
Then aff, leg-bail, directlie hurried.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 90.

This enclosure is meant for sheep, especially during the nights of winter, generally of a circular form, smaller in size, but with higher walls than a fold, S. A. They now begin to cover them for greater warmth.

Sometimes the composite word *shelter-stell*, is used; denoting either an enclosure of stone, or a small planting. A *sorting-stell* is one into which sheep are driven for being separated from each other. It is generally constructed so as to contain some interior divisions. Sicamb. *stelle*, locus tutus, Kilian.

4. A deep pool, in a river, where salmon lie, and nets for catching them are placed. *Ald stell*, a place appropriated of old for salmon-fishing.

"Anent the fishing of the *ald stell* in the water of Tweide, clamyt be the abbot & convent of Dunfermelyne, the lordis ordanis that knaulage be takin be ane inquisicioune of the best & worthiest, thit best knawis whether the said abbot & convent suld, be resoune of thair ald charteris & infestimentis, haue the hale fishing of the *ald stell*, or bot a [i.e., one] dracht in the water callit the *ald stell*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 24.

"Lethem standing infest in a part of the barony and abbacy of Kinloss with five *stell* salmon fishings in the river of Findhorn;—the said Sir James has much damaged and impaired his fishings, by building a new town near to the said *stells*, which are deep ponds, pools, and ditches in the river, where the salmon haunting are taken in nets spread beneath them." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iv. 680. V. **STELL-NET**.

STELL-NET, STILL-NET, s. A net stretched out by stakes into, and sometimes quite across, the channel of a river, S. This net is much used in Solway Frith. The fishes are caught in it by the neck.

"A *still net* has been tried on the lake with some success, but not enough to defray the expence of attendance." P. Strachur, Argyles. Statist. Acc., iv. 557.

This is called *stell-fishing*.

"There is belonging to the public good of Dingwall, a *stell* salmon fishery on Conan, or a fishery on that part of the river into which the sea flows." P. Dingwall, Ross, Statist. Acc., iii. 4.

"Culloden has on his property what is called a *stell-fishing*." P. Petty, Invern. Ibid., p. 29.

It is also written *Stale-fishing*, q. v. From Teut. *stell-en*, Su.-G. *staell-a*, to place, the nets being fixed by means of stakes. L. B. *estellus*, pali in fluvio fixi ad sustinendum rete eisdem annexum in piscium capturam.—*Estalaria*, id. Fr. *estellier* & *estalee*; Carpentier, Suppl., Du Cange.

This is also called a *Stent-net*, S. B. as being extended and fixed by stakes.

STELL-SHOT, s. A shot taken by one who rests his gun on some object for greater accuracy of aim, S.

STELL, adj. Steep, Stirlings.

Dan. *steil*, steep, *en steil klippe*, a steep rock, *steilheid*, steepness; A.-S. *styll*, scansio, *styll-an*, scandere, whence, says Lye, our *style*, scansile; Su.-G. *stel*, prae-ruptus; Alem. and Germ. *steil*, id.; Teut. *steyl*, praeceps, *steyl-en*, erigere, elevare.

To STELL, v. a. To distil.

"As it apperis the victuall salbe skaut this present yeir; and vnderstanding that thair is ane greit quantitie of malt consunit in the haill partis of this realme be making of aquavitie, quhilk is ane greit occasioun of the derth within the samin;—That na maner of persone within burghs or land, nor vtheris quhatsumevir, mak, brew, nor *stell* ony aquavitie fra the first day of December approcheand quhill the first day of October," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814 p. 174.

STELL, s. A still, S.

STELLAR, s. A distiller.

"That na maner of persone [as above]—vndir the pane of confiscatioun of the said aquavitie, and breking of the haill lowmes of the makaris, brewaris and *stel aris* thairrof." Ibid.

To Still is used as E. v. by abbreviation from *Distil*.

STELLAGE, s. The ground on which a market is held.

"The two merk lands of Cloan & Corneat, comprehending the *Stellage*, & Croft of land with the yard & pertinents lying near the Church of Penningham; and all and whole another *Stellage*, & another piece of ground," &c. Earl of Galloway's Title Deeds.

From L. B. *stallay-ium*, the money paid for a *stall*, used in an oblique sense. *Stallage*, in the E. law, denotes either the right of erecting stalls in fairs, or the price paid for it.

STELLFITCH, STELLVITCH, adj. Dry, coarse; applied to flax or grain that grows very rank, Fife.

Teut. *stael*, *stete*, caulis, stipes herbac, whence the E. synon. *stalk*.

STELLIFYIT, part. pa. Converted into a star; Lat. *stella* and *fro*.

O Venus clere, of goddis *stellifyit*,
To quhom I yelde homage and sacrifice,
Fro this day forth your grace be magnifyit!

King's Quair, ii. 33.

STELLIONATE, s. A forensic term applied to crimes of fraud, which are not specified in our common law.

"*Stellionate*, from *stellio*, a serpent of the most crafty kind, Plin. Hist. Nat. L. 30, c. 10, is a term

used in the Roman law, to denote all such crimes, where fraud or craft is an ingredient, as have no special name to distinguish them by. It is chiefly applied, both by the Roman law and that of Scotland, to conveyances of the same right granted by the proprietor to different disponees." Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. 4, sec. 70.

"There is not a beast again," says Pliny, "more spitefull to mankind, and envious of our commoditie, inasomuch as the word *Stellio* is growne to be a reproachfull terme among us." Holland has this marginal note; "*Stellionatus crime*, as much as cousenage, or conycatching."

[STELLS, *s. pl.* V. under STELL.]

STEM, *s.* The utmost extent of any thing.

One is said to be *at one's stem* in a journey, when it is not meant to go any further, Loth.

A. S. *stemme*, the fixing of time and place, the announcing of anything as to be done at a certain time; Su. G. *stæm-m-a*, *stæm-a*, to fix a day; *Stæm-ma en til sig*, to charge one against a particular day. Hence *faestnædæstemma*, the day appointed for the celebration of nuptials.

[STEMMAND, *part. pr.* Steering in one direction, holding a straight course, Barbour, v. 25, Skeat's Ed. Dan. *stemme*, to attune.]

STEM, *s.* The name given in Caithn. to a sort of enclosure made with stones on the side of a river, into which salmon are driven.

"So they bring down the net softly and warily to the mouth of an enclosure, which they call a *Stem*, into which the fishes are driven, where the fishers, standing with this larger net, others take a lesser net, and going therewith into the *Stem*, catch the fishes so enclosed, that scarce one can escape; for up the water they cannot run, because of the larger net, and neither down can they go, because of the *Stem*, or stones laid together in form of a wall." Brand's Orkn. p. 151.

This is evidently a word of Northern origin. As Su. G. Isl. *stæmma* signifies, in general, to stop the motion of any thing in a fluid state, it has been originally used in regard to water. Thus it is applied to the obstruction of the water of a mill. *Nu stærmis et the qvarn*; Si obstruatur aquae molendini, Leg. Sueth. ap. Ibre.

Isl. *stæmma vatn*, to stop the course of water by works for the use of mills and fishponds. Hence, says Verelius, *stæmna*, piscina, a fishpond. He expl. it by Sw. *fiskdam*, as its synonyme.

*To STEM, *v. a.* To stanch, used rather differently from the *v.* in E.; as, to *stem blude*, S.

Su. G. *stæm-m-a bloden*, to stanch blood.

STEMING, STEMING, *s.* The cloth now called tamine or tamingy.

"Item, ane pair [of hois] of quhite *stemmyng* cutt out on quhite taffatis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 45.

"Item, ane dule gowne of furring and the body of *stemmyng*.—Item, ane cloik of blak *stemmyng* garnisit on the fairbreist with jeunettis, and the bord of the same and nathing in the rest." Ibid., A. 1561, p. 130-31.

Fr. *estamine*, Teut. *stamijne*, Ital. *stamagna*, L. B. *staminea*, id.

Perhaps the cloth, which now bears this name, was originally of goat's hair. For Kilian expl. *stamijne*,

cilicium; and as O. Fr. *estain* is synon. with *estaim*, Cotgr. gives the phrase, *Bouc d'estain* as denoting "the great-bearded, and long-horned wild goat, Ibex. Worsted, however, must have been early substituted. For Du Cange gives a variety of authorities for the term in this sense. Even so early as the sixth century, in the life of Odilo, we find the expression, *lanca veste quam vulgo staminium vocant*, &c. In Dict. Trev., mention is made of silk *tamina*. It seems to have received its name from O. Fr. *estaim*, Mod. Fr. *etain*, which Cotgr. defines, "fine woollen (or linen) yarne, thread, or woofe." Both this word, and *estamine*, the Fr. term for our *temmyng*, are deduced from Lat. *stamen*, flax prepared for spinning; thread; also cloth in the loom. L. B. *staminium*, expl. by Du Cange as the same with Fr. *estamine*, whence E. *tamingy*, S. *temmyng*.

STEMPLE, *s.* A plug; a term used by the miners in Leadhills, which seems merely a corr. of *Stapple*, id. q. v.

[To STEN, *v. n.* To stride, bound, Clydes, Banffs. V. STEND.]

[STENCH, *adj.* Strong, firm, true, Banffs; E. *stanch*.]

To STENCH, *v. a.* 1. To stop, stay, or call off a dog from pursuing cattle or sheep, Dumfr.

This is merely E. *Stanch* used in a peculiar sense. The immediate origin is Fr. *estancher*, to stop. This seems to have been formed from Ital. *stagn-are*, id. Stierhelm refers to old Goth. *stagn-a*, cohibere, as the radical term.

2. To satisfy with food, Clydes., Banffs. The E. *v.* is sometimes written *Stench*. This is obviously the same *v.*, used as signifying that the craving of the stomach is stopped.

[STENCH, *s.* Satisfaction; a surfeit, Banffs.]

STENCHIEL, STANCHIEL, STENCHIEN, *s.* An iron bar for a window, Ettr. For., Loth. [V. STANSSOUR.]

"*Stanchels, stanchions*, iron bars for securing a window;" Gl. Antiq.

To STEND, STEN, *v. n.* 1. To leap, to spring, to move with elastic force, S.

—Things have taken sic a turn
Will gar our vile oppressors *stend* like flaes,
And skulk in hidlings on the hether braes.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 88.

"To *stend*, in common use, signifies to *stride*," Gl. Compl., p. 374. But this does not accurately express the idea.

2. Metaph. to rise to elevation; applied to the mind.

Whase fancy can sne tow'ring *stend*,
Thy merits a' to trace?

Ramsay's Works, l. 119.

Fr. *estend-er*, Ital. *stend-ere*, to extend. Lat. *extend-ere*.

STEND, STEN, *s.* 1. A leap, a spring, [a stride], S.

Bot fra the hors on fer did him espye
Sa grym of chere stalkand sa bustuously,

For fere they stert abak, and furth can swak
The duke Nipheus wyde apoun his bak,
And brak away with the carte to the schore,
With *stendis* fell, and mony bray and snore.
Doug. Virgil, 338, 31.

It is sometimes written *Sten*, as it is generally pronounced.

Ane takes a *sten* across the foggy fur,
Wi' rackless force.—

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 25.

2. Sometimes, a long step or stride, a leap on one foot, S. Rudd.

[STENDIN, STENNIN, *adj.* Bounding, striding; energetic in walking, Clydes.]

STENDLING, STENNIN, *s.* The act of leaping or springing with great force; [taking long strides, S.]

"It was ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, galmoounding, *stendling* bakaart & forduart." Compl. S., p. 102.

STENDERIS, *s. pl.* Standards.

"Four *stenderis* of fedderis for the toppis of beddia." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

[To STENGLE, *v. a.* To enclose, to close in, Shetl.]

[STENGY, STAING, *s.* The mast of a boat, Shetl. Dan. and Su.-G. *stung*, a pole.]

STENLOCH, STENLOCK, *s.* An overgrown seath or coal-fish, Dunbartons., West. Isl.

"They [the inhabitants of Islay] catch a number of *stenlock*, commonly called *pichtich mör*, i.e., great saithe [*r. seath*] fish, off the point of the Rinns of Islay, where the stream is very violent; and they frequently run over with cargoes of them to the opposite coast of Ireland, and sell them under the name of wild salmon, *braddan, faich*." Agr. Surv. of the Hebrid., p. 631.

STENNERS, *s. pl.* Gravel or small stones on the margin of a river, Ayr., Clydes.
V. STANNERS.

To STENNIS, *v. a.* To sprain, East Loth.

STENNIS, *s.* A sprain, E. and M. Loth.

Most probably from A.-S. *stun-ian*, impingere, alidere, obtundere, whence E. to *stun*; as primarily denoting the shock produced by striking against a stone or other hard substance. Isl. *stinn-r*, however, signifies stiff, non facile flexilis; and *stinn-az*, obdurescere; G. Andr., Haldorson. It seems exactly synon. with the term used in the north of S. to *stungle*, signifying to sprain slightly.

STENNYNG, STENING, *s.* A species of fine woollen cloth anciently worn in Scotland.

"28 August 1561, the Provost, Baillics, and Counsale,—ordanis Louke Wilsoun Thesaurer to deliver to every one of the twelfe servands,—als mekle blak *stenn-nyng*, as will be every ane of thame ane pair of hoise, and every ane of them a black bonet again the tyme of the Triumphe." Regist. Counc. Edin., Keith's Hist., p. 189.

This is perhaps only a variety of *Steming*, q. v. We find not only Fr. *estain*, but *estain* used for fine wooll-

en cloth; Cotgr., Roquefort; and L. B. *stanum*, which Du Cange expl. by Fr. *estamine*.

[To STENSII, *v. a.* and *n.* To stop, desist, Shetl. V. STENCH.]

To STENT, STINT, *v. a.* 1. To stretch, to extend, to straiten. A cord is said to be *stentit*, when straitened; *stent*, at full stretch, S.

His ost all thar arestyt hu,
And gert a tent sone *stentit* be;
And gert hyr gang in hastily.

Barbour, xvi. 282, MS.

—On athyr half the watre of Wer
Gert *stent* thair pailyownys, als ner
As thar befor *stentyt* war thair.

Ibid. xix. 515, MS.

2. To restrain, to confine, S.

—Never did he *stent*
Us in our thriving with a racket rent.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 90.

3. To erect; improperly, in allusion to the mode of erecting a tent.

—Than to his freynd the service funeral
With obsequies to do for corporis absent,
And in my memour vp ane tombe to *stent*.

Doug. Virgil, 232, 43.

It is certainly allied to Fr. *estend-re*, Ital. *stendere*, from Lat. *extend-ere*, as Rudd. observes. But it deserves to be remarked that Su.-G. *stinn-a* is used in a similar sense; *stinna segel*, the sail when extended by the force of the wind; from *stinn*, rigidus, robustus, Ihre. Hence,

STENT, STENTIT, *adj.* Stretched out to the utmost, fully extended, S.

Ned Shuter, wi' his crabtree kent,
Fell'd down for Leezey drew,
Until her apron was sae *stent*,
The strings in target flew.—

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 120.

STENT-NET, *s.* A net stretched out and fished by means of stakes or otherwise, S.B.

—"That he had no instructions whatever to mark any thing upon the plan that did not appear evident on the ground, except as to the place where a *stent-net* was said to have been fixed, a cruive-dike once placed, and such other things as are engrossed in the letter produced." State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Frasertield, p. 39.

"No nets can be counted *stent-nets*, unless they cross the water." Ibid. p. 78.

To STENT, *v. n.* To stop, to cease, S. the same with the E. *v. a.* *stint*.

I the require suffir me to assay
With my retinew and thir handis tway
The first dangers in batal, or I *stent*.

Doug. Virgil, 331, 38.

I wan the vogue, I Rhaesus fell'd
An' his knabbs in his tent;
Syne took his coach, an' milk-white staigs,
Ere ever I wad *stent*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 25.

O. Sw. *stynt-a*, Isl. *stunt-a*, abbreviare; West-Goth. *stynta up*, religare.

To STENT, *v. a.* 1. To assess, to tax at a certain rate, S.

"Then they began to *stent* the King's lieges within the shire of Angus. Southesk asked by what authority

they were thus *stenting* the King's lieges?" Spalding's Troubles, i. 105.

—"And then, be the gude discretions of the saidis Provesta, &c. to taxe and *stent* the haille inhabitants within the Parochin—to aik ouklike charge and contribution, as sall be thoct expedient and sufficient to susteine the saidis pure peopill." Acts Ja. VI., Parl. 6. c. 74, Murray.

From L. B. *extend-ere*, aestimare, appretiare; a term common in the E. law. Fr. *extend-re*, id. Par mesmes les Jours soient les terres *estendues* à la very valuee. Du Cange, vo *Extendere*. V. the s.

STENT, STANT, s. 1. A valuation of property, in order to taxation; also, taxation, a tax, S.

"Because his rentis and treasour wes nocht sufficient to sustene the samyn (as he visit) he desyrit ane general *stent* to be tane throw the realme of ilk person efter his faculte." Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 6. Petiit *censum* agi, Boeth.

L. B. *extent-a*, aestimatio. O.E. and S. *extent*. V. Cowel. Hence the juridical phrase, *Lands of old extent*.

"The rental & valour of lands hes bin taxed and liquidat to ane certaine sum of silver, conforme to the profitis and dewties, quhilk the landis paid at that time [about the year 1280], quhilk is called the *auld* & first *extent*.—Ane vther taxation and *extent* was maid in the time of peace, as the former *extent*, conforme to the profitis augmented;—quhilk therefore is called the *new* or second *extent*." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Extent*. V. also Erskine's Instit., B. ii. T. 5. s. 31.

Thus *stent* is merely the corr. of *extent*.

"The nobill Gladus (that recoverit his realme) desyrit neur *stent* of thaim for na maner of chargis that he sustenit aganis his ennymes; knawying weil how odious it was to the pepyl to seik any new *exactionis* on thaim." Bellend. ubi sup.

"*Stent*, the tax, or proportion of it, payable by a Burgh or Incorporation," S. Rudd. It is also used to denote the proportion paid by individuals.

"When necessary, they voluntarily assess themselves in such sums as the support of the poor requires, thereby wisely preventing a general *stent*." P. Irvine, Ayr. Statist. Acc.; vii. 179.

The term had been used in the same sense in O. E. "*Stente*. Taxacio. *Stentyl*. Taxatus." Prompt. Parv.

2. A task, S. *stint*, E.

"Scot. *stent*, i.e., a piece of work to be performed in a determined time," Rudd.

The fassoun how this *stent* to do maist habill
Herk at schort wordis, that point I sall you say.
Doug. Virgil, 103, 43.

Their *stent* was mair than they cou'd well make out.
And whan they fail'd, their backs they soundly rout.
Ross's Helenore, p. 49.

It seems questionable, whether the word in this sense, is not rather allied to Su.-G. *stynt-a*. V. STENT, v. n.

3. The aperture for receiving a bar or bolt.

A loklate bar was drawyn ourthourth the dur,
Bot thai mycht nocht it brek out of the waw.
Wallace was grewyt quhen he sic tary saw.
Sumpart amowet, wraithly till it he went,
Be foras off handis he raist out of the *stent*;
Thre yerde off breide als off the wall puld out.

Wallace, iv. 238, MS.

This perhaps signifies the aperture in the wall, which received or *confined* the bar. But Editions read,

By force of hand it raised out of the *sprent*.

V. SPRENT.

VOL. IV.

STENTER, STENTOUR, s. The same with *Stentmaster*.

—"It wes answertit that this conuentionn had no pouer nor auctoritie to mak any such impositionn, nor to nominat *stentouris* to that effect; and that it wes aganis his Majesties command—to raise any taxationn, bot onlie to vrge a voluntair contributionn." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 590.

STENTMASTER, s. The person appointed to fix the quota of any kind of duty payable by the inhabitants of a town or parish, S.

"To the end these impositions, warranted by public authority, may be equally laid on, the Lords declare, that they will from time to time nominat one advocat, and one wryter to the signet, for each quarter of the town, to meet with the *Stentmasters*, who shall be appointed by the Magistrates." Act Soderunt, 23 Feb., 1687.

This term is analogous to L. B. *Extensor*, aestimator publicus, cujus munus est res haereditarias inter comparticipes aestimare et partiri; Du Cange.

STENT-ROLL, s. The cess-roll, S.

"At the end of the year, that the taxation and *stent-roll* may be alwayes maid of new." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, c. 74, Murray.

To STENYIE, v. a. To sting. "Conscience *stenyies* if he steil;" Gl. Sibb.

STEP-BAIRN, s. A step-child, S.

"My father's making a *step-bairn* o' me, mother, and has gi'en Charlie a' the outcome frae the till." The Entail, i. 240.

STEP IN AGE. Advanced in years.

This ald hasard caryis ouer flutis hote
Spretis and figuris in his irne hewit bote,
All thoct he eiklit was, or *step in age*,
Als fery and als swipper as ane page.

Doug. Virgil, 173, 53.

This phrase may be analogous to what we now use, *past his grand climacteric*. For as the E. word, originally refers to the ascent of a ladder, from Gr. *κλιμακτρον*, *scalae gradus*, secondarily, *annus transilii*; Teut. *stap* is rendered *climacter*, *scalae*, (Kilian), as synon. with *sporte*, *leder-sporte*. Hence Germ. *stapfen*, *stapp-en*, *scandere*, *ascendere*.

STEPPE, s. A stave. V. STAP.

STER, STARE. The termination of various names of trades, as *Baxter*, *Webster*, &c. V. BROUSTARE.

This termination in Germ. also forms one s. from another; as *schuster*, a shoemaker, from *schu*, a shoe, *hamster*, a field-mouse, from *hamm*, *ager*. V. Wachter, Prol. Sect. 6. In like manner, our term *bangster* is formed from *bang*, *maltster* from *malt*, &c.

Sommer derives this termination from A.-S. *steor-an*, *regere*, *gubernare*; as denoting power, or the authority of a master over others. V. Lex. Sax. vo. *Steoran*.

STER. A termination of many names of places in Caithness.

"The names of places here seem to be either Danish, Icelandic, or Norwegian. Many of them end in *ster*, a contraction of *stader*, (that is to say, a stand of houses, a station or habitation.) Thus *Ulbster*, properly *Wolf-ster*, either from its being of old a place infested with

D 3

wolves, or from a person called Wolf—having possessed it." P. Wick, Statist. Acc., x. 39.

"*Ster*, which signifies an estate, is the terminating syllable of an immense number of the names of places in Caithness and elsewhere.—*Brabater* is the estate or possession of *Brab*." P. Canisbay, *Ibid.*, viii. 162, 163, N.

"Many names of places—terminate in *seter*, which implies a dwelling or place of resort; thus *Brinna-seter*,—corrupted from *Brindaseter*, the dwelling of Brinda. A considerable number end in *ster* and *bister*, as *Swaraster*, *Muraster*, *Symbister*, *Fladabister*, *Kirkabister*. It is probable, however, that the names at present supposed to end in *ster*, are abbreviations from *seter*. It is true, that many of the places which at present retain the termination of *seter*, are such as are situated near commons, and may therefore be supposed to have been more recently cultivated; while most of the places, whose names end in *ster* are on the seacoast, and exhibit marks of a more ancient origin. Both, however, imply settlement or dwelling-places." *Zetland Isl.*, i. 137.

"In the ancient Shetland language, the green pasture attached to a dwelling was named a *Setter* or *Seater*." Hibbart's Shetl. Isl., p. 427, N.

Isl. staer, Su.-G. *sturr*, denote long grass; *Isl. stord*, Sw. *star*, gramin, locus gramine consitus, Verel.; q. a fit place for residence.

STER, STERE, s. The helm. V. STERE, v. 1.

[STERAP, s. A stirrup; pl. *sterapis*, Barbour, iii. 118, xii. 51. A.-S. *stirap*.]

STERDE, STERDY, adj. Strong, stout, E. *sturdy*.

The tuelf makis ane end of all the were but dout,
Throw the slauchter of Turnus sterde and stout.
Doug. Virgil, 12, 52.

Isl. styrd, rigidus.

To STERE, STER, STEER, STEIR, v. a. and n.

1. To stir, S. *steer*.

Quha standis welle, he suld nocht *stere*.
Wyntown, viii. 40. 24.

Steir nocht, bruder, bot hald us still,
Till we half hard quhat be his will.
Lyndsay, S.P.R., ii. 113.

Bat fat did Ajax a' this time?
E'en he like idle tike;
He *steert* na' sin Sigeia's hill,
Bat alipt abint the dyke.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 22.

2. To govern, to rule.

—This mychty gay Lyoun,
May signify a prince or emperour—
Quhilk suld be walkryfe, gyd, and govynour
Of his peple, and takis na lawbour
To rewll, nor *steir* the land, nor justice keip.
Henryson, Bannatyns Poems, p. 129.

A.-S. *steor-an*, *styr-ian*, Teut. *stier-en*, Su.-G. *styr-a*,
id. *Hofea styrelsen* of et land, to govern the state.
Hence of *styrig*, who cannot be managed. Moes.-G.
Libands utiuriba, vivens lascive, Luk. 15. 13.

STERE, STER, STEER, STEIR, STERAGE, STERING, s. 1. Stir, motion, commotion, S.

On *stere*, in a state of commotion, *astir*, S. *asteer*.
Bot principally the fey vnsilly Dido—
Nicht not refrane, nor satisfy hir consate,
Bot ardentlie behaldis al on *stere*.
Doug. Virgil, 35, 53.

Ilk sowch of wynd, and euery whispe now,
And alkin *sterege* affrayit, and causit grow.
Doug. Virgil, 63, 7.

Awonderit of this *sterege*, and the preis,
Say me, virgine, sayd Enee, or thou ceis,
Quhat menis sic confluence on this wattir syde?
Doug. Virgil, 174, 24.

2. Government, management, direction.

Sturtin study has the *stere* dystroyand our sport.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a, 21.

Thir twa the land had in *stering*.
Barbour, ix. 510, MS.

3. The helm.

Thir takyll, ayris, and thar *ster*,
Thai hude all on the samyn maner.
Barbour, iv. 374, MS.

Himself as skippare hynt the *stere* on hand.
Doug. Virgil, 133, 23.

A.-S. *steor*, Su.-G. *styr*, Alem. *stür-a*, Isl. *störn*,
id. gubernaculum navis; hence E. *stern*, the back part
of the ship where the helm is fixed.

STERAND, part. pr. 1. Active, stirring, lively, mettlesome.

Apoun ane *sterand* stede of Trace he sat.
Doug. Virgil, 275, 27.

[2. Steering, Barbour, v. 25, MS.]

[STERIS, STERNIS, s. pl. Stars, Barbour,
iv. 675, 711. Isl. *stjarna*, Dan. *stjerne*, a
star.]

STERK, adj. Strong, hardy, E. and S. *stark*.

Schyr Eduuard callyt off Carnauerane,
—Wes the *sterkast* man off ane,
That men mycht [se] in ouny cuntré.
Barbour, iv. 72, MS.

Isl. *sterk-ur*, Franc. *starc*, Germ. *stark*, validus,
robustus.

I take notice of the word, merely to observe that
this does not seem the primary meaning. The only
sense of A.-S. *stearc*, *sterc*, is rigid, hard, severe.
Wachter gives this as also the primary sense of the
Germ. word; which, after Stiler, he with the highest
probability deduces from *starr-en*, rigere, indurare, q.
starrig. It may be added that Moes.-G. *staurknith*,
arescit, drieth up, Mark ix. 18, seems to have the same
origin. V. STARK, above. It retains this sense in R.
Glouc. Chron., p. 393. When it is said that Robert
Courthose had to pledge Normandy to his brother
William Rufus, for the loan of an hundred thousand
marks; the author speaks of the terms as hard—

And borwede of hym thervppe an hondred thousand marc,
To wend wyth to the holy lond, & that was somdel *starc*.

"Hard, severe," Gl.

STERK, s. A bullock. V. STIRK.

STERLING, s. The name of a river-fish,
Aberd. V. DOWBRECK.

STERMAN-FEE, s. The wages of a steers-
man. "To pay vij sh. of *stermanfee*;"
Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

STERN, STERNE, s. A star; also, a grain.
V. STARN.

STERN O' THE EE. The pupil of the eye,
Ettr. For.

This is a Tent. idiom. *Sterre der ooghe*, pupilla, acies oculi. It certainly conveys a more natural idea than Su.-G. *oegenden*, id.—quasi diceret lapillum oculi, the small stone of the eye. Three conjectures with great probability that the Su.-G. term was formerly *oegnas-zen*, quasi lucidum oculi. This would exactly correspond with another Scottish designation of this most delicate and useful part of our frame, the *Sheen o' the Ee*, S.B., q. v.

[STERNIE, *adj.* Starry, Lyndsay, Test. Sq. Meldrum, l. 1784.]

STERNYT, *part. adj.* Starred, starry.

—The swyft God of slepe gan slyde
Furth of the *sternyt* heyn by nyctis tyde.
Doug. Virgil, 156, 30.

To STERT, *v. n.* To start, [to startle], S. B.
This is one of the old forms of the E. v.
Stert, pret. started.

Frae this was sayd, from the hie sets he *stert*.—
Ibid., 262, 10.

STERT, *s.* A leap, a spring; [a surprise], S.

—In the gap
With halsty *stert* amyd the fyre he lap.
Ibid., 250, 11.

V. START, *s.*

STERTLIN, STERTLING, *adj.* 1. A term used to denote the restlessness of cattle from the bite of the *cleg* or gad-fly, "Ma kye are aw *stertlin* the day, that I canna keep them i' the park;" S.

2. Applied to females who have not lost hopes of the connubial state; as, "She has na gi'en owre her *stertlin* fits yet, the great gowk she is!" S.

STERTLIN, *s.* Applied to cattle and to females as above; "She may gie owre her *stertlin*; for she'll die the death of Jinkam's [Jenkin's] hen."

To STERUE, STERF, *v. n.* To die; pret. *starf*.

Mor sall I desyr hyr frendschip to reserue,
Fra this day furth than euir befor did I,
In fer off wer, quhethir I leiff or *sterue*.
Wallace, vi. 40, MS.

—Amydwart the mellé
Reddy to *sterf* his hors furth steris he.
Doug. Virgil, 391, 36.

I lufe that flour abuse all other thing,
And wold bene he, that to hir worschipping
Mycht ought availle, be him that *starf* on rude,
And nowthir spare for trauaille, lyf, nor gude.
King's Quair, iv. 16.

Chaucer, id. Belg. *sterv-en*, Germ. *sterf-en*, id.

To STERUEN, *v. a.* To kill.

Forgiue all this, and schapith remedye,
To sauen me of your benigne grace,
Or do me *steruen* furthwith in this place.
King's Quair, lii. 29.

A.-S. *storf-an*, Germ. *sterb-en*, occidere, interficere. *facere ut moriatur*; A.-S. *storf-a*, caedes.

STEUCH (gutt.), *s.* Same with Stew, q. v.; but generally applied to a foul smell or stench, Clydes.]

[To STEUCH, *v. n.* To cause a stench, to smell foul, *ibid.*]

STEUEEN, *s.* Expl. "hour, or time."

No say nought what thou ses,
Bot hold astow art hende,
And hele;
Lay it al under hende,
To *stuen* gif thait it stele.

Sir Tristrem, p. 170.

The term seems properly to signify judgment, judicial trial, as synon. with *Stewyn*. Thus the meaning of the phrase is, "If they place it in judgment," i.e., if they make any judicial or strict inquiry. In like manner, the phrase used both by S. and E. writers, *unset stevin*, denotes a time not fixed, in allusion to the determination of a day of law, or of trial.

Quhen cup is full, then hold it evin;
For man may meit at *unset stevin*,
Thocht mountainis never meits.

Montgomerie, MS. Chron. S. P., iii. 504.

We may chance to meete with Robin Hood.
Here at some *unset stevin*.

Percy's Reliques, i. 70.

V. STEWYN.

STEUG, STEWG, *s.* 1. A thorn, a prickle, or any thing sharp-pointed, S. B. synon. *stob*, *sprig*.

This seems the primary sense; in which it is allied to Germ. *stich*, punctum, ictus; *stech-en*, A.-S. *stic-an*, pungere, cuspidare fodere, confodere; as Wachter observes of the *v.*; Incipit a puncto, et desinit in vulnere.

2. A rusty dart, Aberd.; [a spike, Ayrs.]

This doughty lad he was resolv'd
Wi' me his fate to try,
Wi' poison'd *stewys* o' Hercules;
But 'las! his bleed wis fey.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

[3. A stab, a prick; as, "He gae me a *steug* wi' a roosty nail," Ayrs.]

4. Obliquely, a hasty stitch with a needle, a slight and coarse sewing, S. B.

The idea evidently suggested is, that this sense has originated from the use of a coarse instrument in place of a needle; as small pins of wood were formerly used, instead of buttons, for fastening an under-waist-coat. Hence,

To STEUG, *v. a.* [1. To stab, to prick, Ayrs.]

2. To stitch, to sew slightly and coarsely, S. B.

[STEUN, *s.* and *v.* V. STEVEN.]

STEUN, STEVEN, *s.* 1. The voice.

—Streckand vp my handis toward heuin,
My orison I made with deuote *stevin*.
Doug. Virgil, 73, 26.

—Oft by Sibyllis sawis he tonyis his *stevin*.
Ibid., *Prod.*, 159, 29.

The word is still used in this sense, S. B.

Quo' Jean, My *stevin*, Sir, is blunted sair,
And singing frae me frighted aff with care.
Ross's Helenore, p. 117.

2. Sound, a note.

The clamour of the men and trumpis *stevin*
Gan springing vp on hicht vnto the heuin.
Doug. Virgil, 367, 41.

The stirling changes diuers *steynnys nyse*.

Ibid., 403, 23.

Stevon, a loud noise, A. Bor., Grose.

Mosa-G. *stibna*, A.-S. *stefne*, *stefen*, *vox*.

[**STEUT**, *s.* 1. Anything long and pointed, or large and sharp edged, Banffs.

2. A big stupid person, *ibid.*

Stental is another and more common form; but as a *s.*, it is the intensive form of *Steut*.]

[**To STEUT**, *v. n.* To go about in a silly or stupid manner, *ibid.*]

STEVEL, *adj.* Firm, substantial, not flummery; as, "*stevel brose*;" Perth.

To STEVEL, *v. n.* To stagger into a place into which one ought not to go; to walk as one who at every step is on the point of stumbling, Roxb. Loth. V. STAVIE.

"At the launge, I *stevellit* backe, and lowten downe, set mai nebb to ane gell in the dor." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41. V. STAVIE.

STEVEN, **STEUN**, *s.* The stem or prow of a ship.

—The Trolanis frakkis ouer the flude,—

Thare *steynnys* stowrand fast throw the salt fame.

Doug. Virgil, 14, 14.

"Prora, the *stereu* of the ship, or the fore-castle." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 22.

Rudd. mentions *S. steren* as synon. with Belg. *steca*, rostrum navis, *stere*, prora. Without sufficient reason he views this and the preceding *s.* as originally the same. Isl. *stofn* signifies caudex, stipes, stirps; and *stafn*, prora; which Seren. deduces from *stofna*, *inchoari*. A.-S. *stefn*, also signifies prora. Ihre views Isl. *stof*, tabula, asser, as the origin; vo. *Stamm*.

To STEVEN, **STEUN**, *v. a.* To direct the course of a ship towards a certain point, by turning the prow towards it; *proras seu rostrum obvertere*, Rudd.

To turn thare course he gau his feris command,

And *stevin* thare schippis to the samin land.

Doug. Virgil, 206, 37.

Isl. *stefn-a*, proram aliquo dirigere; Ihre, vo. *Stacma*, p. 767.

STEW, **STEW**, **STEUCH**, *s.* 1. Vapour, S.

On athir half that war sa stad,
For the rycht gret heynt that thair had,
For fechtyn, and for sonnys bet,
That all thair flesche of swate wea wate.
And sic a *stew* raisse out of thaim then,
Off aneding bath of hors and men,
And off powdyr; that sic myrknes
In till the ayr abowyn thaim was,
That it was wondre for to se.

Barbour, xl. 614, MS.

2. Smoke, S.

All Scell trymblys quaking with ane reid,
And ougile *stew* ouerquhelmys heuin and erd.

Doug. Virgil, 88, 4.

—The heynnis hie did waxin dirk,
Inauluit with the reky *stewis* mirk.

Ibid., 367, 32.

"They take the anld man Walter Mill, and cruellie briat him: althocht fra that fyre rais sic ane *stewe*,

quhilk did straik such sturt to thair stomakia, that they rewit it ever efter." H. Charteris' Prof. Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, A. 4, a.

[3. A foul smell, a stench, Clydes.; *steuch* is also used.]

4. Dust; [spray; synon., stour.]

Bot thys Eneas, full bald vnder scheild,
With all his oist driuls throw the plane feild;
And with him swyftly bryngis ouer the bent
Ane rout cole blak of the *stew* quhare he went.

Doug. Virgil, 426, 6.

Stew is thus expl. by Grose, "when the air is full of dust, smoke or steam," A. Bor.

"*Stur*, dust raised and making an offensive smell in an apartment; the dust drifted by the wind on the highway;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

The first branch of this definition more properly belongs to *sense* 1.

Whan drift out owre the hillocks blew,

Or roads wis dank, wi' bliinin *stew*,—

I—spankit aff.

Tarras's Poems, p. 33.

5. Metaph., battle, fight; [also, state of commotion, anxiety, heat, &c.], S.

Rudd. derives the word immediately from Belg. *stof*, pulvis, pulvisculus. It seems more nearly allied to Isl. *stýfn*, vapor in vaporariis non defumatis; G. Andr. Rudd. properly mentions E. *stew*, Fr. *couve*, Ital. *stufa*, hypocaustum, as cognates; also Hiap. *tuso*, vapor calidus et densus qualis e balneishalat.

MILL-STEW, *s.* The dust which flies about a mill, S. Germ. *muhlstaub*.

STEWATT, *s.* 1. "A person in a state of violent perspiration; from *Stew*, vapour," Gl. Sibb. V. STUVAT.

[2. A stinker, a brothel haunter, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2490.]

To STEW, **STEW on**, *v. n.* To rain slightly, to drizzle, Aberd.

This *v.* seems to have been formed from *Stew*, *q. v.* as formerly signifying vapour; *q.* a rain so thin that it resembles a vapour.

STEWART, **STEWART**, *s.* 1. "In the strict sense,—a magistrate appointed by the king over special lands belonging to himself, having the same proper jurisdiction with that of a regality;" Ersk.

"Quharsoeuer he happynis to be takyn, that schirref, *stewart* or balye of the regalite sal sende him to the schirref of the next schirrefdome or his balyeis," &c. Acts Ja. I., A. 1432, Ed. 1814, p. 21.

2. The deputy of a lord of regality.

"And gif he happynis to fle in the regalite oute of the rialte, the schirref sal certify the lorde of the regalite, or his *stewart* or balye, the quhilk sal persew the trespassour in lik maner as the schirref sal as is beforisaid." Acts Ja. I., A. 1432, Ed. 1814, p. 21.

"The lord of regality might appoint deputies, called *stewards*, or bailies, not only during pleasure or for life, but heritable, who had, by that deputation, all the

profits incident to the jurisdiction made over in *perpetuum* to themselves and their heirs." Ersk. Inst. B. i. T. 4, § 7.

3. Steward of Scotland, a chief officer of the crown.

"We may here take occasion, from the identity of the name, to add a few words concerning the office of *Steward of Scotland*. This officer was in ancient times of the highest dignity and trust; for he had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in the day of battle. Some antiquaries affirm that he had the hereditary guardianship of the kingdom in the sovereign's absence; for which reason he was called *steward*, or *stedeward*, from *ward*, guardianship, and *sted*, vice, or place. From this the royal house of Stuart took its surname; but the office was sunk on their advancement to the crown, and has never since been revived." Ersk. *ibid.*, § 10.

This distinguished officer is by our writers generally denominated "high steward," or "steward." V. Crawford's *Hist. Fam. of Stewart*, p. 4. 6. 9. Pinkerton's *Hist.*, i. 5.

M. Casaubon deduces the term from A.-S. *stow*, locus, and *ward*, custos, a locorum custodia. But A.-S. *steward* signifies dispensator, economus; Isl. *steward-r*, from *stia*, opus, and *wardur*, custos, q. praefectus operis.

STEWARTIE, s. 1. A jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, nearly the same with that of a *Regality, S.*

"For the future, no sheriffship or *stewartry* (i.e., no high sheriffship or high *stewartry*) is to be granted, either heritably, or for life, or for any term exceeding one year." Ersk. Inst., B. i. T. 4, § 11.

2. The territory over which the jurisdiction extends, S.

"Where lands were expressly erected by the king into a *stewartry*, the jurisdiction annexed to them must, without doubt, have been equal to a regality, whatever the former jurisdiction had been. Most *stewartries* consisted of small parcels of land, which were only parts of a county, as Strathern, Menteith, &c.; but the *stewartry* of Kirkcudbright, and that of Orkney and Zetland, make counties by themselves, and therefore send each of them a representative to Parliament." Ersk. *ibid.*, § 10.

STEWLE, s. The foundation of a rick or haystack, Ettr. For.; from A.-S. *stol*, Alem. *stul*, Teut. *stoel*, sedes; or softened from A.-S. *stathol*, fundamentum, basis.

[STEWARN, STEWRNIN, s. A small quantity, a pinch, Banffs. V. STOURIN.]

[To STEWRN, v. a. To sprinkle, *ibid.*]

STEWYN, s. Judgment, doom.

Vengeance off this throucht out that kyurik yeid,
Grantlyt wes fra God in the gret hewyn,
Sa ordand he that law suld be thair *stewyn*.
To fals Saxonis, for thair fell judgement,
Thar wykkydues our all the land is went.

Wallace, vii. 232, MS.

The Minstrel here relates the story concerning the hanging of the Scottish Barons at Ayr. The sense is; "It was the will of God, that they should be judged according to their own law, or their mode of dispensing

law to others." The signification of *stewyn* is determined by the expression in the following line, "thair fell judgement."

Isl. *stefna*, denotes a fixed time, statutum tempus, Ibra. This is the precise sense of E. *steyn*, as given by Lye; Add. Jun. Etym. vo. *Stevin*, vox. The Isl. term also signifies a meeting, convention; G. Andr. At times it denotes, in a general sense, a meeting for whatever purpose.

Sometimes it signifies a more solemn meeting, that which in Lat. is denominated *comitia*. Ener heidnu menn hóflo tha stefna fjölmenna, oc toko that rad at bloto tveim monnom or hveirum forðungi; In the mean time the heathen, having held a full meeting, took counsel that they would sacrifice two men for every province. Kristnis., p. 92.

It also denotes an action at law, dica, G. Andr. Af thvi fell stefnan: Lis sopita est, Kristnis., p. 96. Eg stefne, dicam indico, dicam scribo, accerso.

Moes.-G. *stau-an*, *stoi-an*, signify to judge; *Raihtaba stauiles*, Thou hast judged right, Luke vii. 34. Hence *staua*, a judge, *stauastol*, a judgment-seat, and *andas-taua*, an adversary, one who appears against another in judgment.

The A.-S. word denoting a fixed time, is *stemne*, to which Su.-G. *staemma* corresponds; diem definire, in jus vocare. Ibra views this word as analogous to Isl. *stefna*. V. STEVEN.

STEY, adj. Steep. V. STAY.

[STEYAG, s. An enclosure for geese, Shetl.]

[To STEYR, v. a. To govern, Barbour, i. 38. V. STERE.]

STIBBLE, s. Stubble, S.

"Shod i' the cradle, and barefoot on the *stibble*;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 23, "spoken of those who are tenderly used in their infancy, and after meet with harsher treatment." Kelly, p. 289.

STIBBLE-RIG, s. The reaper in harvest who takes the lead, S.; *harvest-lord, E.*

But *Stibble-rig* gat time to rue
That he sae laid about it;
'Tween punch an' ream a tulyie grew,
An' fiercelie was disputit.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 155.

STIBBLART, adj. Well-grown, plump, Aberd.

A *stibblart* gurk wi' pliz o' yellow,
In youthit's sappy buil.

Christmas Ba'ing, Ed. 1805.

Perhaps q. fattened on the *stubble*.

I kent him just a *stibblart* loun
Without a shoe. Shirreff's Poems, p. 239.

STIBBLER, s. 1. One on the harvest-field, who goes from one ridge to another, cutting and gathering the handfuls that are left by the reapers in going regularly forward, S.

Not the long 'tending *stibler*, at his call,
Not husbandman in drought when rain descends;—
E'er knew such pleasure as this joyful swain.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 212.

2. A ludicrous name frequently given to a Probationer, as having no settled charge, S.

"What—are ye feared for, wi' your French gibberish, that would make a dog sick? Listen, ye stickit *stibler*,

to what I tell ye, or ye sall rue it whiles there's a lim o' ye hings to anither." Guy Mannering, iii. 127.

The name *Stibbler* has been applied to probationers, because of their supposed resemblance; as having no fixed station, but going from one place to another, to supply where there is necessity.

3. A horse turned out, after the harvest is gathered in, to feed on the *stubble*, S.

A custom formerly prevailed in S., and has not entirely gone into desuetude in some places, of turning out horses loose, to feed among the *stubble*, after harvest. These horses are denominated *stibblers*. In former times it was reckoned allowable for a person to take one of them, and ride him for a few miles, without asking the leave of the owner, or paying any hire. Hence, it is said, a Preacher received this designation, as he might be employed by any minister who needed his assistance; and, little to the credit of these times, the slightest consideration for his services was rarely accounted necessary.

- STIBBLERT, *s.* A young fellow, a stripling, Aberd.

—My breath begins to fail;—
I was a *stibblert* at the fall
Afore Culloden.

W. Beattie's *Tales*, p. 13.

V. STIBBLERT.

- To STIBBLEWIN, *v. a.* Applied to a ridge of corn cut down before another, between it and the standing corn, Roxb.

Perhaps *q.* to win or dry, on the *stibble*. V. STIBBLE.

- STIBBLY, *adj.* Covered with stubble, S.

—O'er the *stibbly* plain that niblin rooks
In numbers spread, a sable multitude.
Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 130.

- To STICHLIE (gutt.), *v. n.* To rustle, to cause a rustling sound, S. *Fisale*, synon.

Hence *stichling*, the act of rustling. Pinkerton improperly renders it *chirping*, Gl. S. P. R.

The *stichling* of a mouse out of presence
Had bene to me mair usome than the hell.
Palace of Honour, i. 20.

—Itthers dose
While, *stichlan*, whistles through their nose
Row't in the arms o' saft repose,
The eldritch snore.

Picken's *Poems*, 1788; p. 166.

"*Stichlin*", emitting a sound like that of snoring;"
Gl. This must refer to the sound caused by the motion of the snout in the nostrils.

- STICHTLES, *s. pl.* The hot embers of the fuel of a kiln, whether of peat or wood, Mearns.

- STICHLIE, *adj.* Filled with fibres. "A *stichlie* peat," a peat having large vegetable roots interspersed through it, Mearns.

The same with *Sticklie*, *q. v.*

- To STICK, *v. a.* 1. [To stop], not to be able to go on with; as, "Puir lad, the first time he tried to preach, he *stickit* his sermon," S.

The term is applied to composition, S.

Thy verses nice as ever nickit,
Made me as canty as a cricket;
I ertg to reply, lest I *stick it*.

Hamilton, Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 334.

"To *stick* any thing; to spoil any thing in the execution." Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 23.

"A speech is *sticket* when the speaker is unable to proceed;" Gall. *Eac.*

2. To bungle, to botch. A *stickit* coat, a coat so made as not to fit the wearer, S.

Apparently allied to Germ. *stecken*, impediens, *impedimentum* objicere.

- To STICK, *v. n.* Let that flee stick in the wa', Give yourself no trouble about that business, S. Prov.

"Ochon, that I should ever be concerned in aiding and abetting an escape frae justice! it will be a shame and disgrace to me and mine for ever." 'Hout tout, man, let that flee stick in the wa', answered his kinsman, 'when the dirt's dry it will rub out.'" Rob Roy, ii. 218.

Alluding, apparently, to a fly sticking in the fresh paint, or plaster, of a wall.

- STICK, *s.* [1. A stand-still, a stop, a break-down; also, the act of stopping or breaking down, Clydes.

2. A bungle, a botch, *ibid.*]

3. A temporary obstacle, or impediment.

"This mistrust will be a grief and a *stick*, but hardly a total and final stop." Baillie's *Lett.*, ii. 190.

Q. something that causes to stop. V. STEIK, *v. 2.*

- STICKIT, *part. pa.* Denoting the relinquishment of any line of life from want of means or ability to go on with it, or in consequence of any other impediment, S.

Dominie Sampson is called "a *stickit* stibbler," because he gave up the work of a Probationer, after having received license. V. STIBBLER.

It has been asserted, that, in the French translation of this work, the phrase *stickit stibbler* is rendered *pasteur assassiné*; as if the translator had understood *stickit* as here equivalent to *E. stabbed*. This has afforded many a hearty laugh at the expense of the French, in regard to their ability to explain the language of that nation which was once so closely allied to them. But it is not so, at least in the edition of 1822. There may have been an earlier edition (as this is seven years posterior to the publication of the work in Britain), or perhaps a different translation, in which some such error had a place. But here the passage stands thus; Avez-vous peur, grand novice? This indeed is far enough from giving the sense; besides that the question, Avez-vous peur, has nothing corresponding with it in the original.

- [To STICK, *v. a.* To prop.] To *stick* pease, to prop them by inserting *sticks* between the rows, S.

- * [STICK, *s.* 1. A perch.] To *fa' off* the *sticks*, to die; a phrase borrowed from a bird when it drops down in its cage, Fife.

- [2. A stake.] *Stick* and *stowe*, an adverbial phrase equivalent to, completely, altogether, S.

But new-light herds gat sic a cove,
Folk thought them ruin'd *stick-an-stowe*.
Burns, iii. 225.

Mair sports than these there were a few,
Which, gin I ga'e you *stick an' stow*,
Wad tak o'er meikle time o' enow.

Shirref's Poems, p. 214.

V. STAB and STOW.

3. *Gane a' to sticks and staves*, gone to wreck or ruin; become bankrupt, &c.; borrowed from the state of a tub, when the hoops lose their hold, S.

"I think the story was, that she had been crossed in love with some gentleman, and that she married a Highland drover, or tacksman, I can't tell which, and they went all to *sticks and staves*." *Inheritance*, i. 93.

STICKAMSTAM, STICKUMSTAM, s. An ideal denomination of money of the smallest kind; half a penny Scots, or the twenty-fourth part of an English penny. *Its no worth a stickamstam*; a phrase used in W. Loth. to denote any thing of no value.

A-S. *sticce* signifies a part, a fraction, something broken off. Hence the adverb to *sticcum*, in frusta, frustatim, membratim; and also the term *stica*, *styra*, used to denote a brass coin which was current among the A-Saxons. It was thus denominated, as being the *smallest* money in use among them, for it is viewed as only equivalent to half a farthing. Thus, where *mite* occurs in our version, the term used in the A-S. is *stycas*, Mark 12. 42. *Tweyen stycas, that is, feorthing peninges*.

STICKE, s. A piece, as of cloth.

"*Sticks of silk great and small peces all mesourit with a Scottis elnwand*." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 267. V. STEIK.

STICKIE-FINGERED, adj. Thievishly disposed; applied to one to whose fingers the property of others is apt to adhere, Roxb.; *Tarry-fingered* synon., also *Pickie-fingered*.

[**STICKIN, part. pr.** Stabbing, killing; used also as an *adj.*, S.; *stickin-piece*, that part of the neck of an animal in which the butcher plunges the knife, Shetl.]

STICKIT, part. pa. Embroidered.

"Item, ane covering of blew taffetie *stickit*." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 140.

This article has a remarkable marginal note, which occurs more than once in this curious collection; "In 1567 was tynt in the K. [King's] lodging." This refers to the shocking fate of Henry Darnly, in the house called *Kirk of Field*. V. STIKKIT.

STICKLE, s. "Bustle;" Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 693.

Perhaps from Teut. *stick-en*, aggerare, cumulare; or softened from *stick-rol*, refertus, turgidus. Isl. *stiak*, motus, tumultus; *stiaak-a*, deturbare.

STICKLE, s. 1. The trigger of a gun or pistol, S. V. STEKILL.

2. The *cabirs* or spars placed from one side of a kiln to another, for supporting the hair-cloth, or straw, on which the grain is laid, are called *stickles*, S.B.

"An old man,—near Elgin—had been drying corn on one of the old fashioned kilns, in which *stickles* and hair cloth are used in place of brick or metal; and having gone upon these to turn the corn, while the fire was going, the *stickles* gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom, where he was in an instant suffocated and burnt to death." *Edin. Ev. Cour. Dec. 23, 1820*.

Teut. *steghel*, fulcrum; *stekel*, *staerkel*, *stickel*, aculeus, stimulus, from *stick-en*, pungere, figere; or Isl. *stickill*, tomus, truncus.

STICKLY, adj. A term applied to soil which is intermixed with stems of trees, Banffs.

"The third is called a *stickly* moss, because it is all mixed with crops of trees, which, in old time, had grown in that ground, or have been accidentally carried into it." *Surv. Banffs.*, App. p. 77.

Because they *stick* or impede one's labour.

[**STICKS.** V. under **STICK.**]

STIEVE, adj. Firm, &c. V. STEEVE.

To **STIEVE**, v. a. To cram, to stuff. V. STEEVE.

[**STIEVELIE, adv.** Firmly, S. V. under **STEEVE.**]

STIFE, STOIF, s. A close sulphureous smell, particularly that arising from the burning of drossy coals, Tweedd. In Dumfr. it is expl. "the smell of a chimney without fire, or that which is caused by the smoke of an adjoining vent."

O.Fr. *estouff-er*, to stifle, to suffocate.

STIFF-BACK, s. A kind of game, Clydes.; the same with *Suceir-Tree*, q. v.

STIFFEN, STIFFENIN, STIFFING, s. The name by which starch is vulgarly called, because lineus, &c. are *stiffened* by it, S. The E. name has a similar origin.

"Smalts or blew *stiffing*, the pound—x s." *Rates*, A. 1611.

Stiffen is still used in Angus.

—Brawest lasses us'd nae lawn.

—*Stiffen* wasna sought, nor blew

To matches. — *Piper of Peebles*, p. 6.

The same analogy is found in some of the northern tongues. Isl. *stirelsi*, Dan. *stirelse*, Belg. *stijfel*, id., anylum.

[To **STIFFEN**, v. a. To starch clothes, S.]

STIFFT, s. A duchy, Germ.

"He ordained and left the Duke of Anhalt as Stat-houlder; not only over the towne, but also over the whole *stift* of Magdeburg." *Monro's Exp.*, P. II., p. 26.

The term originally and properly signifies a bishopric. Its primary form was *sticht*, from *sticht-en*, struere, aedificare. Ludwig observes, that this term was used to denote the duchy of Bremen, Ferden, *Magdeburg*, &c., "which formerly were bishopricks, but in the time of reformation were secularised."

STIGGY, s. A stile, or passage over a wall, Shetl.

Norw. *stig*, a stair; Isl. *stig*, Su.-G. *steg*, gradus, a flight of steps, from *stig-a*, to climb, to ascend. *Stiggy* has thus a similar origin with E. *Stile*, which although differently formed, is from A.-S. *stigel*, id., the root being *stig-an*, ascendere; Moes.-G. *steig-an*, id.

STIGIL, s. A clownish fellow, Aberd.

Isl. *styggr*, asper, difficilis; 2, ferns; *styggr-a*, offendere, irritare, *styggrilegr*, immitis, austerus; Su.-G. *styggr*, teter, deformis. Proprie notat odiosum, invisum; Dan. *styggr*, ugly, deformed, disagreeable; Wolff.

STIKE, STIKKE, s. A piece; pl. *stikkis*.

"Item, vii *stikkis* of t'pessarie of antik werk, of the the histories of Venus, Pallas, Hercules, Mars, Bachus, and the moder of the Erd." Inv. A., 1539, p. 51.

"Item, vii *stikkis* of the historie of Jason that wan the golden fleys." Ibid.

Teut. *stick*, frustum.

STIKE RAIDE. A raid collop. V. **STEAK RAID.**

STIKKIT, part. pa. Embroidered.

"Item, twa *stikkit* mattis to the samyne bed, with ane bowstar, and ane cod, with ane *stikkit* holland claith, and ane scheit of fustiane." Ibid., p. 45.

Teut. *stick-en*, pingere, acu plumare. *styeu*, i. notis signare, aut picturatis signis ornare; *stick-werck*, opus plumarium, acu pictum. Su.-G. *stick-a*, acu pingere: En *sticka kladning*, vestis acu picta. V. **STELK, v.**

STILCH, s. "A young, fat, unwieldy man;" Gall. Enc.; perhaps q. *Stillish*, from E. *Still*, adj.

To STILE, v. a. To place, to set. *To stile cannons*, to plant them. V. **STELL, v.**

STILE, STYLE, s. A sparred gate, S. an oblique use of the E. word.

It seems to signify a gate, in the following passage—

Bat was to that unlucky night!

I'm like to brake my heart!

That night Achilles kept the *style*,

An' died by Paris' dart.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 28.

* **STILL, adj.** This term in S. often combines the ideas of taciturnity, reservedness, and some degree of moroseness; as, *He's a still, dour chield*.

To STILL, v. n. To cease, to be at rest, S.

They've gotten a geet that *stills* no night nor day.

Ross's Helenore, p. 19.

Teut. Germ. *stillen*, sistere.

STILL-STAND, s. A truce.

"Pledges delivered *hinc inde*, a *still-stand* or cessation of armes was concluded on by both parties, for a fortnight's time." *Monro's Exped.*, P. I., p. 74.

"Here we see the use of treaty, and *still-stand* (or truce) ordained of policy, that every man may presse to winne his owne aymes." Ibid., p. 76.

Dan. *stilstand*, Sw. *stillstande*, id. Another term, of similar combination, is used in the same sense in Sw. This is *wapn-hvila*, q. the rest of weapons.

[**STILL of the Tide.** The interval between ebb and flow, Shetl.]

STILL, adv. *Still and on*, without intermission, S.

STILLATOOUR, s. An alembic, a vessel for distillation.

"That Robert of Crechtounne sall restore—to Robert Broiss of Arth—an chandelare price ij s., thre pottis price of thaim all iij li., ane *stillatour* price xiiij s. iij d." Act. Dom. Conc., A, 1491, p. 195.

E. *stillatory*, id.; Fr. *stillatoire*, distilling.

To STILP, [STILPART, STILPER], v. n. 1. To stalk, to take long steps, [lifting the feet high], S.B.

"I did na care to *stilp* upo' my queets, far fear o' the brigainers." *Journal from London*, p. 6.

Germ. *stolp-en*, caespitare.

[*Stilper* is properly a frequentative of *Stilp*, and *Stilpart* is a stronger form implying noise or awkwardness in the action.]

Perhaps from Isl. *staul-a*, to walk step for step after one. G. Andr., defining *stelpa*, novitia puella, says, a *staula*, quasi *staulpa*, quae scilicet nondum didicit moderare gressus.

2. To go on crutches, S.B.

STILPER, s. 1. A stalker; or one who has long legs, S.B.

2. *Stilpers*, pl. crutches; also, two long poles, with notches for supporting the feet, by means of which one crosses a river dry-shod, S.B.

[3. Awkward walking, a long striding walk, Banffs.]

Su.-G. *stolpe*, a prop, a support, a pillar.

To STILT, v. n. 1. To go on crutches, S.

2. To halt, to cripple, S.

It is sometimes used metaph. in this sense—

My spaviet Pegasus will limp,

Till once he's fairly het;

And then he'll hiltch, and *stilt*, and jimp,

And rin an unco fit.

Burns, iii. 160.

3. To cross a river on poles, or *stilpers*, S. *To stilt the water*, Roxb.

"These stilts were two branches of a tree, of a proper strength, with a cleft or small branch preserved in each, of a sufficient wideness to receive a person's foot, about 18 or 20 inches from the root end; upon which the person being mounted, with a foot on each cleft—and the top or small end of the stilt in each hand, they stalked through the river at the fords. This they called *stilding*." *Stat. Acc.*, xv. 157.

Su.-G. *styll-a*, grallis incedere; prob., from *stol*, fulcrum, that upon which any thing rests.

[**STILT, s.** A crutch, a prop, a pole]. *Stilt of a plough*, the plough-tail, or handle of a plough, S.

"Their ploughs are little and light, having only one *stilt*." *Brand's Orkney*, p. 155.

"Aratrum, a plough.—*Stiva*, the *stille*" *Wedderburn's Vocab.*, p. 13.

STILTS, s. pl. [Crutches]; also, poles used for crossing a river.

"It is unequally divided by the river [Don], which the people commonly pass upon *stilts*; which are poles or stakes about 6 feet in length, with a step on one side, on which the passenger, raised about 2 feet from the ground, resting them against his sides and armpits, and moving them forward by each hand, totters through." P. Kildrummy, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xviii. 411.

In the South of S. stilts of this description are often made of polished wood; the supports being properly fixed in, and the whole neatly painted. Where a river is to be crossed, it is common for persons, going to church, to carry them from home on their shoulders.

STIMIKET, pret. v. Belched.

How masterlyk about yeid he!
He *stimiket* lyk a tyk, sum saed.
A mirrear dance nicht na man see.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 96.

q. *stomached*, from *stomach*.

[STIMMA, s. Strength, power, ability, Shetl.]

To STIMMER, v. n. To go about in a confused manner, S.B., perhaps the same with *Stammer*, or a deriv. from *Styme*, v., q. v.

STIMPART, s. 1. "The eighth part of a Winchester bushel," Gl. Burns.

A heapit *stimpart*, I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you. *Burns*, iii. 144.

[2. *A stimpart of meal* was the fourth part of a peck; *synon. forget, lippie*, Ayrs.

3. *A stimpart of land* was as much as would yield the fourth part of a peck of flax-seed, *ibid.*

4. *A stimpart shearer* was the rating of a young person who could do only half of the usual work, i.e., a fourth part of a ridge; *a shearer's* work being half a ridge. *Synon. stibbler, ibid.*

STING, STEING, s. 1. A pole, S.

Wallas that *steing* tuk wp in till his hand.
Wallace, ii. 41, MS.

In ver. 33, *fasteing* occurs, Perth Ed. In MS. it is *sasteing*. But the term is still unintelligible.

And als be was a sport he tuk in hand;
He bar a *sasteing* in a boustous poille;
On his braid bak of ony wald he thoille,
Bot for a grot, als fast as he nycht draw.

It is evident that the *sasteing* denotes the same instrument afterwards simply called a *steing*.

Sum stralk with *stings*; sum gadderit stanis,
Sum fled and weil escheuit.
Chr. Kirk, st. 15. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 363.

Then forth came Duncan on the morrow,
As he had been to ride on *sorrow*,
With a long *sting*, which he did borrow,
To chase the meir away.

Watson's Coll., i. 43.

L. on *forrow*.

"As Scottish *say* signifies a water-bucket, this may refer to the pole used for carrying it. The following

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definition might seem to throw light on this singular term. 'So, or soon, a tub with two ears to carry on a *stang*,' Ray's *Coll. of North Country Words*. The term was most probably pronounced *say-sting*; as a, in our old writers, must often have been sounded ai." The Bruce, and Wallace, ii. 365.

A.-S. *stung, steng*, sudes, vectis, clava; probably from *sting-an*, *pungere*, because commonly sharp-pointed, and as Rudd. observes, "frequently made use of for goads and water-poles." Isl. *stanga*, Su.-G. *staeng*, fustia, pertica.

2. Used to denote a pike or spear.

Mezentius the grym, apoun an spere,
O heich *sting* or stoure of the fir tre,
The blak fyre bleis of reik inswakkis he.

Doug. Virgil, 235, 43.

And dang thame down with pikkis and poyntit *stingis*.
Ibid. l. 22.

—Thair was na sic bataill:
Bot thair wes daylie skirmishing,
Quhair men of armis brak monie *sting*.
Lyndsay's Snyer Meldrum, 1534, A. iv. b.
He stall away thair *stings* baith clair.—
Quhair is my *speir*, says Sym the knight.
Everyreen, ii. 177.

Isl. *stang, steing, hasta*.

3. A instrument for thatching, S.

Hence, or from *stang*, is formed *Stangril*, id. q. v.

"The roof is first covered with divots—laid on, overlapping like slate; with that end only exposed which hath received a knead or glassing by the first entry of the paring spade; when after standing one year, the thatch, in small handfuls, twisted together at top, is thrust into holes previously made obliquely upwards in the divots by an iron-shod, dovetailed-pointed hand instrument, called a *sting*, by which both operations are performed in alternation." Notes to Pennecuik's *Descr. Tweedd.*, p. 88.

4. The mast of a vessel, Shetl. Su.-G. *staang*, is used in the same sense; *stor-staangen*, the main top-mast, &c.

5. The pole used for shoving a boat from the beach, &c., S.

To *STING*, v. a. 1. [To push, thrust]; as, *to sting a boat*, to push it forward, or across a river by means of a pole, S. A., Perth.

2. To thatch, to fix on thatch by means of a *sting*, S.

STING and LING. 1. [Lit. pole and rope]; the use of a pole and a rope, as in the management of horses and cattle.

Then did she halt lang in despair,
Withdraw her to a place, even where
She thought there should be least repair,
And that nane should come near her.
—By *sting* and *ling* they did up-bang her,
And bare her down between them
To Duncan's burn, and there, but dread,
They left her, and came hame good speed.

Mare of Collingtown, Watson's Coll., i. 48.

i.e., They forced her to rise by using both a pole and a rope.

2. To carry *sting* and *ling*, to carry with a long pole, resting on the shoulders of two persons; as dray-men carry a barrel of beer, S.

"On Tuysday the tent of Apryle, the heid of wit the Secretare landit in the nyght at Leyth whare he remaned till the morn, and was borne up with sex workmen with *sting and ling*, and Mr. Robert Maitland haulding up his heid; and when they had put him in at the castell yeat, ilk one of the workmen gat iii sh. which they receavit grudgingle, hoping to have gottin mair for their labouris." Baunat. Journal, p. 130.

3. To carry off *sting and ling*, to do so entirely, wholly, S. Gl. Sibb.; also, by force, S.

As *sting* denotes a pole, *ling* has been supposed to signify quick motion; or as expressing the relative situation of the bearer, as they move in a *line*, the one following the other. V. LING.

"I was at my mother to get her awa' *sting and ling* or the red-coats cam up; but I might as weel hae tried to drive our auld fore-a-hand ox without the goad." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 10.

"There was little fear of his coming there without Sir Arthur—he had gotten a sair gliff the night afore, and never intended to look near the place again, unless he had been brought there *sting and ling*." Antiquary, iii. 322.

"*Sting and ling*," is expl. "*vi et armis*;" Gl. Antiq.

- STAFF-AND-STING. To pay with staff and sting, to beat severely, to give a complete cudgelling.

It occurs in a remarkable passage, in a very bold and honest address of Ninian Winzet to the nobility of Scotland.

"And sua ye nobilis specialie, and youris lait progenitouris, blyndit be carnall affectioun of youris babeis, brether or uther freindis, or be avarice, hes destroyit the trew religioun and triumphand kingdome of Christe, sa fer as ye mycht; putting in the place of godly ministeris, and trew successouris of the Apostolis, dumb doggis; quha for the maist part in extreme dainger of thair Maisteris house the kirke of Christe, quhair ennimeis ar without and within, dar nocht only nocht barke, bot maist shamefullie payit with staff and sting, dar nother quhryne nore quhyng." First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. p. 206.

- STINGER, *s.* A mender of thatched roofs; so called, because he uses a *sting* or short pointed stick in doing his work, S.

- STINGIN' SPURTLE. An instrument used in thatching, for pushing in the straw, Clydes. V. STING, *v.*, and SPURTLE.

- STINGISDYNT, *s.* "Ane *dint* or straike with a *sting* or batton; in Latine, *Fustigatio*;" Skene, Verb. Sign., in vo.

"Within bourgh, bloudwit, *stingindynt*, marchett, herreyeld, nor other like things—sould not be heard." Barrow Lawes, c. 19.

- STINGE, *adj.* 1. Stiff, austere, rigid, forbidding, Aberd.

2. Hard, difficult, *ibid.*

This may be allied to Su.-G. *stinn*, rigidus, robustus; Isl. *stinn-r*, non facile flexilis; *stinn-az*, obdurescere. G. Andr. renders *stinn-r*, rigidus, firmus.

- STINK, STINKARD, STINKER, *s.* A prisoner in the play of English and Scots, S.

"The person—seized in his attempt to rob the camp, was made a prisoner, and conducted to the

enemy's station, where he remained under the denomination of *stinkard* till relieved by one of the same side, or by a general exchange of prisoners." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 35.

Tent. *stinkard*, homo foetidus; from the disgrace attached to his captivity.

- [To STINK, *v. a.* To capture prisoners in the game, S.]

- STINKIN, *adj.* Saucy, manifesting much hauteur in one's looks, S.

This term always suggests, to a Scotchman, the idea of one looking at another, with such a disagreeable expression of countenance as if he felt the smell of some very offensive object immediately under his nose.

- STINKING DAVIES. The name of the *Stinking weed* or Ragwort, Fife. *Stinking Willies*, *id.* Moray.

- STINKING ILL. A disease of sheep, S.

"On opening the body, it contains a strong sulphureous smell, characteristic of the disease; hence it is called the *stinking ill*; and the stomach and bowels are prodigiously distended with air, having the same intolerable foetor." Ess. Highl. Soc., iii. 364.

- STINKING-WEED, *s.* Common Ragwort.

"Senecio Jacobaea, Bualan Gaulis. The *stinking weed*, Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1132.

- STINKLE, *s.* The stone-chatter, Shetl.

"Motacilla Rubicola, (Lin. syst.) Stane-chaker, *Stinkle*, stone-chat." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 268.

- STINNEL, *s.* Sting, or perhaps thrilling pain.

"Thereftir hir Majestie recommendit unto thame the stait of the religioun within this realme, praying tham effecteously to truble nor press na man in his consciens that professit the catholic religioun, aggreging meikle the prik and *stinnell* of consciens, quhilk is ane sair mater to prease; with hir awin determinationis to die constant in the catholic religioun." Lett. B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasgow; Keith's Hist. App. p. 134.

A dimin. from *Sting*, *q. stingel*; or an error for *stimule*, a Fr. term, signifying a goad, prick, or sting. It may indeed be of the same origin with the *v. to Stangle*, *q. v.*

- To STINT, STYNT, *v. n.* To stop.

He saw *per* ordoure al the sege of Troy.—

He *styntis*, and wepand sayd Achates tyll, &c.

Doug. Virgil, 27, 20.

Stynt, pret. stopped.

"*Styntyn*. Pauso. Subsisto. Desisto.—*Styntinge* or *sesinge*. Pausacio. Desistencia." Prompt. Parv.

Right styth stuffit in steill thai totit na *stynt*.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 3.

O. E., *id.* Thus it is used, Hoccleve, p. 41.

He *styntith* never, till his purs be bare.

- To STIR, *v. a.* 1. To plough slightly. V. STEER.

2. To injure. V. STEER, *v.*

- STIRK, STERK, *s.* 1. A bullock or heifer between one and two years old, S. A *stot* is a bullock about three years old; the name being generally changed from *stirk* to *stot*,

about the time of its being fit to be yoked in the plough.

"There was ay some water where the *stirk* drowned ;" i.e., "there was certainly some occasion for so much talk, rumour, and suspicion." Kelly, p. 309.

—Ye half our oxin rest and slane,
Bryttnyt our *sterkis*, and young beistis mony ane.
Doug. *Virgil*, 76, 5.

The *stirkis* for the sacrifice *per case*
War newly bryttuit. *Ibid.*, 138, 36.

Jok that wes wont to kelp the *stirkis*,
Can now draw him an cleik of *kirkis*.
Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 66.

Stirk is the mod. pron.

"Commonly Scot. Bor. they distinguish between *stirk* and *steer*, the first being younger, and either male or female, the other some older, and only male ;" Rudd.

2. [A coarse, stout, stupid or ignorant fellow.]

For me I took them a' for *stirks*—
That loo'd na money.
Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 307.

A stalwart *stirk* in tartan claise,
Sware mony a sturly aith.
Skinner's *Christm. Bawing*, st. 16.

STIRKIE, s. A little *stirk*, S. B.

STIRKIE'S-STA, STIRK'S-STA, s. 1. The place in a cow-house appropriated to a young *stirk*, S. B.

2. *To be put in the stirkie's sta*, a phrase applied to a young child who receives less attention than formerly, from its mother having brought forth another child; an allusion to the removal of a *stirk* from its dam, S. B.

A.-S. *styre*, *styre*, juvenca, juvenca. Hence E. *stirk*, a young ox or heifer; *styrke*, Lancash. Somn. *styre*, *styre*, is undoubtedly a dimin. from A.-S. *styre*, *stear*, Moes.-G. *stiura*, Alem. *stier*, a *steer*. The more ancient form of the latter is supposed to be Su.-G. *tiur*, Isl. *tyr*, C. B. *tar-us*, (Lat. *taur-us*), from *tar-u*, *ferire*, percutere. V. *Seren*. vo. *Steer*. V. also the letter K. Hence,

To STIRK, v. n. To be with calf, S. B.

STIRKIN, part. pa. Wounded, stricken.

Ouer all the ciety enrageit scho here and thare
Wandris, as ane *stirkin* hynd, quham the stalkar,
Or scho persaff, from fer betis with his flaine.
Doug. *Virgil*, 102, 6.

"The king wes *stirkin* haistellie with na les fere than hevy thocht." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 97.

"The Felischis war effrayit,—specially be remembrance of the last battall *stirkin* be Romainis aganis thame." *Ibid.*, p. 342.

STIRLIN, s. The denomination of a silver coin, apparently ascribed to David I. of Scotland.

"The *stirlin* in the time of the said King David, did wey threttie twa graines of gude and round quheat: Bot now it is otherwaics, be reason of the minoration of the money." Stat. Rob. III., c. 22. s. 6. Lat. copy, *Sterlingus*.

This is expl. by Du Cange,—pro monetac specie, quam *denarium Sterlingum* vocabant. He quotes Matt. Paris, An. 1247, as using the term in a similar

sense. *Præcepit Dominus Rex*—ut quicumque deinde *Esterlingus* in regno suo pondere non legalis inveniretur, statim funderetur; vo *Esterlingus*.

The term *stirlinges*, as used by Chaucer, is expl. "pence of sterling money;" Tyrwhitt.

The name has evidently originated from the term *sterling* or *stirlin*, as denoting the quality of the money. Thus it is also used as an adj.

"It is statute, that the kings money, that is *stirlis* money, sall not be caried furth of the realme." Stat. David II., c. 37.

STIRLING, STIRLENE, STERLIN, s. The stare or starling, a bird, S. *Sturnus vulgaris*, Linn.

"The garrulling of the *stirlene* gart the sparrow cheip." Compl. S., p. 60.

"The *Sterlins*, or stares are as numerous (in Sanda) I judge, as the sparrows are with us." Brand's *Orkney*, p. 37.

"*Sturnus*, a *stirling*." Wedderburn's *Vocab.*, p. 15.

—I think ane greit derisoun ;
To heir Nunnis, and Sisteris, nycht and day,
Singand and sayand psalmis and orioun ;
Nocht understanding quhat thay sing or say,
Bot like ane *stirling*, and ane popingay,
Quhilk leirnit ar to speik be lang vsage.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 17.

Teut. *sterlinck*, *sturnus*, from *steere*, id.

[To **STIRN, v. n.** To congeal with cold, Shetl. V. **STURKEN.**]

STIRRAH, STIRRA, s. 1. A stout boy, S.

An honest neiper man, Ralph was his name,—
A dainty *stirrah* had twa years out-gane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

Here they dwalt, till Cain an' Abel

Twa fine *stirrahs*, blest their bour.

A. Scott's *Poems*, 1818, p. 177.

It would seem to be occasionally used in the sense of *E. stripling*.

A *stirrah*, at the age fifteen,
I had the Gentle Shepherd seen,
The boast o' Allan's pen. *Ibid.*, p. 31.

2. A term of contempt, apparently corrupted from *Sirrah*, S.

"Where are ye gaun ?" 'I'm gaun to Monk barna.'
'*Stirra*, this is no the road though.'" Antiquary, i. 33.

3. A young fellow.

If ony mettld *stirrah* green
For favour frae a lady's een,
He mauna care for bein' seen
Before he sheath
His body in a scabbard clean
O' gude braid claiith.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 22.

STIRRING, STIRRING-FURROW, s. A slight ploughing, S.

"In the spring, a good harrowing, and a second ploughing, before they lay on their dung; and then the seed furrow, or *stirring*, as they call it." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 217.

"What is called the *stirring-furrow* is taken across." Surv. Banffs., p. 147.

The general, if not the invariable, pronunciation among those who retain their ancient language, is *steering*. Thus Maxwell has himself given it elsewhere. V. **STEERING-FUR.**

STIRRUP-DRAM, STIRRUP-CUP, s. A glass of ardent spirits, or draught of ale, given by the landlord of an inn to his guest when about to depart, S.

"'Tib Mumps will be out wi' the *stirrup-dram* in a gliffing."—In a moment after, Tib, the landlady, appeared with her *stirrup cup*, which was taken off." Guy Mannering, ii. 18, 19.

• **STITCH, s.** A furrow or drill, as of turnips, potatoes, &c., Dumfr.

Johna. seems to be right in viewing the word as used in this sense by Chapman.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly.

Iliad.

Perhaps originally the same with A.-S. *sticce*, "frustum, a portion or piece," Somner; Belg. *stick*, id.

To STITE aff, v. n. 1. To stumble, so as to go to one side, S. A.

"It is a deep cleuch, wi' a sma' sheep rodding through the linn not a foot wide; and if ye war to *stite aff* that, ye wad gang to the boddom of the linn wi' a flaip." Brownie of Bodasbeck, i. 134.

2. To move about in a stiff and unsteady way, S. V. STOUT, v.

STITH, STYTH, adj. 1. Firm, steady, S.

—Als thai haid

A lord that sua swete wes, and deboner,—

And in bataill sa *styth* to stand,—

That thai had gret causis blyth to be.

Barbour, viii. 384, MS.

And athir gan contrare vthir *stith* stand,

With fingeris fast faland thare mace in hand.

Doug. Virgil, 141, 51.

2. Strong; applied to inanimate objects.

—He made

A *styth* castell, and thare he haid

Of and mekil his duellyng.

Wynlowen, vii. 7, 8. Also *Ibid.*, x. 108.

Barbour, iv. 101.

3. Stiff, in consequence of being stretched; applied to a rope, Upp. Clydes.

4. Dead; properly, having the stiffness of death. *Sheet styth*, shot dead, Aberd.

"For, thinks I, an' the horses tak a brattle now, they may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yavil an' as *styth* as gin I had been elf-shot." Journal from London, p. 4.

Up-by the lambie's lying yonder *styth*;

But makana, that it's no yoursel I'm blyth.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

A.-S. *stith*, *styth*, *durus*, *rigidus*, *severus*. *Stethe*, however, significa, *stabilis*, *firmus*.

STITHILL, adv. [Stoutly, eagerly.]

Mony sege our the sey to the citis socht,

Schipmen our the strene thai *stithill* full straucht,

With alkin wappyas I wys that wes for were wrought.

Gawan and Gal., ii. 12.

Mr. Pinkerton views this as a *v.*, rendering it, interrogatively, *steer*. But it seems rather an *adj.* or *adv.*, from A.-S. *stithlic*, *durus*, or *stithlice*, *severè*, *strenuè*. Thus *straucht* must be the *v.* "Mariners stretched full firmly," or perhaps, "sternly, over the sea."

[**STITHLY, adv.** Severely, firmly, Barbour, x. 326, xii. 381.]

STIVE, adj. Firm. V. STEIVE.

STIVAGE, adj. "Stout, fit for work;" Gl. Shirr. V. STAFFAGE.

[**To STIVEN, STIVVEN, v. n.** To congeal, stiffen, to coagulate, Shetl. Dutch, *stiven*, id.]

STIVERON, s. "Any very fat food, such as that of a *haggis*;" Gall. Enc.

STIVET, s. 1. A short stout-made man, Roxb.

2. A stubborn, self-willed person, *ibid.*, Ettr. For.

In this sense it might seem to be merely the Dan. part. *stivet*, retained, which signifies "starched, stiffened." *Stiv*, "hard, not flexible," Wolf.

STIVEY, STEEVIE, s. A great quantity of thick food; as, "a *stivey* of parritch," Fife. Germ. *stiffe*, stiffness, Teut. *styv-en*, firmare.

To STOAN, v. n. To give out suckers or stems from the root; applied to herbs and trees, Upp. Lanarks. *Stool*, synon.

STOAN, s. A quantity of suckers springing from the same root, *ibid.*

Isl. *stofn*, caudex, stipes, stirps, a stem or stalk; stipes cum radicibus, Verel. Teut. *steune* columnen, and *steun-en*, *ston-en*, niti, fulcire, seem to have a common origin.

STOB, s. 1. The stump of a tree.

—Sum wer fletand on the land:

Quhailis and monstouris of the seis,

Stickit on *stobbis* among the treis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 43.

2. A palisade, a stake driven into the ground, for forming a fence, S.; more commonly, *stab*.

Sum of Eneas feris besely

Flatis to plet thayni preissis by and by,

And of smal wikkis for to beild vp ane bere,

Of sowpill wandis, and of brounys sere,

Bound with the syounis, or the twistis sle

Of smal rammel, and *stobbis* of akin tre.

Doug. Virgil, 362, 9.

Fimen, however, is the only term used by Virg.

"The different articles made from these woods are sold at the following prices on the spot: *Stobs*, at 4s. the hundred, four feet long." P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 321.

3. A pole, a stake.

"He was taken and headed, and his right hand set upon a *stob* in the same place where he was slain." Spalding's Troubles, i. 53.

A.-S. *steb*, *stubb*, Belg. *stobbe*, Su.-G. Mod. Sax. *stubbe*, stipes, truncus. Dan. *stub*, "a stump, a stock, a stem or stalk;" Wolf.

4. The stump of a rainbow, or that part which seems to rest on the horizon, when no more of it is seen, S.

This, by seamen, is viewed as a prognostic of an approaching storm, and is called a *doggy*. [Called also a *weather-gurr*.]

Su.-G. *stubb*, which denotes a part of any thing broken off from the rest: Notat rem quamvis minorem a suo continuo abruptam; *stubb*ig, mutilus, brevis, lre; (E. *stubb*ed). Dan. *stuv*, a remnant, an end.

5. A coarse nail, Ettr. For.
6. A prickle, or a very small splinter of wood, fixed in any part of the body, S.

In this sense it is also used metaph., as denoting something that mars peace of mind.

"Ye had no need to be bare-footed among the thorns of this apostate generation, lest a *stob* stick up in your foot, and cause you to halt all your days." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 79.

7. The puncture made by the means of a prickle, S.

Germ. *stuf*, *stipp*, punctum, *stuf-en*, *stipp-en*, *pungere*.

- To STOB, v. a. 1. To pierce with a pointed instrument, S.; synon. *job*.

This is used, like E. *Stab*, for piercing with a sword:

Then Baanah and Rechab did conspire
To slay Ishbosheth for to winne a hire;
These bloody men him *stobbed* on his bed!
And after that with haste to Hebron fled, &c.

Z. Boyd's Garden of Zion, p. 164.

2. To point with iron, S.

They maid them burdawns nocht to bow,

Twa bewis of the birk;

Weil *stobbit* with steil, I trow,

To stik into the mirk.

Symmye and his Bruder, Chron. S.P., i. 360.

- [3. To dress a stack of oats, wheat, &c., by pushing in the ends of the sheaves with a pitch-fork, Banffs.]

4. To uncover a peat-bank, by cutting off the rough surface, *ibid.*]

STOB and STAIK. To *hald Stob and Staik* in any place, to have one's permanent residence there, to be domiciliated.

"All burges that vsis bying & selling of merchandreis to cum & duell within the burcht, & *hald* thair *stob* and *staik* within the same within 40 dayis nyxt heireftir." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. V. STAB and STOW.

[STOBBANS, s. pl. The broken pieces of straw left after thrashing, Banffs.]

STOB-FEATHERS, s. pl. The short unfledged feathers which remain on a fowl after it has been plucked; applied also to those which appear first on a young bird, S.

Hence, a bird is said to be *stobbed*, or *stob-feather'd*. The origin is *stob*, a stump, from the shortness of the feathers.

A. Bor. "Stob-feathers, the short unfledged feathers that remain on a fowl after it has been plucked;" GL Bocket.

[To STOB-FEATHER, v. a. To provide for, S.]

The term is used metaph. Of a young couple, who have little provision or furniture, it is said; *They're nae stob-feather'd yet*, S.B.

STOP-SPADE, s. An instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching, Angus; synon. *Stangril* and *Sting*.

[To STOB-THACK, v. a. To thatch roofs by driving in the straw with a *stob*, *sting*, or stake, S.B.]

The work thus performed is called *stob-thacking* or *thatching*; and the workman, a *stob-thacker*.

"Stob-thacking is now become pretty general, and, when well executed, makes a warm and durable roof." P. New Deer, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ix. 187, 188.

STOB-THACKIT, STOB-THATCHED, adj. Thatched in the manner described above, S.

"Farm-houses and cottages.—Within these five years, a very few of them have been *stob-thatched*, or covered with a deep coat of straw,—and sneaked or harled with lime." P. Keith-Hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ii. 534.

"The *Aa*, or dwelling-house, is what they term *stob-thatched*; that is, the rafters are laid far distant from each other, on the coupling, and these rafters are then covered with shrubs, generally broom, laid to cross the rafters at right angles; over this is placed a complete covering of *divots* (turf), which is again covered with straw, bound up in large handfuls, one end of which is pushed between the divots; this is placed so thick as to form a covering from four to about eight inches deep, and, after being smoothly cut on the surface, forms a warm, neat, and durable roof." Edin. Mag., Aug. 1818, p. 127.

[STOBY, STOBRIE, s. A trustworthy person, one who will stand by a friend, Shetl.]

To STOCK, v. a. 1. To branch out into various shoots immediately above ground, applied to grasses, grains, or flowers, S.

Thus, grass is said to *stock*, when it forms such a stool as to fill the ground, and to cover the blank spaces. O. Teut. *stock-en*, concrescere, conglolari, densari; Kilian,

[2. To amass money, to store past, Banffs.]

[STOCK, s. A full grown, well built person; as, "He's a braw *stock* o' a chiel," Banffs., Clydes.]

STOCKING, s. The act of sending forth various stems, S.

"When it hath lien till the seed begin to rot, cross harrow it, and so let it ly till the time of *stocking*."—"Stocking, when more than one stem shoots from the seed." Surv. Banffs. App., p. 42.

[STOCKIT, adj. Amassed, hoarded, accumulated, Banffs.]

To STOCK, v. n. To become stiff, to be benumbed, S.

Germ. *stock-en*, to be stopped or obstructed; Su.-G. *stock-a*, to harden, to condense. *Blodlet stockar sig*, the blood congeals. In the same manner we say that one

stocks, or that the limbs *stock*, from cold or want of exercise, S. Hence,

STOCK, s. 1. One whose joints are stiffened by age or disease; *an auld stock*, id., S.

Belg. *stok-oud*, very ancient, decrepid.

2. The hardened stalk or stem of a plant.

A kail-stock, the stem of colewort, S.

Thro' the kail,
Their *stocks* maun a' be sought ance.

Burns, iii. 126.

Su.-G. *kaalstock*, id., from *kaal*, brassica, and *stock*, *caulis*.

STOCKET, part. pa. Trimmed; or perhaps stiffened.

"Deponia, that my lord his maister came to his chalmers about 12 hours at evin,—and chingit his hois and doublet, viz. ane pair of hoiss *stocket* with black welvet, pasementit with silver," &c. Anderson's Coll., ii. 174.

Tent. *stock-en*, firmare, stabilire.

[**STOCKIT, adj.** Hard, stubborn in disposition, Banffs.]

STOCK, BED-STOCK, s. The fore-part of a bed.

"Hezekiah turned his backe to the *stocke*, and his face to the wall, that he might conferre with his God." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 71. *Bed-stocke*, *ibid.*, p. 65.

I winna lie in your bed,

Either at *stock* or wa'.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 159.

Weel brook ye o' your brown brown bride,
Between you and the *stock*. *Ibid.*, i. 31.

Su.-G. *stock*, id., *sponda*, vel *pars lecti anterior*.

STOCK AND BROCK. The whole of one's property, including what is properly called *Stock*, and that which consists of single or detached articles, or such as are not *entire*, S. V. BROK.

STOCK AND HORN. A toast commonly given by farmers; including sheep-*stock* and *horned* cattle, Roxb. A synon. toast is, "Corn, Horn, Wool, and Yarn."

STOCKING, s. The cattle, implements of husbandry, &c., on a farm, in contradistinction from the crop, S. "*Stock*, live stock;" Yorks., Marsh.

STOCK-DUCK, s. The Mallard, a bird, Orkney.

"The Mallard, (*anas boschas*, Lin. Syst.), our *stock-duck*, is a pretty numerous species, which builds in marshes, meadows, and holms, through all the Islands." Barry's Orkney, p. 301.

Germ. *stock-ent*, Kramer, p. 341. Norv. *stok-and*, Penn. Zool., p. 591. Dan. id. The name is the same, and or *ent* signifying *duck*. The meaning of *stock*, as thus applied, I do not know. As it denotes a stick, also, the trunk of a tree, can this signify the *tree-duck*? it being "known sometimes to lay the eggs in a high tree, in a deserted magpie's or crow's nest;" Encycl. Britann. vo. *Anas*, No. 32.

STOCK AND HORN. A musical instrument anciently used in S.

When I begin to tune my *stock and horn*,
With a' her face she shaws a caulrife scorn.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 68.

Ritson describes it as "a reed or whistle, with a horn fixed to it by the smaller end." V. CORNE PIPE.

But it is more particularly described by Burns.

"It is composed of three parts; the *stock*, which is the hinder thigh-bone of a sheep, such as you see in a mutton-ham; the *horn*, which is a common Highland cow's horn, cut off at the smaller end, until the aperture be large enough to admit the *stock* to be pushed up through the horn, until it be held by the thicker end of the thigh-bone: and lastly, an *oaten reed*, exactly cut and notched like that which you see every shepherd boy has, when the corn stems are green and full-grown. The reed is not made fast in the bone, but is held by the lips, and plays loose in the smaller end of the *stock*; while the *stock*, with the horn hanging on its larger end, is held by the hands in playing. The *stock* has six or seven ventiges on the upper side, and one back-ventige, like the common flute, [or whistle]. This of mine was made by a man from the braes of Athole, and is exactly what the shepherds wont to use in that country." Burns's Works, iv. 209, No. 64.

"The common flute is an improvement on the original genuine Scottish pastoral pipe, consisting of a cow's *horn*, a bower-tree *stork*, from *stoc*, in Gaelic, a pipe, called the *Stock-in-horn*, with stops in the middle, and an *oaten reed* at the smaller end for the mouth piece." Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd., p. 96.

There is no evidence, however, that in Gael. *stoc* ever signified a pipe. The sense given is, "a sounding horn, a trumpet;" Shaw. It is the same in the parent Irish, as given by Obrien and Lhuyl.

There seems to be no reason to doubt, that it is the same instrument which is described as used in Ireland. "The *Stuic*, *Stoc*, *Buabal*, *Beann* and *Ad-harc*, were different names for the same instrument, and were only the common Bugle Horn, with a wooden mouth-piece, still used by the common people. The horns of animals were most probably the first attempt at musical instruments, and used in common by all the barbarous nations of ancient Europe." Beauford; V. Ledwich's Antiq. Ireland, p. 247.

STOCK-HORNE, s. A horn anciently used by foresters in S.

"Ane *stock-horne*—commonly is maid of timmer and wood, or tree, with circles and girles of the same, quihik is yet used in the Hie-landes and Iles of this realme; quhairof I haue scene the like in the cuntrie of Helvetia, in the yeir of God 1568, amongst the Zuitzers." Skene, Verb. Sign., vo. *Mentum*.

Ane *stocke horn*, ex Lib. Sconensi, species et forma cornu lignei quod si inflatur magnum et raucum edit sonum. Leg. Forest., c. 2, N.

STOCK-OWL, s. The eagle owl, Orkn. V. KATOGLE.

STOCK-STORM, s. Snow continuing to lie on the ground, Aberd. V. STORM.

I know not, whether we ought to view, as allied to this, the Su.-G. phrase, *en stickande storm*, *saeva tempestas*, and Isl. *stakastormur*, id.

[**STOCK-STOVE, s.** The wood for a roof and partition of a small house, brought from Norway in former times ready made, Shetl.]

[STOCK-WHIAAP, *s.* The large curlew, *Scolopax arquata*, Shetl.]

STOCKERIT, *pret.* Staggered. V. STACKER.

STOCKIE, *s.* A piece of cheese, or a bit of fish, between two pieces of bread, Fife.

STODGE, *s.* A pet, Ayr. V. STADGE.

STODGIE, *adj.* Under the influence of a pettish or sulky humour; *ibid.*

STOER-MACKREL, *s.* The tunny fish, S.; *Scomber Thunnus*, Linn.

"Thunnus, nostratibus, the *Stoer-Mackrel*." Sibb. Scot., P. iii., p. 23.
Perhaps from Sw. *stor*, great, large, and *makrill*, mackerell.

To STOG, *v. a.* 1. A term used in turning, chipping, or planing wood, when the tool goes too deep, Berwicks. V. STOK.

2. To push a stick down through the soil, in order to ascertain the distance of the till from the surface, Ettr. For.

3. To search a pool or marsh, by pushing down a pole at intervals, *ibid.*
Fr. estoquer, to thrust or stab.

To STOG, *v. n.* 1. To plant the feet slowly and cautiously in walking, as aged or infirm persons do, *ibid.*

2. To walk heedlessly on with a heavy, sturdy step, Ettr. For. Gall.

"I slings aye on wi' a gay lang step—*stogs* aye through cleuch and gill." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 38.
How angry did he hotch and *stog*,
And croak about!

Gall. *Encycl.*, p. 398.
Isl. *stig*, gradus, via; *stig-a*, gradi; *stiga runit*, accelerare pedes; or *stoek-ra*, salire; *steg*, passus, gradus.

STOG, *s.* 1. Any pointed instrument; as, "A great *stog* o' a needle," or "o' a preen," S.

2. A prickle, or a small splinter of wood, fixed in the flesh, S. V. STOK, STOG SWORD.

3. One with a stupid kind of gait, Gall.

STOG SWORD. V. STOK.

STOG, *s.* Applied in reaping to the stubble which is left too high, or to an inequality thus produced, S.

Isl. *styggr*, asper, may also be viewed as a cognate term. V. STUGGY.

To STOG, STUG, *v. a.* To cut down grain, leaving some of the stubble too high, from not holding the hook horizontally, Loth.; pron. *Stug*, Ettr. For.

STOGGIE, *adj.* 1. Rough in a general sense, Upp. Clydes.

2. As applied to cloth, it denotes that it is both coarse and rough, *ibid.*

This nearly resembles *Stuggy*, q. v.

To STOICH, *v. a.* To fill with bad or suffocating air; as, "The house is *stoicht* wi' reek," i.e., filled with smoke, Lanarks.

STOICH, *s.* Air of this description; as, "There's a *stoich* o' reek in the house," *ibid.*

This seems nearly allied to *Stech*, *Stegh*, *v.* and *s.* and in fact seems to have a closer affinity to Germ. *stick-en*, suffocari.

STOICHERT, *part. adj.* 1. [Suffocated; overpowered by suffocating air, stench, fumes of sulphur, &c., Clydes.]

2. Overloaded with clothes; as, "She's a *stoichert* quean," or, "He's *stoichert* up like a Dutchman," Ayr.

This resembles A. Bor. "*Stucker*; when the air in a house is filled with steam and smoke;" Grose.

3. Overpowered with fatigue, Renfr.

This may be allied to *Stech*, *Stegh*, *v.* But V. STOICH.

STOIFF, *s.* A stove.

"His maiestie haifand consideratioun of the guidwill and skilful dispositioun of the said Eustatius to excogitat sum na inventiounis,—speciallie be ane new inventioun fund out be him of ane forme of *stoiff* quhilk he hes takin vpoun him to mak mair profitabill and commodious." Acts Ja. VI., 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 187. V. STOW.

STOIP, *s.* A measure of liquids. V. STOUR.

[STOIND, *s.* A long time; used ironically, Shetl. E. *stound*.]

To STOIT, STOT, STOITER, STOITTE, *v. n.*

1. To walk in a staggering way, to totter, S.

—What comes!—an auld, belid carle,—
Just *stoitin* to the ither war!

As fast's he can.

Rev. J. Nicol's *Poems*, ii. 61.

Hame he *stoiter'd* fu' as Bacchus,
Ilka night gaed o'er his head.

Train's *Poetical Reveries*, p. 66.

"Sawners Carson, dinna be surprised gin I take the land into my ain hands next Whitsuntide. I could *stoiter* at the plough-end yet." M. Lyndsay, p. 261.

"O. E. *stolyn* or stameryn. Titubo. Blatero. Balbucio. Blateo.—*Stotar*. Tituballus. Blessus. *Stotinge*. Titubatus. Balbutacio." Prompt. Parv.

Lancash. "*stawtert*, reeled;" Gl. "*Stoter* or *stotre*, North." Grose.

2. To stumble on any object, S.

Sho *stottis* at strais, syn stumbillis not at stanis.

Montgomerie *M.S. Chron. S. P.*, iii. 499.

Steit has anciently been used in the same sense.

As Ganhardin *steit* oway,
His heued he brac tho,

As he fleighe.

Sir *Tristrem*, p. 172, st. 62.

W' writing I'm sae bliert and doited,
That when I raise, in troth I stoited.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

3. Used metaph., as denoting the staggering state of public affairs.

—He can lend the stoitering state a lift,
W' gowd in gowpins as a grassum gift.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 86.

4. To skip about, to move with elasticity, S. O.

"What signifies a wheen tutors and laddies gaun stoiting about w' gowns and square trenchers?" Reg. Dalton, iii. 212.

Su.-G. *stoot-a*, allidere, offendere. *Stoeta sin fot emot denen*, to strike one's foot against a stone. Isl. *staut-a*, *steyt-a*, Teut. *stuyt-en*, impingere; Dan. *stoel*, offendiculum; Teut. *stoot-steen*, lapis offensiois. Wachter derives Germ. *stotter-n*, balbutire, from *stot-en*, impingere.

STOIT, *s.* [1. A stagger, stumble; also, a rude, blundering person, Clydes.]

2. A springing motion in walking, S. V. STOT, *s.*

[3. The proper movement of the hand in using a tool, the proper method or manner of working; as, "Ye hae na got the stoit o't yet," Clydes.; synon., *hilt*, *cast*.]

4. To loose or tyne the stoit, to lose the proper line of conduct, S.

STOITER, STOITLE, *s.* The act of staggering, S.

To STOITLE O'ER, *v. n.* To fall over in an easy way, in consequence of infirmity. It implies that the person is not hurt; Loth.

A dimin. from *Stoit*, *v.*, as denoting that the fall is occasioned by the tottering and unequal motion of age or imbecility.

[STOITLIN, STOITRIN, *part. adj.* Having a staggering, unsteady gait, like an old man or a drunk person, Clydes.]

[STOK, *s.* 1. The stock, as of an anchor, a gun, &c., Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 289, 323, Dickson.

2. The form, set, or mould, according to, or in, which a thing is made; as, the *shoeing-stock* and the *bending-stock* for tires of wheels, *ibid.*, i. 296.]

To STOK, *v. a.* To thrust.

For so Eneas *stokkis* his stiff brand
Throw out the youngkere hard vp tyl his hand.

Doug. Virgil, 349, 14.

The sword wichtly *stokkit* or than was glade
Throw out his coist.

Ibid., 291, 52.

This *v.* seems formed from the *part. pa.* of *stik*; *stokyn*, pierced, stabbed.

Grekis insprent, the foremost haue thay *stokyn*,
And slane with swordes.

Ibid., 55, 29.

E. *stock*, which is nearly allied, denotes a thrust, a stoccado. V. the *s.* and *STUC*.

STOK, STOK SWERD, STOG SWORD, *s.* "A stiff or strong sword," Rudd.; but, as Sibb. observes, rather "a long small sword."

This Auentinus followis in thir weris,
Bure in thare handis lance, stailfis and burrel speris;—
With round *stok swordis* faucht they in melleé,
With poyntalis or with *stokkis* Sabellyne.

Doug. Virgil, 231, 51, 52.

The term properly denotes a sword formed rather for thrusting than for striking down.

"Thay had *stok swerdis* quhom na armour may resist." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 16. Hostem *punctim* magis quam *caesim* petere assueti essent, commoda brevitate mucronibus munimentum omne rupturis. Boeth.

This is also written *stoge*, *stog*.

"And so he straik him twyss or thryss throw with a *stog sword*." Knox's Hist., p. 65. A *stog sword*, MS. i.

"He strikes twice or thrice throw with a *stog sword*." Watson's Histor. Collect., p. 69.

[Fr. *estiquer*, to thrust.]

[STOKING, *s.* Thrusting, Barbour, xvii. 785.]

STOKEN, *part. pa.* Shut up, inclosed. V. STEIK, *v.*

STOKIT MERIS. Apparently breeding mares, or such as are with foal; also *Stokkit*.

—"To pruf that James of M'ray spulyet and tuk fra him—xij *stokit meris* and a stag of a yere auld," &c. Act. Audit., p. 74. V. STAG.

—"Anent the produccioun of certane vitnes, tuiching the spoliacioun of xij *stokkit meris*, a stag, and iij of hoggis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 32.

Mention is made of "a *stokkit mere* and hir folow-are." *Ibid.*, A. 1490, p. 146; i.e., her foal.

Stockin Mare is a phrase still used in Fife for a brood mare, i.e., one kept for increasing the stock of horses.

Teut. *stock*, genus, progenies; or *stock-en*, conglobari, densari.

STOLE, STOWL, *s.* [1. A throne; liter., a stool, Barbour, ii. 151. A.-S. *stól*.]

2. A stalk, a shoot, S.

"A single *stole* of corn growing in a dunghill, has plenty of air, light, and heat; but it becomes rank by excess of manure, and rots instead of ripening." Ess. Highl. Soc., iii. 476.

Stowl or *Stolc*, a scion from a root. Thin-sown corn on good land is said to spread by *stowling*;" Gall. Enc.

"E. *stool*, a shoot from the trunk of a tree;" Todd.

Su.-G. *stol*, basis, fulcrum.

To STOLL, *v. a.* To place in safety, or in an ambush.

Bot quha sa list towart that stede to draw,
It is ane *stolling* place, and sobir herbry,
Quhare oft in stall or embuschment may ly,
Quhiddir men list the bargane to abyde,
Owthir on the richt hand or on the left side.

Doug. Virgil, 332, 36.

Rudd. derives the term from Fr. *estal*, locus ibi quidpiam reponitur. Teut. *stolle* denotes a mine, q. a secret place under ground, from *stoll-en*, fulcire. Perhaps *stell-en*, ponere, is the radical word.

Stolling, *stollin*, is used for the stowing of a cargo on shipboard.

"That na merchandis gudis be reuin nor spilt with vnreasonabill *stollin*, as with *spakis*." Acts Ja. III., 1466, c. 17, Edit. 1566.

This, however, may be rather from O. Teut. *stouw-en*, accervare, accumulare, cogere.

STOLL, s. A place of safety, Gl. Sibb. V. the *v.* and **STELL, s.**

STOLLIN, s. The act of stowing, or packing goods on shipboard.

"And at na merchandis gudis be reuin nor spilt [torn or spoiled] be vnreasonabill *stollin* as with *spakis*," &c. Parl. Ja. III., A. 1467, Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 87.

In our old MSS. *ll* is often used for *st*.

[**STOLM, s.** A branch, shoot, scion; to gather a *stolm*, to be with young, Shetl. V. **STOLL**.]

STOLTUM, STOLUM, s. 1. A good cut or slice, as of bread and cheese, Roxb.; synon. *Stow, Whang*.

2. A large piece of any thing broken off another piece.

3. A supply, a store, Ettr. For. In this sense it approximates to C. B. *ystal*, a stock or produce, *ystal-u*, to form a stock.

4. As much ink as a pen takes up, S. Teut. *solle*, frustum.

STOMATICK, s. A medicine supposed to be good for the stomach, S.; *Stomachick*, E. The word has undoubtedly received this form in S. *euphoniae causa*.

"Plaisters, of Bay-berries, *Stomaticks*." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 57.

It is also written *Stomathick*.

"Some medicaments—such as are proper to the breast, are called Pectoral,—to the lungs *Pulmonicks*,—to the stomach, *Stomathicks*," &c. Ibid., p. 48.

STOMOK, s. That part of female dress called a *Stomacher*.

"Item, fra Will. of Kerkettill, and deliveret to Caldwell the samyne tyme, ane elne of satyne, for *stomoks* to the Quene . . . 1 10 0." Acc^t. A. 1474, Borthwick's Brit. Antiq., p. 140.

"Item, in the same box, a *stomok* & on it set a hert all of precious stanis & perle." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

STOMOK, s. A shred, a piece of cloth, a fragment.

Frae claith weil can thou cleik a clout,
Of *stomoks* stown, baith red and blew,
A bag fou anes thou bore about.

Stewart, Evergreen, l. 120.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. Germ. *stump*, a segment, a fragment; *stumpig*, mutilated; from *stufw-a*, amputare.

To **STONAY, STUNAY, v. a.** 1. To astonish.

—For to *stonay* the chasseris,
That Alysander to ert h bar.

Barbour, iii. 82, MS.

Thair wes nane auentur that mocht
Stunay hys hart, na ger him let
To do the thing that he wes on set.

Ibid., l. 299, MS.

2. To be afraid of, to be dismayed at the appearance of.

—He na *stonayit*, for owtyne wer,
That folk, that well ten thousand wer,
With fifty army men, but ma.

The Bruce, xi. 495, Edit. 1820.

"Although he had no more than fifty with him, he was not overpowered with terror at the sight of ten thousand foes." Some editions exclude the negative, the idiom not having been attended to.

STONE. To Go to the Stones, to go to church, Highlands of S. For the origin of this phraseology, V. CLACHAN.

STONE-BAG, s. A dry skin filled with stones, used for driving away strange beasts from flocks or pastures.

"Henry Piercie Earle of Northumberland—being come unawares into Scotland with seven thousand men, was driven away by the boores and herds, by the helpe of *stone-baggies*, as they are called to this day in our Highlands of Scotland, being used by the inhabitants to fright wolves, and to chase deere and other beasts from their grazings: the instrument is made of dry skinnies made round like a globe, with small stones in it that make a noise, as they did neere the English campe, that their horses broke loose through the fields, where after long flying they were taken by the boores of the country." Monro's Exped., P. I. p. 71.

When the worthy Colonel speaks of wolves as being driven away in his time, he is undoubtedly mistaken; as I believe we have no certain account of any in this country later than the reign of James V.

STONE CELT. V. CELT.

STONE-CHECKER, s. A bird. V. STANE-CHAKER.

STONE-FISH, s. The spotted Blenny, S.; Blennius Gunnellus, Linn.

"Gunnellus Cornubiensium, the Butter-fish of the English; our fishers call it the *Stone-fish*." Sibb. Fife, p. 121.

Probably denominated from its being found lying under stones. V. Penn. Zool., p. 171.

STONE-RAW, s. Rock Livewort.

"Like the *felt elven* of the Saxons, the usual dress of the fairies is green; though, on the moors, they have been sometimes observed in heath-brown, or in weeds dyed with the *stone-raw*, or lichen." Minstrelsy Border, ii. 226.

Here the term has an E. orthography. V. STANE-RAW.

STONERN, adj. Of or belonging to stone.

"The southern and northern parts of Leith are conjoined by a handsome *stonern* bridge of three arches.—The quay—is strongly fenced with an ashler *stonern* wall." Maitland's Hist. of Edin., p. 487.

Germ. *steinene*, also *steinern*, id. Hodie *steinera*, says Wachter.

STONKERD, STONKARD, STONKART, adj. Silent, and at the same time sullen; obstinate; S. *stunkart*.

—And ken them well whase fair behaviour
Deserve reward and royal favour,
As like you do, these *stonkerd* fellows,
Wha merit naithing but the gallows.

Ramsay's Works, Life, xlii.

"A sight o' you is gude for sair een, my Laddy, I was speerin' for you at my Lord, but he is sae *stunkarid* and paughty; but—I'ae ne'er bode myself on the best man that e'er wore breeks." Saxon and Gael, i. 77.

Isl. *dygg-r*, conveys nearly the same idea; indomitus, insolens, non mansuetus, G. Andr.; Su.-G. *styggy*, odiosus, inivisus; Belg. *zug*, surly.

To **STOO**, *v. a.* To crop. **V. STOW.**

[**STOOD**, *s.* A mark; half the ear cut off across, Shetl.]

[**STOOINS**, *s. pl.* **V. STOWINS.**]

STOOK, **STOUK**, *s.* A rick or shock of corn, consisting of twelve sheaves, S. A. Bor.

"As a proof of the productive crop we have had this harvest, 17 *stooks* of wheat, in a farm at Woodhall, have produced 11½ bolls excellent grain." Edin. Even. Courant, Oct. 13, 1803.

Germ. *stock*, tectum, from *steck-en*, tegere, q. a quantity of sheaves covered, for resisting rain; or Teut. *stock*, meta, a heap, *hoy-stock*, meta foeni, Kilian; q. a *stook* of hay.

To **STOOK**, *v. a. and n.* 1. To put corn into shocks, S.

When corn is ripe, and fit for the shearing.
The joys of the harvest we jointly shall see;—
And when 'tis a' cut, I'll *stook* it with pleasure,
And fit it for mill, or fit it for measure.

R. Gallonay's Poems, p. 199.

"The fruitis of the samin benefice beand separate fra the ground, he scheiring, *stouking* or stakking theirol, the samin, efter his deceis, aucht and sould pertene to the executouris." Balfour's Pract., p. 220. **V. SHEAR**, *v.*

[2. To bulk in *stook*; as, "The corn's no *stookin* weel the year," Clydes., Loth., Banffs.]

STOKER, *s.* One whose province it is to put corn into shocks on the field, S. O.

—"Finding my back stiff in the stooping, I was a *stooter* and a bandster on the corn-rigs." Lights and Shadows, p. 214.

[**STOOKIE-SUNDAY**. The Sunday in harvest on which the greatest number of *stooks* are to be seen. From this date, and until winter is past, there is only one *diet* of Divine service in the churches of rural districts, S.]

STOOK-WAYS, *adv.* After the manner in which shocks of corn are set up, S.

"If rain falls between the pulling and rippling, the lint is tied and set up *stook-ways*, with the seed-end downward, to save the seed and bows from the rain." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 323.

STOOK, *s.* 1. A sort of wedge anciently used in sinking coal-pits in S.

"The mode then practised in sinking through hard strata, was by a set of tools termed *stook* and *coil*, or *stook* and *feathers*.—A bore-hole, of from two to three inches diameter, was put down several feet, by means of a steel augur; two long slips of iron, named the *feathers*, were placed down each side of the hole, and

betwixt these a long tapering wedge, termed the *stook*, was inserted; this wedge was driven down with ponderous hammers, till the rock was wrenched asunder." Bald's Coal-trade of S., p. 12.

[2. A shoulder strap, Shetl.]

Stook may be allied to Germ. *stocke*, a stake, a peg; or *stick-en*, pungere. *Coil*, I am convinced, used as synon. with *feather*, is merely Germ. *keil*, Teut. *kiel*, Isl. Su.-G. *kil*, a wedge.

STOOKS, **STUGS**, *s. pl.* Small horns; often straight, and pointed irregularly, but for the most part backwards, like those of a goat, Moray.

STOOKIE, *s.* The name given to a bullock that has horns of this kind, *ibid.*

STOOKIT, *part. adj.* Having such horns, *ibid.* [Syn., *buckit*.]

It may be from A.-S. *stoc*, caulex, truncus; or Teut. *stuck*, fragmen, segmen, segmentum, pars; as these horns are so much shorter than others.

STOOL. To draw in one's *stool*, a phrase used of one who marries a widow, or a female who has a furnished house. "He has naething to do but draw in his *stool* and sit down," S. A.

STOOL-BENT, *s.* Moss-rush, S.

"Juncus squarrosus. *Stool-Bent*. Scot. aust." Lightfoot, p. 1131.

To **STOOM**, *v. n.* To frown, generally connected with gloom; as, to gloom and *stoom*, S. B.

Su.-G. *stumm*, Belg. *stum*, Germ. *stom*, dumb; q. to look sour and with sullen taciturnity.

[**STOON**, **STOUN**, *s. and v.* Same with **STOUND**, q.v., Clydes., Banffs.]

[**STOON**, **STOUN**, *s.* A moment, an instant. **V. STOUND.**]

STOOP, **STOUPE**, **STUP**, *s.* 1. A post fastened in the earth, as that on race ground, S. A. Bor.

Whan mark'd the ground, whan plac'd the *stoop*,

They made a proclamation,

That sic as for the prize had hope,

Soud tak the middle station.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 15.

2. A prop, a support, S.; pron. *stoop*.

"Gif thair be ony *stoupis* set under stairs, stoppan'd the King's calsay, or yit the channel." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 587.

3. Metaph., a supporter, one who stands by, or maintains another, S.

"Lethingtoun and the Maister of Maxwell wer that nicht the two *stoupes* of hir chair." Knox's Hist., p. 343.

"Since he heard of Ratcliff prisoned, and Wentford's death, his two *stoops*, his heart is a little fallen." Baillie's Lett., i. 226.

Dalhousie, of an auld descent,
My chief, my *stoup*, and ornament. —
Ramsay's Poems, II. 367.

Su.-G. stolpe, columna, fulcrum.

4. It is used in a ludicrous sense in relation to the limbs of an animal. Thus, in describing a lean worn-out horse, he is said to consist of "four *stoups* and an o'ertree." Loth.

STOOP and ROOP. V. STOUN and ROUP.

STOOP-BED, *s.* A bed with posts, S.

FOUR-STOOPIT-BED, *s.* A four-posted bed, S. V. STOOP, STOUPE.

STOOPS OF A BED. The bed-posts or pillars, S.

"Item, ane bed of broderie on black satine dividit in bandes, furnisheit with ruif and beade pece, with sevin pandes, and thre under pandes, and four coveringis for the *stourppis*." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 124.

STOOR, *adj.* Strong; austere, &c. V. STURE.

To STOOR, *v. a. and n.* 1. To move swiftly. V. STOUR, *v.*

- [2. To pour out, to gush]. "To pour leisurely out of any vessel held high;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*. Often to *Stoor up* liquor.

Allied to Teut. *stoor-en*, turbare; irritare; *q.* to raise the froth.

[STOOR, *s.* A stiff breeze, a strong gale, Shetl.]

[STOOR, *adv.* 1. In a gush, swiftly, Banffs. 2. Avast, get away, Aberd.]

[STOORADRIK, STOORAM, *s.* A mixture of oatmeal and water or swats stirred together, Shetl.]

[STOORDIE, *s.* Liter., *speedy-foot*, a name given to a dog; used also as an *interj.*, Banffs.]

[STOOS, *s. pl.* Green points of land, Shetl.]

To STOOT, *v. n.* To stutter. V. STUTE.

To STOOOTH, *v. a.* To lath and plaster a wall, Ettr. For., Ayr.

STOOTHING, *s.* Lathing and plastering, *ibid.*

In A. Bor. the same term appears slightly changed: "*Steathing*, a partition of lath and plaister. North." Grose; Yorks. Marshall.

A.-S. *stuthe*, palus, a pale or stake; destina, fulcrum, an upholder, a supporter, &c.; Somner. Teut. *stutte*, id., *stullen*, fulcire: Isl. *studd-r*, suffultus.

STOOTHED, *part. adj.* Apparently, studded.

"Balteus vel balteum, a sword belt or stoothed belt." Desaut. Gram., D. 11, b.

To STOP to, *v. a.* To cram, to stuff.

"If he limes and eates his meate by his worke, he limes in rule and keeps a good order; but when he *stops* to his meate and hes not done a good turne for it, he is out of rule." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 143.

"When thou hast bene an idle vagabound, and hes done no good, and yet *stops* to thy dinner,—that is unlawful eating: for the Lord sayes to thee that is an idle bodie, touch not, nor handle not." *Ibid.*, p. 146.

Teut. *toe-stopp-en*, obstipare, obturare; Dan. *stopp-e*, Sw. *stopp-a*, to stuff, to cram. In the same sense it is now vulgarly said, *To stup in*, S.

STOP, *s.* A stave.

—"The same to be brint be the tounne irne and cow-paris irne on baith the endis, and vpoun the *stop* beside the bung." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 302. It is *steppe*, Edit. Skene. V. STAP.

STOP COMPTOUR. A board or bench for holding *stoups*, S.

"That William Halkerstoune—has done wrang in the withhaldin fra Johue of the Knolles—a wayr almyr, a peralling of the hall, a *stop comptour*, a gret pot, & a half galloun *stop*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 131.

We still use the term *Counter* for a long desk or kind of table in a shop, containing drawers. This phrase might signify a board or bench for holding *stoups* or vessels for measuring liquids.

STOPPED, *adj.* Apparently used for *stupid*.

"So the soule becommes drunken and *stopped*, an auaritious bodie a dotting bodie, a man set on pleasures a dotting bodie." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 251.

[STOPPIT, *part. pa.* Stopped, Barbour, viii. 60.]

STOR, *adj.* Rough, severe. V. STURE.

STORE, *s.* Applied to sheep or cattle; hence, a *store farm*, a farm principally consisting of a walk for sheep, S.

STORARE, STOROUR, *s.* An overseer, one who has the charge of flocks.

Welcum, *stouare* of al kynd bestial.

Doug. Virgil, 403, 48.

Tyrreus thare fader was hie maister and gyde

Of steddiss, flokkis, bowis, and hirdis wyde,

As *storour* to the kinge, did kepe and yym.

Ibid. 224, 27.

STOREMASTER, *s.* The tenant of a sheep-farm, S.

"Few *storemasters* in Lammer-muir breed as many sheep as keep up their stock." Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 193.

[To STORE-THE-KIN. To keep up the stock, to live; as, "He's unco ill; he winna *store the kin lang*," Banffs.]

STOREY-WORM, *s.* A slug, Shetl.

—"A cold north wind prevails in the month of May,—and in wet and moorish ground gives birth to the slug, or what is here called the *storey worm*, which wholly destroys the grain." P. Walls, Stat. Acc. xx. 116.

This might be *q.* "the large worm," from Isl. *stor*, magnus, and *orm*, vermis. But perhaps it is merely a variety of *Torric-worm*, *q. v.*

STORG, s. "A large pin;" Gall. Enc.; corr. perhaps from *Stog, s., q.v.*, if not from Gael. *sturrig*, a pinnacle.

STORGING, s. "The noise a pin makes, rushing into [the] flesh;" *ibid.*

• **STORM, s.** Snow, *Aberd.*

This use of the term is pretty general in S.

"Great frosts and snows in this oat seed-time, no ploughs going, and little seed sowing, so vehement was the *storm*." Spalding's *Troubles*, i. 216.

When snow continues on the ground, it is called a *lying storm*; also, a *Stock-storm, q.v.*

"I got into the lower country; and then there fell a very great *storm* (as they call it), for by the word *storm* they only mean snow." Burt's *Letters*, ii. 67.

"*Storm*, a fall of snow;" *Yorks. Marshall*.

This is evidently the sense in which the term is used in the following act of Parliament:—

"That quhatsumeur persone or personis—slays any of his hienes deir, stryand in tyme of *stormes* to barne—yardis, or vther partis maist ewest, seikand thair fude; Or beis fund tryit to haue schot with hagbute in the winter nicht, within any of the foirsaidis woddis or parkis;—thair hail guidis and geir salbe escheit and inbrocht to his hienes vse, and thair personis pynist at his hienes will." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 67.

FEEDING-STORM, s. Snow, lying on the ground, which, instead of dissolving, is increased by a further fall, S.

STORMING, s. The operation of tempestuous weather.

It is used in the proverbial phrase, "Staffin' hauds out *stormin'*," i.e., a well-filled belly is the best antidote to the effects of a severe blast, *Roxb.*

STORM-STEAD, STORM-STAIID, adj. Stopped in a journey, by reason of a storm, and under a necessity of keeping a place of shelter, till it be over, S.

This might seem *q. storm-bestead*. But Spalding's orthography directs to the *v. stay*; *stayed*, i.e., stopped.

"Saturday he came to Fettercairn,—where he was *storm-staid*.—He is *storm-staid* while the tenth of February." *Troubles in S.*, i. 41.

STORM-WINDOW, s. A window raised from the roof, and slated above and on each side, S.; anciently *storme-windoik*. "The bigging of the *storme-windoik*;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

[**STORM, s.** A corr. of *storum*; same with *Stolum, q. v.*, *Banffs.*]

• **STORY, s.** A softer term for a falsehood, a lie; as, *You tell a story*, S. evidently borrowed from the fabulous character of most of those narrations commonly called *stories* or *story-books*.

STORY-TELLER, s. A softer name for a liar, S.; nearly synon. with *E. Romancer*.

STOT, s. 1. A young bull or ox; properly, one that is three years old, S.

Mare nedeful now it war, but langare tary
Seuin young *stottis*, that yoik bare neur nane,
Brocht from the bowe, in offerand brittin ilkane.

Doug. Virgil, 163, 47.

"The general run of *stots* and queys, reared here, from three to four years old, seldom fetch above 30s. or 40s., according to their size and shape." P. Wattin, *Caithn. Statist. Acc.*, xi. 270.

O. E. "*Statte* [Fr.] bouean;" *Palsgr. B.*, iii. F. 67, b.

2. The term is often used for a bull of any age, S. B.; but it more generally denotes one that has been castrated, S.

The term is used O. E.

And Grace gaue Pierce of his goodnes four *stottes*,
All that hys oxen eried, they to harrowe it after;
One hyght Austen, and Ambrose an other,
Gregory the greate clarks, and Jerome the good.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 108, a.

Skinner expl. *stot*, "a young hors." This is most probably the sense in Chaucer, from A.-S. *stail*, a stallion. Germ. *stutte* is rendered a filly-fole, Arnold's Dict. Tyrwhitt justly observes, that "the passage which Du Cange, in vo. *Stottus*, has quoted from Maddox, Form. Angl., p. 427, to shew that *stottus* signifies *Equus admissarius*, proves rather that it signifies a *bullock*. John de Nevill leaves to his eldest son several specific legacies, et etiam cc. vaccas pro stauro, cc *stottos* et *stirkes*, mii bidentes, &c. *Stirke* is the Saxon name for a heifer, so that there can be little doubt that cc *stottos* et *stirkes* should be rendered cc *bullocks* and *heifers*." Note, ver. 617. A.-Bor. *stot*, a young bullock or steer.

Su.-G. *stut*, juvenens; Dan. *stud*, a bull, an ox, *ung stud*, a bullock. Ihre deduces the term from *stoot-a*, ferire, q. one that strikes with the horn. Germ. *stossig thier*, bos cornupeta. V. NOLT.

To **STOT, v. n.** To take the bull, S.B.

STOT'S-MILK, s. Unboiled flummary, Lankars.; ludicrously so named because it is a substitute for milk, when it is scarce.

To **STOT, v. a. and n.** 1. To strike any elastic body on the ground, to cause it to rebound; as, *to stot a ball*, S.

2. To rebound from the ground; used with respect to any elastic body, as a hand-ball, S.

But whan he has't maist up, down wi' a dird
Back *stots* the stane, and yarks upo' the yird.

Homer's Sisyphus Paraphrased.

3. To bounce in walking, to raise the body at every step, S.

4. To stumble, [to stagger; also, to stutter.] V. **STOTT.**

5. To hinder, to stop.

Quhen that the Lord of Lorne saw
His men stand off him ane sik aw,
That thai durst nocht folow the chase,
Rycht angry in his hart he was;
And for wondyr that he suld swa
Stot thaim, him ane but na,
He said, "Me think, Marthokys son,
" Rycht as Golmakmorn was wone,
" To haiff fra hyni all his mengne;
" Rycht awa all his fra ws has be."

Barbour, lii. 66, MS.

It may be allied to Belg. *stuyt-en*, vertere, avertere, impedire; Kilian.

6. To stop, to cease.

Their lufly lances thal loissit, and lichtit on the land.
Right styth stuffit in steill thal stotit na stynt;
Bot buskit to battaille, with birne and brand.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 3.

Mr. Pinkerton expl. it *staggered*. V. STOTIT. But that this cannot be the sense, is evident from the use of the same term afterwards.

Schir Oviles, Schir Iwell, in handis war hynt,
And to the lufly castell war led in ane lyng.
Thairwith the stalwartis in stour can stotin and stynt:
And baith Schir Agalus and Schir Hew was led to the
Kyng. *Ibid.* st. 10.

It is here corrected from Edit. 1503. Mr. Pinkerton reads *stotin*. *Stot* is thus synon. with *stynt*; and the phrase redundant, which is very common with our old writers.

Belg. *stuyt-en*, to bounce, *weerstuyt-en*, to rebound;
Sw. *stuts-a*, *stutt-a*, v. n. to rebound, *stoet-a* tilbaka, v. a. id. *Stoeter of stene*; si subliat a lapide; Ihre, vo. *Stuts*, i. e., *gif it stots aff a stane*, S. The primary sense of *stoet-a* is, tundere, percutere; Moes-G. *stant-an*, Isl. *steyt-a*, Alem. *stozz-en*, Germ. *stoss-en*, id. Isl. *stant-a* impingere. Su.-G. *stoet*, ictus, pulsus; *stuts*, repercussio.

STOT, s. 1. A rebound, the act of rebounding, S.

"We see here, how easie it is for a victorious armie, that is once master of the field, to take in frontier garrisons, while as they are possessed instantlie with a panicke feare, especially being taken at the *stot* or rebound, before they have time to digest their feare." Monro's Exped. P. II., p. 118.

2. A bounce or spring, in walking, any sudden motion, S.

3. A leap, or quick motion, in dancing, S.

Weel danc'd Eppie and Jennie!
He that tynes a *stot* o' the spring.
Shall pay the piper a penny.

The Country Wedding, Herd's Coll., ii. 94.

"I find it difficult to keep all *stots* with Christ." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 71.

[4. A stumble, stagger; a stutter, Clydes.

5. A hinderance, obstruction; a stand still, *ibid.*]

[STOT, *adv.* With a rebound; also, with a tottering step, Banffs.]

STOTIT, Gawan and Gol. iii. 3. V. v.

To STOTTER, v. n. To stagger, to stumble, to be ready to fall, Ettr. For. V. STOTIT, STOTTER.

[STOTTIN, *part. pr.* Used also as a s. and as an *adj.* in each sense of the v., Clydes.]

[To STOUFF, v. n. To walk with a lazy, heavy step, Banffs.; used also as a s. and an *adv.*, *ibid.*]

STOUND, STOON, STOUN, s. A small portion of time, a moment. A. Bor. id.

Anchises son tho stentis ane litill stound,
And bayth hys futesteppis fixit on the ground.
Doug. Virgil, 174, 54.

The self stound amyd the preis fute hote
Lucagus enteris into his chariote. *Ibid.* 338, 32.

A.-S. Su.-G. Isl. Teut. *stund*, tempus, hora, spatium, momentum; Su.-G. *skam stund*, a short time; Belg. *terstond*, immediately.

To STOUND, STOON, STOUN, v. n. To ache, to have the sensation of acute pain, S.

—Tharewyth all the hirnyis of his goist
He rypit wyth the swerd amyd his coist,
So tyl hys hart stoundis the pryk of deith:
He weltis ouer, and yaldis vp the breith.

Doug. Virgil, 339, 39.

A. Bor. *It stounds*, dolet; Isl. *styn*, doleo, *stunde*, dolui.

STOUND, STOON, STOUN, s. 1. An acute pain, affecting one at intervals; as, a *stound* of the on beast, or toothache, S.B.

2. Applied to the mind, denoting any thing that causes a smarting pain; as, a *stound* of lute, S. i. e., of love.

The fader of goddis and men——
Inducis and commouis to the melle
Tarchon of Tuskanis principal lord and syre,
In braithful stoundis rasit brym as fyre.

Doug. Virgil, 390, 55.

Stounds, sorrows, dampis, Skinner. Chaucer uses *stound ill* in the same sense.

—She ne male staunche my stound ill.
Rom. Rose, ver. 4472. Urry.

STOUP, STOIP, s. 1. A deep and narrow vessel for holding liquids, a flagon, S. *stoop*, E.

"O! but they be brave Divines, forsooth, and fit to be ministers, that will call one in the paroch an honest man, if he keep him and the *pint-stoop* well, whereas he will be as graceless a wretch as in all the paroch again." W. Guthrie's Serm., p. 4.

This is also written *Stop*. V. STOP COMPTOUR.

Freyr Robert said, "Dame, fill ane *stoip* of ale,
"That we may drink, for I am very dry."
With that the gudewyf walkit furth in hy.

Sche fild ane *stoip*, and brought in cheis and breid.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 67.

The term is frequently used to denote a vessel used as a measure, of indefinite size; as, a *pint-stoup*, a vessel made of pewter, that contains two quarts; a *mutchkin-stoup*, a vessel containing half a pint English, &c.

A.-S. *stoppa*, a pot or flagon for wine, Somner; Belg. *stoop*, poculum majus, cantharus; Teut. *stoop*, urna. Su.-G. *stop*, mensura liquidorum.

2. A pitcher or bucket used for carrying water, narrower at the top than at the bottom, for securing the iron-hoops. This is denominated a *water-stoup*, S.

The name *water-stoup* is also given, at Leith, to the common periwinkle, Turbo terebra, Linn.

"It is said that their sister with a timber *stoup* slew ane called Mercer, wife to Alexander Dumbur of Braks, who was at the slaughter of her brethren, and she and they were all buried together in the kirk of Alves." Spalding's Troubles, i. 53.

STOUPFULL, s. As much as fills the vessel called a *Stoup*, of whatever size, S.

—"Second, for making a *stoupfull* of poisoned aill for performance of your devillish malise, wherewith ye killed sundry." Pref. Law's Memor., xxviii.

STOUP, adj. Stupid, Aberd. V. **STUPE**.

STOUP and ROUP, adv. Completely, entirely, S.

"Nae mair about it," quoth the miller,
The fowl looks well, and we'll fa' till her.
"Sae be't," says James; and in a doup,
They snapt her up baith *stoup* and *roup*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 527.

i.e., *stump* and *rump*.

"But the stocking, Hobbie?" said John Elliot;
'we're utterly ruined.—We are ruined *stoup* and *roup*.'"
Take of my Landlord, l. 196.

"The marquis of Tweeddale and lord Belhaven,
with the militia and volunteers of Lothian, &c. made
altogether an army which might have eaten up old
Borlum and his Highlanders *stoup* and *roup*." Ja-
cobite Relics, ii. 264.

This orthography gives the true pronunciation, S.

It is singular that the very same mode of expression
should be common in Lancash. "*Steaup* on *reaup*,
all, every part." Gl.

"I creemt Nip new on them o Lunshun, boh Tum
took care oth' tother, *steaup* on *reaup*; for I eet like
o Yorabar-mon, en cleart th' stoo." T. Bobbin's
Works, p. 37.

On is used for *and*.

STOUP, s. A prop. V. **STOOP**.

STOUR, STOURE, STOWR, STURE, s. 1. The
agitation of any body, the parts of which
are easily separable from each other.

Sum grathis thame on fute to go in feild,
Sum hie montit on hors bak vnder scheild,
The dusty powder vpdriuannd with ane *stoure*.
Doug. Virgil, 230, 3.

2. Dust in a state of motion, S. pron. *stoor*.

And the stout stedis with thare huffis sound,
With swift renkis dynlit the dousty ground:
The blak *stoure* of powder in ane stew,
Aa thik as myst toward the wallis threw.
Doug. Virgil, 397, 19.

—*Stour* of powder vp strekis in the are.
Ibid. 426, 30.

Yestreen I met you on the moor,
Ye spak na, but gned by like *stoure*.
Burns, iv. 286.

The term is also used, but improperly, with respect
to dust that is laid, S.

My books like useless lumber ly,
Thick cover'd owre wi' *stour*, man.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 41.

3. A gush of water; also, the spray driven,
in consequence of the agitation of a body
of water; or, as Rudd. expresses it, "water
flying like dust."

Beesly our folkis gan to pingil and strife,
Sweepand the flude with lang routhis belife,
And vp thai welt the *stoure* of fomy see.
Doug. Virgil, 77, 34.

—Hir bowkit bysyme, that hellis belth
The large fludis suppis thris in ane swelth,
And vthir quhillis apoutis in the are agane,
Driuannd the *stoure* to the sternes as it war rane.
Ibid. 82, 18.

Dust or water is called *stour*, merely from
its agitated state; Teut. *stoor-en*, turbare, pertur-
bare; lutum aut vadum commovere; Kilian. This
derivation is confirmed by the use of *upstourand* as an
epithet conjoined with *dust*.

—Younder mycht thou se
The heirdys of hartis wyth thare hedlis hie
Ouer spyunerand wyth swift cours the plane vale,
The hepe of *dust upstourand* at thare tale.
Doug. Virgil, 105, 15.

4. Metaph., trouble, vexation. To raise a
stour, to cause disturbance, S.

Yon hobbleshow is like some *stour* to raise:
What think ye o't! for, as we use to say,
The web seems now all to be made of wae.
Ross's Helenore, p. 89.

5. Battle, fight, conflict.

Famows Lordis and Borownys,
Fled to the castelle ow't of the *stour*.
Wyntown, viii. 11. 157.

—The best, and the worthiest,
That wilfull war to wyn honour,
Plungyt in the stalwart *stour*,
And rowtis ryud about thaim dang.
Barbour, ii. 355, MS.

It is still used in this sense, S.
There Scotia's sons most firmly stood,
Maintain'd an' gain'd the *stour*, man.
A. Douglas's Poems, p. 11.

It occurs in this sense in O. E.
Out of the *stoure* that stode tuo men askaped ware
Of Sir Harakle's blode, Eadwyn & Morkare.
R. Brunne, p. 71.

Isl. *styr*, Dan. *styri*, pugna, praelium; O. Fr. *estour*,
a fight, a combat. Rudd. views A.-S. *styr-ian*, *stear-
an*, turbare, as the root.

6. Perilous situation, hardship, conflict, severe
brush, S.

And I trast yhe wald nocht set till assaill,
For your worschipe, to do me dyshonour,
And I a maid, and standis in mony *stour*,
Fra Inglistmen to saiff my womanheid,
And cost has maid to kepe me fra thar dreid.
Wallace, v. 690, MS.

Ye are informed what a *sture*
Innes got at Lilsly Mure;
And Sharp's lifeguard, how they in Fife
Were in the hazard of their life.
Cleland's Poems, p. 21.

7. Force, violence; a paroxysm of rage.

"Thocht thai [the soland geese] have ane fisch in
thair mouth abone the seis quhair thai fle, yit gif thai
se ane vthir bettir, thay let the first fall, & doukis with
ane fellow *stoure* (magno impetu, Boeth.) in the see, &
bringis haistelie vp the fische that thay last saw."
Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 9.

Scho quham thou knawis within hir breist full hate
Soroufull vengeance compassis and dissate,
And certanely determyt for to de,
In diuers *stouris* of ire brandissis sche.
Doug. Virgil, 119, 52.

Vario irarum aestu, Virg.

8. Severe reproof; as, "I wadna stand your
stour," S. B.

Our lads and ye'll about it pluck a crow,
For forty groats I wadna stand your *stour*,
Ross's Helenore, p. 83.

Allied to A.-S. *steore*, reproof, correction, chastise-
ment; from *stear-an*, to reprove, to correct.

9. A fright, Dumfr. q. a state of perturbation.

It is evident that this word, in all its senses, may be
traced to Belg. *stoor-en*, Teut. *stoor-en*, A.-S. *styr-an*,
turbare, movere, E. to *stir*. A.-S. *stear-an*, to reprove,

to correct, has been viewed as a different *v.* from *styr-an*. But the latter also signifies, to irritate. *Steor-an*, in its primary sense, gubernare, is the very same with *styr-an*, movere. For *steor-an*, like Su.-G. *styr-a*, seems originally to have been applied to the government of the helm, or steering of a ship.

To THROW STOUR in one's Een. To blind one, to impose upon one by false appearances, S.

"He proposed—that they should take a stroll through the town; and my grandfather being eager to *throw stour in his eyes*, was readily consenting thereto." R. Gilhaize, i. 160.

To STOUR, STOWRE, STOOR, *v. n.* 1. To rise in foam or spray. To *stoor*, to rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, &c. A. Bor.

The salt fame *stouris* from the fard thay halit.
Doug. Virgil, 45, 43.

Fit sonitus, *spumante*, sale, Virg.

2. To move swiftly, "making the dust or water fly about;" Rudd. S.

—It was ane glore to se—
The siluer scalit fyschis on the grete,
Ouer thowrt clere streamis sprinkilland for the hete,
With fynnyis schinand broun as synopare,
And chesal talis, *stourand* here and there.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 400. 8.

V. STURIN, *s. 2.*

I alipt my page, and *stoor'd* to Leith,
To try my credit at the wine.

Watson's Coll., i. 14.

Stoor, avast, get away, S. V. STOUR, *s. 2.*

3. To gush, [to drive in spray, S.]

To STOUR about, *v. n.* To move quickly from place to place; implying the idea of great activity, and often of restlessness of mind, in consequence of which a person cannot keep in one place, S.

"Na, na, ye needna *stour about* that gate; I'll no be violent by the force o' man into any measure of the kind." Duplessis walked with increasing agitation up and down the room." Tournay, p. 285.

To STOUR aff, *v. n.* To move off quickly, Clydes.

STOURIE, *adj.* Dusty, S.

"He did grievously—cry, because we preferred listening to the gospel melody of Mr. Swinton under a tree;—as if it was nae a more glorious thing to worship God—beneath the canopy of all the heavens, than to bow the head in the fetters of episcopal bondage below the *stoury* rafters of an auld bigging, such as our kirk was, a perfect howf of cloaks and spiders." R. Gilhaize, ii. 191.

E'en drudgery himsel looks gay,
While sweatin' he the cart doth ca',
Or *stow'ry* biggeth up the wa'.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 147.

STOURIN', *s.* A slight sprinkling of any powdery substance; as, "a *stourin* o' meal," Clydes.

STOUR, *adj.* 1. Tall, large, great, stout, Shetl. V. STURE, sense 3.

2. Austere, stern. V. STURE.

STOUR-LOOKING, *adj.* Having the appearance of sternness or austerity, S.

"Take notice, Jenny, of that dour, *stour-looking* carle that sits by the cheek o' the ingle, and turns his back on a' men. He looks like ane o' the hill-folk, for I saw him start awae when he saw the red coats, and I jalouse he wad hae like to hae ridden by, but his horse (it's a gude gelding) was ower sair travailed; he behoved to stop whether he wad or no." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 70.

"*Stour-looking*, gruff-looking;" GL. Antiq.

STOURNE, *adj.* Stern; used as a *s.*

In stele he was stuffed that *stourne* uppon stede.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gah., ii. 5.

A.-S. *styrne*, id. Teut. *stuer*, torvus.

STOURNNS, *s.* Largeness, bigness, ibid.

STOUR, STOURE, *s.* A stake, a long pole, Dumfr.

Mezentius the grym, apoun ane spere,
Or heich sting or *stoure* of the fir tre,
The blak fyre blis of reik inswakkis he.

Doug. Virgil, 295, 43.

"Another method is called *pock-net fishing*. This is performed by fixing stakes or *stours* (as they are called) in the sand, either in the channel of the river, or in the sand which is dry at low water. These *stours* are fixed in a line, across the tide-way, at the distance of 46 inches from each other, about three feet high above the sand, and between every two of these *stours* is fixed a pock-net, tied by a rope to the top of each *stour*." P. Dornock, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., ii. 16.

[STOURIE, *adj.* Long and slender, Banffs.]

Su.-G. Dan. *stoor*, anciently *staur*, id. vallus, palus. Isl. *staur*, fulcrum sepimenti; Su.-G. *stoor-maal*, interstitium inter paria perticarum, quae aepem sustinent, Ihre. Hence *stour-a*, to prop up with sticks or poles, Wideg.

To STOURE, *v. a.* [To manage, oversee.]

"Item, a marshall to be chosen, to take ordre for the watche and *stourage*, and to give the watch-woorde to suche as shall watch and *stoure* for the tyme, and to give nightlie the watch-woorde unto the lords governors." Orders for the Scottish Troops, Sadler's Papers, i. 540.

This may perhaps signify, to have the command, to govern. Teut. *stuer-en*, *stuyr-en*, regere, dirigere.

STOURAGE, *s.* Apparently the direction or management. V. the *v.*

STOUR-MACKEREL, *s.* Expl. as denoting the Scad, on the Firth of Forth.

"Scomber Trachurus. Scad, Horse-mackerel, or *stour-mackerel*, is said sometimes to have been found in the Firth; but I have not met with it." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 15.

Sibbald makes this to be the Tunny. V. STOUR-MACKEREL.

STOURREEN, STOURUM, STOORUM, *s.* A warm drink, Shetl.; Brochan, q. v., Aberd.

A. Bor. *stoorey* denotes "a mixture of warm beer and oatmeal with sugar;" GL. Brocket.

Su.-G. *stoor-a*, or Teut. *stoor-en*, turbare? V. STUR-UCH.

STOUSHIE, STOUSSIE, adj. Squat; strong and healthy; prob., corr. from *stout*, S. Used also as a s.

Germ. *stutz-en*, to support; q., one who is able to bear some pressure.

To STOUTER, STOTTER, v. n. To stumble, to trip in walking, Fife.

Evidently the same with E. *Stutter*, as applied to speech; from Teut. *stuyt-en*, to stop.

STOUTH, s. 1. Theft, S.

"Erle Thomas (seand how difficul it was to bring thaim fra *stouth* that hes bene hantit thairwith) held ay with hym ane gard of bodin men." Bellend. Cron., B. xv., c. 1.

2. Stealth, clandestine transaction.

Sum roways till his fallow thaim betwene,
His mery *stouth* and pastyme lait yestrene.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 402, 52.

Su.-G. *stœld*, id. furtum, from *stinel-a*, furari.

STOUTHREIF, s. Theft accompanied with violence; robbery.

"Because the cryme of thift and *stouthreif*, is a commounlie vait amang the kingis liegis, and for stanching of the samin, it is statute, &c." Acts James V., 1515, c. 2. Ed. 1566.

Although *thift* and *stouthreif* are mentioned as if they were the same cryme, they are evidently distinguished in what follows in the act, by the expression *thief* or *reif*. They are also distinguished, Acts James VI., 1587, c. 50, Skene.

"Robbery is truly a species of theft for both are committed on the property of another, and with the same view of getting gain; but robbery is aggravated by the violence with which it is attended. It is in our old statutes called *rief*, 1477, c. 78, or *stouthrief*, 1515, c. 2, from *stouth*, or *stealth*, and *rief*, the carrying off by force; and it is in all cases punished capitally." Erskine's Inst., B. iv., Tit. 4. s. 64.

The same word is still vulgarly pron. *stouthrie*, S. But it merely denotes theft.

STOUTH AND ROUTH. Plenty, abundance, S.

"It's easy for your honour and the like of you gentle folks, to say *sae*, that hae *stouth* and *routh*, and fire and fending, and meat and claith, and sit dry and canny by the fire-side." Antiquary, i. 253.

Teut. *stouw-en*, accervare, accumulare?

STOUTHRIE, s. Provision, furniture, synon. with *Splechrie*, Fife.

STOUTLYNYS, adv. [A misreading for *Frontlynys*, in front, face to face.]

For thai that hardy war and wycht,
And *stoutlynys* with thair fayis gan fycht,
Pressyt thaim fornaist for to be.

Barbour, xvi. 174, MS.

[See note in Prof. Skeat's Ed., p. 780.]

***STOUTNESS, s.** Stubbornness, *Barbour*, vii. 356.]

To STOVE, v. a. To stew, S.

—Ye may well ken, Goodman,
Your feast comes frae the pottage-pan;

The *stov'd* or roasted we afford
Are aill great strangers on our board.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525.

Germ. *stov-en*, Su.-G. *stufic-a*, id.

STOVE, STOUÉ, s. 1. A vapour, an exhalation.

Mysty vapoure vpspringand swete as sence,
In smoky soppis of donk dewis wak,
With hailsaum *stouis* ouerbeildand the slak.
Doug. Virgil, 399, 51.

This is evidently the same with *Stew*, q. v.

[2. A *stove o' sickness*, a fit of illness accompanied with heat, Aberd.]

To STOW, STOWE, v. a. To crop, to lop, to cut off, S. A. Bor. Pron. *stoo*.

Vegetables are said to be *stow'd*, when the tender blades or sprouts are nipped off.

The hair is said to be *stow'd*, when it is cropped or cut short. *I'll stow the lugs out of your head*, I will crop your ears.

Thare he beheld ane cruell maglit face,
His visage menyete, and baith his handis, allace!
His halfettis spulyeit, of *stow'd* his eris tuay,
By schamefull wound his neis cuttill away.
Doug. Virgil, 181, 23.

After their yokin, I wat weel
They'll *stoo* the kebbuck to the heel.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 46.

Quhae—maid you a gentillman wald not *stow*
your luggis! *Lyndsay, S. P. R.*, ii. 61.

Sae, as ye *stow* the stunted tree,
That pudlock-stool, my pedigree,
A branch of laurel ye may eik.
Poems, Engl., Scotch, and Latin, p. 109.

"Rob—protested—that if ever any body should affront his kinsman, an' he would but let him ken, he would *stow* the lugs out of his head, were he the best man in Glasgow." Rob Roy, iii. 252.

This is purely Su.-S. *stufic-a*, *stufic-a*, signifying, amputare. *Warder styft af hanni naesser eller oerum*; *Si nares aut etiam aures illi amputantur*. Leg. Suderm. ap. Ibre. *Styfira oeronen paa en haest*; *aures equo decurtare*; *to stoo a horse's lugs*, S. Mod. Sax. *stuv-en*, *afstuv-en*, id. This is the origin of Su.-G. *stubb*, E. *stub*, "a thick short stock left when the rest is cut off." V. Stob. Hence also E. *stubble*; and,

STOW, s. A cut or slice, pron. *stoo*; S. B., Roxb., the same with *Stoltum*; from *Stow*, v. to crop, to lop.

"*Stow*, a large cut or piece;" Gl. Shirr.

STOWKIT, s. A shock of corn; the same with *Stook*, Aberd. Reg.

STOWINS, s. pl. The tender blades or sprouts nipt from a plant of colewart or any other vegetable, S.

O' meals ait-parritch was the best,
Or *stowins*, o'en right poorly drest.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 63.

STOW, interj. Hush, silence, Orkn.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *stoa*, Isl. *staa*, to stand; q. stop, cease.

STOW, s. A stove. Pl. *stouis*, stoves.

—"Fewall—is alreddie brocht to ane grit decay within the boundis of this realme be the excessive spending and consumption thair of for laik of the

formes of killis, *stowis*, and furnessis eftermentionate." Acts Ja. VI., 1508, Ed. 1814, p. 187.

Su.-G. *stufica*, anc. *stuw*, A.-S. *stofa*, hypocaustum.

STOWEN, s. A gluttonous fellow; as, "He's a great *stowen* for his guts," Teviolet.

It would seem to be properly a part., q. *stowand*, *stowend*; O. Teut. *stouw-en*, acervare, accumulare, cogere; Dan. *stuv-er*, to stow, *stuver*, a stower.

STOWLINS, adv. Clandestinely, q. by theft, from *stouth*, stealth, S. *Stowenlins*, S. A.

—A' his aim at putting, jump, or play,
Is frae the rest to bear the gree away;
And *stowlins* tectin' wi' a wishfu' ee,
Gin she he loves his manly feats does see.

Morison's Poems, p. 164, 185.

—*Stowenlins*, whan thou was na thinkin,
I'd been wi' bonnie lasses jinkin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 53.

—Tho' we *stowlins* eat, yet man
At theft an' robbing is na shau.

Picken's Poems, i. 67.

This differs from *Stowlins*, merely in being formed from the part. pa. *Stowen*, stolen, while the other is from the noun, q. *Stouthlins*.

STOWN, STOWIN, part. pa. *Stolen*, from which word it is softened.

"Oft tymes geir tynt or *stowin*, is gettin agane he coungerars," Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 16. b. V. *Stomok*.

STOWP, s. A post, as that of a bed; the same with *Stoop*.

"Item, ane bed of yallow dames—and foure coverings for the *stowppis*, all freinyeit with yallow silk." Inventories, A. 1562, p. 154.

[**STOWPAND, part. pr.** *Stooping*, Barbour, viii. 297.]

[**STOWTAR, adj.** *Stouter*, *sturdier*, Barbour, xiv. 2.]

[**To STOY, v. n.** To walk leisurely, to saunter; part. pr., *stoyin*, used also as a s., Banffs.]

[**Stoy, s.** A leisurely walk, a saunter, *ibid.*]

STOYLE, s. A long vest, reaching to the ancles; E. *Stole*.

"Item, ane chesabill of purpourt velvet; with the *stoyle* and fannowne orphis," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Fr. *stole*, Lat. *stola*, id.

STRA, STRAE, STRAY, s. 1. A straw, S.

—With hir cours na reile nor tendir *stray*
Was harmyt oucht, nor hurt by any way.

Doug. Virgil, 237, b. 26.

2. Metaph., a thing of no value.

Stra for thys ignorant blabering imperlile.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 3, 36.

A.-S. *stre*, Su.-G. *straa*, A. Bor. *streea*, id.

3. To draw a *strae* before ane, to attempt to deceive one, S.

I'm our auld a cat to draw a *strae* before, Prov. S.; or as given by Ferguson, p. 21. "It is ill to draw a

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strae before an auld cat." Signifying that one has too much experience to be easily deceived.

"Morton was too old a cat, to draw such a *strae* before him, or to propound any thing tending that way; wherefore their best was to make him away, that so the plot might goo on." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 347.

The phraseology is also inverted.

"The Earle of Angus, though he were no very old cat,—yet was he too warie and circumspect to be drawn by a *strae*." *Ibid.*, p. 228.

This proverb is undoubtedly very ancient, and must have been transmitted from our Gothic ancestors. The very same occurs in Su.-G. *Thet aer swiart, at draga straa, for gumla kultor*, i.e., It is difficult to deceive an old cat. *Draga straa foer en*, to deceive; *ibro*.

It is vulgarly believed that those who have the power of that species of fascination called *casting glauimer*, often employ a *strae*, making it appear as large as a pole.

There seems to be a vestige of the magical use of *strae* in incantation in Sempie's Legend. V. *STRAE*.

Principal Baillie has a phrase, now obsolete, which most probably contains a similar allusion.

"It seems Digby and Langdale intended to have kept Montrose's parliament at Glasgow, but—God laid a *straw* in their way. In their route, Digby's coach was taken, and sundry of his writs."—Letters, ii. 166.

4. To bind or tie with a *strae*. When one is so overcome with laughter, as to have no power over himself, it is commonly said, *Ye might hae bund him wi' a strae*, S.

"No stage play could have produced such an effect;—every member of the Synod might have been tied with a *straw*, they were so overcome with this new device of that endless woman, when bent on provocation." Annals of the Parish, p. 157.

STRAE-DEAD, adj. Used in the sense of, quite dead, S.

"And gin ye dinna haste ye, doakter, I'm in a dridder it may be *strae dead* afore ye come on till't." Glenfergus, ii. 21.

STRAE-DEATH, s. [Natural death.] A fair *strae-death*, a natural death on one's bed, as opposed to a violent or an accidental one, S.

For a' the claiht that we ha'e worn,
Frae her and her's sae often shorn,
The loss o' her we cou'd hae born,
Had fair *strae-death* tane her awa'.

Skinner's Mis. Col.

This term alludes to the simple manners of our forefathers, who slept on *strae*. Hence the phraseology retained, S. B.

Sick, sick she grows, as ever lay on *straw*,
And near gae up the ghost 'tweesh that and wae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

Isl. *stradaudi*, mors senectute decrepiti; Dan. *straa-doed*, id.

It is entirely a Goth. idiom. Su.-G. *straa-doe*, id., from *straa*, straw, and *dor*, to die. Isl. *stradaudi*, mors senectute decrepiti; Dan. *straa-doed*, id.

The warlike Goths reckoned this kind of death disgraceful. They therefore denominated it *Kerlinga daude*, i.e., the death of old women, S. *carlins' dale*; Keyser. Antiq. Septent., p. 145. V. GER.

According to an entertaining English writer, some of the Highlanders carry this still farther, accounting it more honourable to die even by a halter. He tells of a woman who, being interrogated as to the characters of three husbands she had had, "said, the two first

were honest men, and very careful of their family ; for they both died for the Law. That is, were hang'd for theft. Well, but as to the last? 'Hout!' says she, 'a fulthy peast! He dy'd at hame, like an auld dug, on a puckle o' strae.'" Burt's Letters, ii. 232, 233.

An account of the Highland manners, nearly resembling this, may be found in Waverley, i. 272. It concludes with these words :

"' You hope such a death for your friend, Evan? '—' And that I do e'en ; would you have me wish him to die on a bundle of wet straw in yon den of his, like a mangy tyke? '"

[STRAE-DRAWN, *adj.* Marked on the ear by a thin slice being cut out from top to bottom, Shetl.]

STRAEIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to straw, S. A *straein ruip*, a rope made of straw ; A.-S. *strawene*, id.

STRAA. To SAY STRAA to one. To find fault with one, to lay any thing to one's charge. *Naebody dare say Straa to him.*

Probably allied to Teut. and Germ. *straffe*, Dan. *straf*, poena, supplicium ; animalversio, correptio. Alem. *straf*, *strof*, punitus ; Su.-G. *straff-a*, Dan. *straff-e*, punire. Dan. *straffe prædiken*, an invective. Synon., "Naebody can say *Bo* to his blanket," S. Prov. It nearly resembles the Su.-G. phrase, *lag kan ej straffa honom*, Ego ipsum criminis accusare non possum ; Ihre, vo. *Straffa*.

STRABBLE, STRAB, *s.* 1. Any thing hanging loose and awkwardly, or trailed on the ground ; a shred, a tatter, S. B.

[2. A long withered stalk of grass, &c. ; a piece of straw, Banffs.]

Yer head's just like a heather-bush
Wi' strabs and straes.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

Teut. *strobe* signifies frutex. But *strabs* would seem to be merely a provincial variety of *straps*, which occurs in a similar connexion, "*Straps and straes*." V. STRAPS.

[To STRABBLE, *v. n.* To hang in tatters, *ibid.*]

[STRABBLIE, *adj.* Full of shreds or long fibres, *ibid.*]

STRABUSH, *s.* Tumult, uproar, S. allied perhaps to Su.-G. *rabbus*, tumultus, qualis esse solet hostium diripientium.

Strabash is the pronunciation of Fife.

"But haena we been weel awa frae this town this mornin' an' yesterday? Siccan a *strabash* as has been in't syn we left it!" Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 171.

"Perhaps rather from Dan. *strabas*, pain, trouble, toil, labour;" Wolff.

STRACK, *adj.* Strict, S. B. A.-S. *strae*, upright, strict, severe. V. STRAK.

STRACUMMAGE, *s.* The same with *strabush*, Fife.

STRADDLE, *s.* The small saddle, or furniture, put on the back of a carriage-horse,

for supporting the shafts of the carriage, Sutherland. *Car-saddle*, synon.

Prob., so named from its *bestriding* the horse.

STRAE, *s.* Straw. V. STRA.

[STRAFF, *s.* A strait, a difficulty, Shetl. Dan. and Sw. *straff*, penalty, punishment.]

STRAG, *s.* "A thin-growing crop, the stalks straggling;" Gall. Enc.

A.-S. *stræg-an*, to scatter.

STRAGGER, *s.* A straggler, Ettr. For.

I know not whether this should be viewed as an abbrev. of *Strarager*, or as allied to Isl. *strakur*, adulescens cursor ; *strok-u*, cursitare.

STRAICIEK, *s.* A stroke.

"Yong Octavian lamentit hauly the slauchtir of his faier adoptive Cesar, that gat xxii. *straiciekis* vitht pen knyuis in the capitol." Compl. of S., p. 38, 39.

Dr. Leyden refers to A.-S. *straician*, to stroak. He must have meant *strac-an*, id. But the sense (demulcere), is rather adverse to the id-*a* here expressed. It is probable that the word had been written *strakis*, or *straickis*, i.e., strokes or blows.

STRAICT, STRAYTE, *s.* A narrow pass.

And at Roslyne at the last,
There in the *Straictis*, thait tuk down,
And stentyt tent and pawillown.

Wyntown, viii. 16. 89.

[STRAIF, *pret.* Strove. Barbour, vi. 185.]

STRAIFFIN, *s.* The thin filmy substance made of the secundine of a cow, used for covering the mouths of bottles, &c. Sutherland.

STRAIGHT, *s.* A straight line, S.

"That the distance from opposite the angle of the ford dyke to the Coffin-stone on the Seaton-side, taking the *straight*, and leaving the small angles and turns of the banks unnoticed, is about 2060 feet." State, Fraser of Fraserfield, 1805, p. 186. V. STRAUCHT.

To STRAIGHT, *v. a.* To lay out a dead body, S. O.; synon. *Streik*, S. B., and *Straughten*.

"Meg—got the body *straightened* in a wonderful decent manner, with a plate of earth and salt placed upon it—an admonitory type of mortality and eternal life, that has ill-advisedly gone out of fashion." Annals of the Parish, p. 220.

To STRAIK, STRAYK, *v. a.* 1. To stroke, to rub gently with the hand, S.

With Venus hen wyffis, quhat wyse may I flyte?
That *straykis* thir wenschis heles thame to pleis.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 96, 54.

A.-S. *strac-an*, Germ. *streich-en*, Su.-G. *stryk-a*; molliter fricare.

O. E. *Stryk* was used in all these senses. 1. "I *stryke* ones heed as we do a chylde whan he dothe well : Je applanie. My father sayeth I am a good sonne ; he dyd *stryke* my heed because I had conned my lesson without the booke."—2. "I *stryke* a thyng with hony, I lay hony a brode vpon it : Je emmielle. I hade as lefe *stryke* my breed with butter as with hony."—3. "I *stryke*, I make amothe.—*Stryke* ouer this paper : Aplannissez ce papier." Falsgr., B. iii., F. 376, b. 377, a.

2. To anoint with any unctuous substance, S.

Su.-G. *stryka a up haret med pomola*, to rub up the hair with pomatum, S. *To struk bread*, to put butter on it; *stryka smør pa broed*, id. Wileg. Sw. *stryka ut et plaaster*, to spread a plaister.

3. To render even, as in measuring grain in a bushel or firlok, when a straight piece of wood, or roller, is drawn across the top of the measure, S.

O. E. "*Strælyn* or make pleyne by mesure as bushell or other lyke. Hostior. Hostio." Prompt. Parv. Su.-G. *stryka* has the same application, to smooth a measure of corn by the stritchel. Hence *struket maal*, i.e., *straked* measure, is opposed to *rogadt maal*, mensuræ cumulatae; Ihre, vo. *Stryka*.

To STRAIK TAILS *with one*. To make an exchange of goods of any kind, where one article is given for another without boot on either side; Fife.

[When two cats meet on friendly terms, they exchange greetings and rub tails.]

STRAIK, s. 1. The act of stroking, S. Germ. *streech*, id.

"And for eschewing of fraud, hes thought expelient that all victual salbe measured be *straik*." Acts James VI. 1597, c. 114. Skene. This is called *straked* measure, as opposed to *heaped*.

2. A piece of hard wood, with straight edges, used for stroking off all that is above the legal measure of grain, salt, &c., in the vessel used for measurement, S.

This in our Acts is denominated *Ring-straik*, because fastened by a *ring* to an iron bar, which, according to the enactment, should cross the vessel.

"That the said cowpar cause the *ring-straik* of the said firlok passe from the one end of the said over iron barre to the other." Acts Ja. VI., 1618, iv. 586.

3. The quantity of grain that is stroked or rubbed off from the top of the bushel, in the act of measurement, S.

In this sense, it would appear, the term is used in the following passage:

"The bern preferred home-brewed ale to Scotch twopenny, and never quitted hold of the tankard with so much reluctance, as when there had been, by some manœuvre of Jasper's own device, a double *straik* of malt allowed to the brewing." The Pirate, i. 72.

O. E. "*Stroke* of a mesure. Hostorium. Hostorium." Prompt. Parv.

4. The act of anointing, S.

STRAIKER, s. That with which corn is stroked, for levelling it with the bushel, S. *Strickle*, *Stritchel*, E.

[To STRAIK, v. a. To strike.] *To struk hands*, to join hands.

The bridal-day it came to pass;—
This winsome couple *straked hands*,
Mess John ty'd up the marriage-hands,
Muirland Willie, *Hert's Coll.*, ii. 76.

The ancient Goths had a similar mode of confirming bargains, to express which they used a term synon. with *Strike*. This is *slaa*, ferire, percutere. Ex con-

suetudine veterum, qui contractus suos complosione dextrarum manuum firmabant, usurpatur in significatione paciscendi. Hinc *slaa sig til samman*, in societatem concedere. Ihre, vo. *Slaa*, col. 656.

STRAIK, *pret. v.* Struck.

Thus wourthit Schir Gawayne wrnith and wepon,
And *straik* to that stern knight, but ony styt.
Gawan and Gol., iii. 26.

STRAIK, STRAKE, s. 1. A stroke, a blow, S.

Bot wyth his diuinacion nor augury
The *straik* of deith ne couth he not put by.
Doug. Virgil, 237, 28.

"I sall visit and punis thair wyckednes with a wand, and thair synnis with *straikis*." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 23, a.

2. Metaph. used as signifying remorse.

"Therefore knowledge must go before the *straik* of the consience. Thy hart can neuer feele that to be euill, quhilk thy mynde knawis not to be euill." Bruce's Sermon on the Sacr., N. 8, a.
Germ. *streich*, Sw. *streck*, ictus.

3. An engagement in the field of battle.

At the first *straik* with thaim he had nocht beyne;
With him he led a thousand weil besyne.
Wallace, vi. 634, MS.

From the idea of *striking a battle*.

4. Coinage, the act of striking money.

"As anentis the money, it is referrit to the act's maid of befor he the xxiiii personis chosin thairto, baith for the hame bringing of the bulyeon be the merchandis, and of the new *straik* to be maid." Acts James II., 1449, c. 30 Edit. 1566.

5. The sound of the clock, like E. *Stroke*.

"That na man in burghie be fundyn in tauerneys at wyne, aile, or beir, efter the *straik* of ix hours, and the bell that salbe rongyn in the said burghie," &c. Parl. Ja. I., A. 1436, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 24.

REDDING-STRAIK, s. V. under RED, REDD, v. To clear.

STRAIK, s. [1. A streak, a line, a longitudinal mark, S.]

2. A tract, an extent of country, S.B.

3. Ground travelled over. *A lang straik*, a long excursion on foot, S.B.

4. An excursion, the act of travelling over a considerable tract, S.

"Aweel, we've haen a fine *straik*, and are now safe hame agen." Tennant's C. Beaton, p. 171.

5. *Upo' straik*, in motion, in a state of activity, S.B.

A.-S. *strica*, *strice*, tractus, linea, directio, from *stric-an*, ire, proficisci, cursum tenere. V. STRAUGHT, s.

To STRAIK, v. n. To take an excursion, Fife.

"We'd better slip awa' soon to our beds the night, that we may rise wi' the day daw, if we're to *struik* down to the coast." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 28.

STRAIKEN, *adj.* Linen cloth made of coarse flax, and worn for shirts by working people; generally pron. *streekin*, S.O. Isl. *strigi*, textura cannabina.

At that time men cou'd gang to market,
Wi' plaidin' hose, and *straiken* sarket.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 111.

V. GASH, *adj.*

STRAIT BIELDS, *s.* Shelter. V. BEILD.

To STRAIT, *v. a.* To straighten, to tighten,
Aberd.

O. Fr. *stret, streit, stroit*, resoré, étroit; Lat. *stringere, strict-us*.

STRAITIT, *part. pa.* Constrained.

"And incaice thair sones efter thair depairture out of the cuntrey sall hant the exercises of contrarie religion—that thair parentis—salbe *straitit* to find caution actit in the buikis of secrete counsals vndir suche panes as sall be modifiet." Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Edit. 1814, p. 406. Fr. *estroit*, *id.*

[STRAITIE, *s.* The shank of the leg, Shetl.]

STRAITIS, *s. pl.* "A kind of coarse woollen cloth, or kersey;" Gl. Sibb.

Thair gloves wer of the raffel richt,
Thair schone wer of the *straitis*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 2.

Sibb. seems justly to reject the common idea that this means Morocco leather, or that which was brought "from the *Straits* of Gibraltar." For this woollen stuff is mentioned in several O.E. Acts of Parl. as An. 18. Hen. 2., 4. Edw. 4. c. 1. and 1 Rich. 3. c. 8.

STRAK, *adv.* Straight, in a straight line.

And quhen [that] Jhou off Lorn saw
The hund [so hard] eftre him draw,
And folow *strak* eftre thair twa,
He knew the King wes ane off tha.

Barbour, vi. 587, MS.

A.-S. *strac*, right, direct; Alem. *strack*, *id.* Su.-G. *stracks*, a straight road; Isl. *Gangy strak til Jerusalem*, They go straight to Jerusalem.

STRAK, STRAKE, *pret.* Struck; perhaps more properly *strack*, S.

"For my own pleasure, as the man *strake* his wife;" S. Prov.; "a foolish answer to them who ask you why you do such a thing." Kelly, p. 108.

[STRAK, *s.* A stroke, Barbour, v. 643, Camb. MS.]

[STRAM, *adj.* Rough, rude, noisy, Aberd.; used also as a *s.*, applied to a person, Banffs.]

[To STRAM, *v. n.* To walk with rude, noisy steps, to jostle, *ibid.*]

STRAMASH, *s.* Disturbance, disorder, broil, Loth. synon. *strabush*, S.; also *Straemash*, Ayrs.

"Others think she will raise sick a *stramash*, that she will send the whole government in to the air, like peelings of ingons, by a gunpooter plot." Ayrs. *Legatées*.

"I' the middle o' the *stramash*, ye'll no hinner Bryan to gang owe the burn an' couk about through the busses like a whitret." Saint Patrick, i. 169.

"Lucky, here, has just been telling me that there's like to be a *stramash* amang the Reformers." R. Gilhaize, i. 153.

Ital. *stramaz-are*, to fling, cast, beat, or strike down with force.

Fr. *estramaçon*, a blow, a cuff. Hence perhaps our term a little varied, may have been used to denote a broil in which persons come to blows. A. Bor. to *stramash*, to crack or break irreparably, A. Bor.

To STRAMP, *v. n.* To tread, to trample, S.

Sa Christ is signyfyt the stane,
Quhals monarchie sall neuer be gane;
For vnder his dominioun,
All princis salbe *strampit* down.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 108.

"Thou art over peart, Lown, to *stramp* on my foot; were thou out of the King's presence, I should take thee on the mouth." Pitscottie, p. 98.

Our trechour Peirs thair tyrrous treit,
Quha jyb them, and thair substance eit,
And on thair honour *stramp*.

Vision, st. 8, *Evergreen*, l. 216.

"*Stramp*, to tread upon, to trample;" Gl. Brockett. Germ. *strampfen*, *id.* used by Luther, in his version, Job xxxix. 24.

STRAMP, *s.* The act of trampling, S.

"But the *stramp* of Mr. Patrick Lindesay was so sad on his brother's foot, who had a sore toe, that the pain thereof was very dolorous." Pitscottie, Fol. Edit. p. 98.

STRAMPER, *s.* A trampler, one who tramples, Teviotd.

STRAMULLEUGH, *adj.* "Cross, ill-natured, sour;" S.O., Gl. Picken.

Ir. *mollach* is ragged, rough, shaggy.

STRAMULLION, *s.* 1. A term used to denote a strong masculine woman, Fife.

[Lit. a *stram hullion*, a rough, strong serving-wench. V. HULLION.]

2. A fit of ill humour, a display of pettishness, Clydes.; sometimes *Sramullion*, S.B.

STRAMULYERT, *part. adj.* Confounded, panic-struck, Angus.

Wi' mony a sigh and doleful' grane,
John gaz'd *stramulyert* on the scene:
Dim wax'd the lustre o' his ee,
He guess'd the weird he had to dree.

Beattie's John o' Arnha', p. 64.

STRAM-YULLOCH, *s.* A battle, a broil; given as synon. with *Stramash*, Gall. Enc., p. 439.

Yulloch might seem to be corr. from *Yelloch*, as referring to the noise made in such an uproar. But this must certainly be viewed as merely a variety of *Stramulleugh*.

STRAMMEL, *s.* A cant word for straw; *Strommel*. Grose's Class. Dict. O. Fr. *estramier*, *id.*

"Yes, you are a' altered—you'll eat the goodman's meat, drink his drink, sleep on the *strammel* in his barn, and break his house and cut his throat for his pains." Guy Mannering, ii. 98.

This might originally denote the broken straw; Dan. *strimmel*, a shred.

STRAND, *s.* 1. A small brook, a rivulet.

On salt stremes wolk Dorida and Thetis
By rynnand *strandis*, Nymphes and Naiades.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 402, 28.

2. A gutter, a passage for water, S.

Wallace and his thair wist off no raiment
Bot could wattr that ran throu owt a strand;
In that lugeyng name othir fud thair fand.
Wallace, xi. 443, MS.

This sense, in which the term is still commonly used, as well as the former, is a deviation from that of all the other Northern dialects; in which it signifies, as in E., the shore, the margin of the sea, or any water.

"Strand, a kennel, or occasional rill, caused by falling rain; which, when heavy, makes the strands run;" Yorks., Marshall.

STRANG, *adj.* 1. Strong, powerful.

Away, away, thou traitor *strang*!
Out o' my sight soon may'st thou be!
I grantit never a traitor's life,
And now I'll not begin with thee.
Minstrelsy Border, i. 64.

Strange, *id.* is used by Blind Harry.

Schir Amar Wallenge, a fals traytour *strange*,
In Bothwell duelt, and thar was thaim amange.
Wallace, iii. 261, MS.

A.-S. *strang*, Alem. *streng*, robustus.

2. Harsh to the taste, bitter, S.B.

Germ. *streng*, *id.* Isl. *strangr*, asper, durus, rigidus.
Sw.-G. *magstark* is used in the same sense.

STRANG, *s.* Human urine long kept, and smelling strongly; otherwise called *Stale Master*, Aberd.; Gall., Dumfr.

He niest fell in wi' Mungo's wig,
An' Lowrie's sneeshin' mill;
Sae stappit baith in Kittie's pig.
An' steepit them right weel
Mang *strang* that night.
Jam. Cock's Simple Strains, p. 137.

"*Strang*, old urine,—used in washing;" Gall. Enc.
This seems merely an ellipsis, q. "*strong* urine."
V. STRANG, *adj.*

STRANG PIG. The earthen vessel in which urine is preserved as a lye, S.O.

"*Strang*, old urine, kept in the *strang* pig," &c.
Gall. Enc.

To STRANGE, *v. n.* To wonder, S.

I *strange* to hear you speak in sic a stile.
Shirreffs' Poems, p. 164.

[STRANGE-LIKE, *adj.* Having an old look, S.]

To STRAP, *v. n.* To be hanged, S.

But the thief mann *strap*, and the hawk come hame.
Jacobite Relics, i. 97.

From E. *Strap*, a long stripe of cloth or leather.

It is also used as an active *v.*

"Weel I wot its a crime baith by the law of God and man, and mony a pretty man has been *strapped* for it." St. Ronan, ii. 26.

STRAPIS, *s. pl.*

Tua leathering bosses he hes bought;

Thay will not brek, albeit they fall;

"Thir *strapis* of trie destroyis us all,

"Thay brek so mony, I may nocht byde it."

Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 338.

Strapis seems merely the E. term denoting long slips of cloth or leather; applied either to the panniers in which earthen jars were carried in travelling, or to the staves of which barrels are made.

STRAP-OIL, *s.* The application of the shoe-maker's *strap* as the instrument of drubbing. The operation is sometimes called *anointing*, Roxb.; synonym. *Hazel-oil*, from the use of a twig of *hazel* for the same purpose, S.

STRAPPING, STRAPPAN, *part. adj.* Tall; generally including the idea of handsomeness, S.

—"Randolph, the English minister, proposed to hire a band of *strapping* Elliots, to find Home business at home, in looking after his corn and cattle." Keith ap. Minstrelsy Border, i. xxxv.

Wi' kindly welcome Jenny brings him ben,

A *strappan* youth; he takes the mother's eye;

Blythe Jenny sees the visit's no ill ta'en;

The father cracks of horses, ploughs, and kye.

Burns, iii. 176.

STRAPS, *s. pl.* Ends of thread from the *dish-clout*, sometimes found in victuals, Kinross.

A man who found a mouse among his porridge, said to his landlady:

On *straps* and straes we maun concither;

But I dinna like motes that look till ither.

Teut. *strepe*, *stria*, *striga*, *linea*.

[STRAT, *adj.* Narrow, Barbour, vi. 362; comp. *struter*, super. *stratest*.]

[STRATE, *s.* A narrow pass, Barbour, iv. 458.]

[STRATLY, *adv.* Closely, straitly, Ibid., vii. 216.]

[STRATNES, *s.* Narrowness, Ibid., xii. 430.]

STRATH, *s.* A valley of considerable size, through which a river runs, S. It forms the initial syllable of a great many names of districts in S.

"In this district there is a considerable *strath*, i. e., valley, or level land between hills." P. Kiltarn, Ross. Statist. Acc. i. 360.

"A *strath* is a flat place of arable land, lying along the side or sides of some capital river, between the water and the feet of the hills; and keeps its name till the river comes to be confined to a narrow space, by stony moors, rocks, or windings among the mountains." Burt's Letters, ii. 16.

C.B. *ystrad*, "a flat, a vale, a bottom or valley, formed by the course of a river. It forms the name of many places in Wales, as *Ystrad Yr. Ystrad Teyl*, and the like;" Owen.

Gael. *srath*, a country confined by hills on two sides of a river.

STRATHSPEY, *s.* 1. A dance in which two persons are engaged, otherwise called a *trium dance*, S.

[2. A lively tune adapted to such a dance, S.]

Named from the country of *Strathspey* in S., probably as having been first used there.

STRAUCHT, *adj.* Straight, direct. *The straucht road*, the direct way, S.

A.-S. *straecs*, Germ. *streck*, rectus.

This, ought to be viewed as originally the part. pa. of A.-S. *strec-an*, and other Goth. verbs, signifying to stretch. For a *straight* line gives us the idea of that which is *stretched* out between two points.

STRAUCHT, s. 1. A straight line, S. B.

2. A district, S. B. *Straik*, synonym. q. v.

STRAUCHT, STRAWCHT, adv. 1. Straight, in a straight line, S.

This Malcolm enterd in Scotland,
And past oure Forth, down *strawcht* to Tay,
Wynntown, vi. 18, 357, MS.

2. Directly, immediately.

And *strawcht* vnto the presence soleylny
Off dame Minerne, the pacient goddesse,
Gude Hope my gyde led me redily.

King's Quair, iv. 8.

Germ. Belg. *strack*, cito; Dan. *strac*, id.

To STRAUCHT, v. a. 1. To make straight, to stretch; pret. *straucht*, *straughtit*, S.

Baith hys handis joyfully furth *straucht* he than.
Doug. Virgil, 189, 17.

"I hae never heard o' ane that sleepit the night afore trial, but of mony a ane that sleepit as sound as a tap the night before their necks were *straughted*." *Heart M. Loth.* ii. 313.

Straucht is also used for the part. pa., from *streik*; as *raucht*, from *reik*.

2. To stretch a corpse on what is called the *Dead-deal*, S.; synonym. *Streik*, S. B.

"She—gathered his brains, and tied up his head, and *straughted* his body, and covered him with her plaid, and sat down and wept over him." *Walker's Peden*, p. 43.

"—Hand of woman or of man either, will never *straught* him—*dead-deal* will never be laid till his back." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 231.

"Let us do what is needfu'—for if the dead corpse binna *straughted*, it will girn and thraw, and that will fear the best of us." *Ibid.* p. 233.

To STRAUGHTEN, v. a. To stretch out; used to denote the act of laying out a corpse, *Dumfr.*; synonym. *Streik*, *Straight*, and *Straucht*.

"—She'll make a gruesome and unsensie corse. It will be a deft hand that can *straughten* her." *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug., 1820, 513.

"If red wine can cheer ye, e'en sigh and souk away, and leave me to *straughten* this crooked bouk." *Ibid.*, Sept., 1820, p. 632.

To STRAVAIG, v. n. To stroll, to wander; to go about idly, S.

—Pith, that helps them to *stravaig*
Owr ilka cleugh an' ilka craig.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 106.

"To *vraig*, is in common use as well as *stravaig*." *Gl. Compl. vo. Vagit*, p. 379.

Ital. *stravag-are*, from Lat. *extravag-are*, to wander abroad; whence also Fr. *extravaguer*, id.

[**STRAVAIG, s.** An aimless walk or stroll; also, the act of wandering about idly, *Clydes.*, *Banffs.*]

STRAVAIGER, s. 1. One who wanders about idly, a stroller, S. *Strayvagyer*, *Stravanger*.

"Here are twa unco landloupers cumin dirdin down the hill—the tane o' them a heech knock-kneed *stravanger* wi' the breeks on, and the tither, aye o' the women—folk, as roun's she's lang, in a green joseph, and a tappen o' feathers on her pow." *Blackw. Mag.*, Sept., 1819, p. 709.

"It is hard to be eaten out o' house an' hald wi' sorners and *stravangers* this gate." *Perils of Man*, iii. 321.

"I turn't at the lin, jealousying that ye wad be a' hame afore me, an' saebins ye wana, maybe some hill *stravanger* wail hao seen or hard tell o' ye." *Saint Patrick*, i. 166.

2. One who leaves his former religious connexion, S.

"Nor was there wanting edifying monuments of resignation even among the *strayvagyers*." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 392.

STRAVAIGING, s. The act or practice of strolling, S.

A. Bor. *Stravaiging*, strolling about; generally in a bad sense; *Gl. Brockett*.

STRAVALD, s. A foreign measure.

"Ane thousand brasill makis the tun. *Item*, Sax hundreth *straval* is aye tun." *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 88.

STRAWN, s. A gutter, West of S.

—Ay the king of storms was foamin,
The doors did ring, lunn-pigs down tuml'd;
The *strawns* gush'd big,—the synks loud ruml'd.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 126.

V. **STRAND.**

STRAWN, s. A *strawn* of beads, a string of beads, Mearns.

Teut. *strene* is synonym. with *stringhe*; F. *string*.

STRAY. On stray, astray.

The stedis stakerit in the stour, for streking on *stray*.
Gawan and Gol., iii. 21.

Perhaps this is equivalent to *astray*, like *on brede*, &c., q. "staggered aside in consequence of the violence of the strokes."

STREAH, s. A term used to denote the mode of drinking formerly observed in the Western Islands.

"The manner of drinking used by the chief men of the isles, is called in their language *Strah*, i.e., "a Round;" for the company sat in a circle, the cup-bearer filled the drink round to them, and all was drunk out, whatever the liquor was, whether strong or weak. They continued drinking sometimes twenty-four, sometimes forty-eight hours. It was reckon'd a piece of manhood to drink until they became drunk, and there were two men with a barrow attending punctually on such occasions. They stood at the door until some became drunk, and they carry'd them upon the barrow to bed, and returned again to their post as long as any continued fresh, and so carry'd off the whole company one by one as they became drunk. Several of my acquaintance have been witnesses to this custom of drinking; but it is now abolished." *Martin's West. Isl.*, p. 106.

Gael. *srath* is by Shaw rendered, "a row, rank," &c.

To **STREAMER**, *v. a.* To streak, to cover with straggling flashes of light, resembling the *aurora borealis*, S. A.

"In the solemn gloom of the evening, after the last rays—had disappeared, and again in the morning before they began to *streamer* the east, the song of praise was sung to that Being, under whose fatherly chastisement they were patiently suffering." Brownie of Bolsbeck, i. 21.

STREAPE, *s.* A small rill. V. **STRIPE**.

STREASE, *s. pl.* Prob. for *straws*.

—Raising the devil with invocations,
With herbis, stanis, buikis, and bellis,—
Palme croces, and knottis of *strease*.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 318.

STREAUW, *s.* Straw, Ettr. For.

STREAW, **STROW**, *s.* The shrew mouse, Gall.

Wi' hungry inaw he scoors frae knowe to knowe,
In hopes of food in mowdy, mouse, or *strowe*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

She nyarr'd when she gat him as he had been a mouse,
Or some lang-snouted, cheaping *strowe*.

Gall. En cycl., p. 143.

[**STRECOUR**, *s.* A dog for the chase;
lit. a runner, Barbour, vi. 487. A.-S. *strican*, to continue a course.]

To **STREEK down**. To lie down flat. V. **STREIK**.

To **STREEL**, *v. n.* To urinate forcibly,
Fife; synon. *Strule*, q. v.

STREEN. *The streen*, the evening of yesterday. V. **STREIN**.

STRENGE, *s.* A stroke, Fife; a variety of *Skreunge*; or from Lat. *string-ere*, to strike.

[To **STRENGE**, *v. a.* To beat, scourge, ib.]

STREICH, *adj.* Stiff and affected in speaking.

And be I ornate in my speiche,
Than Towsy sayis, I am sa *streich*,
I speik not lyk thair hous menyie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 63.

Perhaps from A.-S. *stracc*, strict; or rather Fr. *estrecci*, straitened, contracted, made short.

To **STREIK**, **STREEK**, *v. a.* 1. To stretch, S.

To *Streck*, expandere; Northumb., Ray; to stretch out the limbs; Thoresby.

—Ilk prond o' what he's done,
Now homeward turnis, and oer the burn brae
Strecks out his weary shanks and laps his fill.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 28.

2. To lay out a dead body, S. A. Bor.

The waxen lights were burning bright,
And fair Annie *streckit* there.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 32.

"I find in Durant a pretty exact account of some of the ceremonies used at present in what we call *laying out* or *strecking* in the North.—A *strecking-board* is that on which they stretch out and compose the limbs of the dead body." Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 23.

3. To engage in any work, the noun added determining the nature of the work, S. B.

As day last week, I mind it weel,
She happ'd by chance to *streck the wheel*.

Morison's Poems, p. 109.

i.e., to spin.

When cogs are skim'd, an' *cirn streckit*,
The yellow drops fast in are *steckit*.

Ibid., p. 111.

One *streck the rake*, or to the house and spin;
Who eats a breakfast, should a breakfast win.

Ibid., p. 131.

[4. To *streak the plew*, to draw the first furrow after harvest, Aberd., Banffs.

This was done with great ceremony: the whole household attending. Bread, cheese, and home-brewed ale were partaken of by all present; and a piece of bread and cheese was thrown over the field or put into the pleugh, as an offering to the birds. See Gl. Banffs.] A.-S. *streck-an*, expandere, Germ. *streck-en*.

To **STREIK**, **STREEK**, *v. n.* 1. To extend.

Fra thine *strekis* the way profound anone
Depe vnto hellis flude of Acherone.

Doug. Virgil, 173, 35.

2. To go quickly, S. B.

O'er hill and dale with fury she did dree;
A' roads to her were good and had alike,
Nane o't she wyl'd, but forward on did *streck*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

A.-S. *stric-an*, to go, to proceed; Isl. *striuk-a*, Su.-G. *stryk-a*, carrere, vagari. Isl. *striuka a brant*, aufugere, q. to *streck* abroad. Su.-G. *stryka omkring i landet*, to ramble about the country. Wiedg. Germ. *streich-en*, Teut. *stryck-en*, tendere, proficisci.

3. To *streak down*, to lie down flat, to stretch one's self at full length, S.

A Jacobite virago, who had filled the stool of repentance, is introduced as saying; "Vengeance on the black face o't! Mony an honest woman's been set upon it than *streaks doon* beside ony whig in the country." Waverley, ii. 122.

STREIK, **STREEK**, *s.* 1. A handful of flax; also, a small bundle of flax into which flax dressers roll what they have already dressed, Lanarks.

O. E. "*Streke* of flax. Limpulus." Prompt. Parv.

2. Extent, S. V. **STRAIK**, *Upo Straik*.

3. The longitudinal direction of a stratum of coal in a mine, or a district of country.

"At Preston Grange these coals are found dipping to the N.W.—all which is a course, which in *street* lies near to S.W. and N.W., and will be in length about eight miles." Sinclair's Hydrost. Misc. Obs., p. 263.

"The longitude is nothing else than what is termed by the coal-hewers, the *streck*. For if you imagine a line along the extreme points of the *rise* or *crop* of the coal, that is properly the *streck* of the coal." *Ibid.* p. 273.

4. Opinion; as, "Tak your ain *Streich*," i.e., take your own way, Clydes.

It has also been expl. "chance;" q. "Let him take his chance." *Ibid.*

This phrase, however, seems merely equivalent to

"Let him take his course," or "go to his stretch," q.
"go all the length of his tether."

5. Speed, expedition. *To mak little streik, to make small progress, S. B.*

6. Exertion in whatever way, S. B.

Contrive na we, your shacklebanes
Will mak but little streik.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 35.

7. Bustle, tumultuous noise, disturbance. It is said, that there is a *michty streik in the house*, when people are buzzing up and down in a confused way. *To raise a streik*, to make much ado, to make great noise or disturbance, S. B. V. the preceding v.

[STRIKER, STREEKER, *s.* A very tall person, Clydes., Banffs.]

STREIKIN', *part. adj.* Tall and agile; as, "a *streiken'* hizzie," a tall, tight, active girl, Teviotd.

STREIKING-BURD, STRETCHING-BURD, *s.* The board on which a dead body is stretched, before the animal heat is gone, S. A. V. STREIK, *v. a.*

STREIN, STREEN, *s.* The strein, yesternight, S.

The strein to chamber I him leil;
This night Gray Steel bath made his bed.
Sir Egeir, p. 53.

V. MIRLIGOGES.

Corr., as would seem, from *Yidrene*, q. v.

To STREIND, STREEND, *r. a.* To sprain, Roxb., Berwicks.

STREIND, STREEND, *s.* A sprain, *ibid.*

This must be merely a slight deviation from E. *Strain*, or Fr. *estreind-re*, *id. estreinte*, a sprain. V. STREIND.

STREIPILLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, stirrups. "Ane sadill with *streipillis*;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.*

A dimin. from the E. word, or from Isl. *stigeip*, A.-S. *stiga-rap*, a rope for ascending; unless it might be viewed as a corr. of what Kilian calls the vulgar or L. B. name, *strepa sellae*.

To STREK, STREKE, STRYKE, *v. n.* To extend; [*strekkit*, stretched, Barbour, xviii. 130.]

"This statute sal nocht *strekke* to bordouraris duelland on the marches bot for thift to be done eftir the making of this statute." *Parl. Ja. I., A. 1436, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 23. Stryke, Ed. 1566. V. STREIK.*

To STREK A BORGH. V. BORCH, BORGH, *s.*

STREK, *adj.* Tight, strait. E. *strict* is used in this sense.

For gif ye hauld your sae our *strek*,
Thair may cum bubbis ye not suspek.
Schaw, Maitland Poems, p. 133.

Germ. *strack*, *tensus*, *intensus*; from *streck-en*, *tendere*, *intendere*. Belg. *strikk-en*, to tie, *strikk*, a knot; Su.-G. *strek*, a rope, *funis*.

[STREKYT, *part. pa.* Stricken, i.e., fought, Barbour, xiii. 152.]

[STREMAND, *part. pr.* Streaming, Barbour, xii. 560.]

STREMOURIS, *s. pl.* [The streaming light of sunrise.]

The twynkling *stremouris* of the orient
Sched purpou sprayngis with gold and asure ment,
Persand the sable barnikin nocturnall,
Bet down the skyes cloudy mantil wall.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 399, 26.

The description quoted does not apply to the *Aurora Borealis*; and the poet has previously said;

Nyctimene affrayit of the licht,
Went vnder couert, for gone was the nycht.

STRENEWITE', *s.* Fortitude, stoutness.

B in thi name betaknis batalrus;—

W valycantnes; S for *strenewit*.

Ballad, S. P. R., iii. 140.

From Lat. *strenuit-as*.

STRENIE, *adj.* Lazy, sluggish, Kinross; given as synon. with *Stechie*; apparently q. bound, from O.Fr. *estren-er*, *contraindre*, *comprimer*; Roquefort.

To STRENKEL. V. STRINKIL.

To STRENTH, *v. a.* To strengthen.

"Forthir to *strenth* his manheid with more crafty slycht, he maid deip fowseis in the place quhare the battall wes set, and daung in staikis with scharp pointis rying vp, couerit with scherrettis." *Bellend. Cron., B. xiv., c. 10.*

This word is used by Palsgr. "I *strenth*; Je renforce.—Thyse be greatly *strenthyl* syns I knewe them first." *B. iii. F. 376, b.*

[STRENTH, *s.* Strength; a stronghold, Lyndsay, *Exper. and Court.*, l. 1723; Barbour, iv. 458.]

STRENTHE, *adj.* Strong, powerful.

"That we can nocht perceau, quhat difference thair be betuix the simple and *strenthie* defence of ano iust caus, and the craftie coloring of ane lesing." *J. Tyrie's Refutation, Pref. 2.*

"This aduersite, cum to the ciete, maid the accioun of tribunis mair *strenthly* than afore." *Bellend. T. Liv., p. 383. Vires adjecit, Lat.*

STRENTHIT, *part. pa.* Corroborated, supported, strengthened.

"This I eik—that gif ony thing negligentie, and nocht sufficientlie *strenthit* be set furth in this werk, it suld be impute to my haist and fervour, and to nane uther injustlie." *N. Wynyet's Fourscoir thre Quest., Keith's Hist., App., p. 221.*

STRENTHLY, *adv.* By force, by main strength.

The tothyr that makys ws eggyng,

Is that thair our possessiounne

Haldis *strenthly*, agayne resoun.

Barbour, iv. 541, MS.

To STRENYIE, *v. a.* 1. To strain, to sprain.

——— Balith hir tenilr handles
War strenyieit sailry boundin hard with handles.
Doug. Virgil, 52, 36.

2. To constrain.

——— We for our lyvis,
And for our childre, and for our wywis,
And for our fredome, and for our land,
As strenyieit in to bataill for to stand.
Barbour, xii. 248, MS.

[O. Fr. *straindre*], Lat. *stringere*.

3. To distract.

—"The lordis auditoris—decretis—the said Johne, Walter, & Johne, to pay the said soume of forty pundis to the said Schir Richert, & lettres be writtin to strenye thare landis & gudis tharfor." Act. Audit., A. 1476, p. 43.

STRENYEABILL, *adj.* 1. Used to denote one who is possessed of so much property, that he can relieve his bail by being restrained.

"Ilk frie man may be borch for himselfe in court, or outwith court, for his awin vnlaw, or other small things; awa he be responsall and strenyeabill to the judge." Quon. Attach., c. 37.
Contr. from *distrenye*, Lat. *distringo*.

2. Applied to goods that may be distrained; synon. *Poyndabill*.

"To remaine in ward quhill he schaw gayr strenyeabill," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17. Gayr, i.e., substance, goods, S. *gear* or *geir*.

STRESS, *s.* 1. An ancient mode of taking up indictments for the Circuit courts.

"This method of taking up of dittay or indictments is substituted—in place of the old one by the *stress*, (*trainis*) and porteous rolls mentioned in 1487, c. 99." Erskine's Instit., B. iv., T. 4, s. 86, Acts Ja. II., c. 86, Ed. 1566.

This learned writer seems to view *stress* as a corr. of *Traistis*, q. v.

2. Distress, the act of distraining.

"Of the taking of *stressis* be the Constabill." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 86, Tit. Edit., 1566. This in the act itself is called *distressis*.

"In the action—persewit be the bailleis—of Ranfrew aganis Johnne of Quhitfurd bailye to the abbot of Pastlay for the wrangwis spoliatioun & takin fra thaim of certane poyndis & *stressis* fra the officiaris of the said burgh of Ranfrew," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1491, p. 162.

"The bailleis chargit thair officiaris to pas & tak a *stres* wurtht xvj sh." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

To STRESS, *v. a.* 1. To incommode, to put to inconvenience. It often denotes the overstraining effect of excessive labour or exertion, S.

It is used in an emphatical S. Prov., meant to ridicule those who complain of great fatigue, when they have scarcely had any thing to do, or at least have done nothing that deserves the name of work. "Ye're sair *stred stringin'* ingans;" i.e., forming a rope of onions.

The origin is probably O. Fr. *straindre*, *mettre à l'étroit*, Lat. *strangere*; as Fraunce gives O.E. *Streynyn* as synon. with "gretly *stressen*. *Distringo*."

VOL. IV.

STRESTELY, *adv.* Prob., errat for *Trestely*, faithfully.

Thar duelt a Wallas welcummyt him full weill,
Thocht Inglisten thar of had litill feille.
Bathe meite and drynk at his will he had thar.
In Laglyne wode, quhen that he maid repayr,
This Gentill man was full oft his resett;
With stuff of houshold *strestely* he thaim bett.

Wallace, ii. 18, MS.

In Gl. Perth Edit. this is expl. *fully*. But it rather signifies, with *difficulty*, because of the danger of discovery by the English; from Fr. *estreit*, *etroissee*, pinched, straitened. He did it, as we would say, S. with a *stress*.

This may be an errat. from *Trestely*, faithfully. V. TRAIT; as the idea of difficulty in providing Wallace is not suggested by the connexion.

[STRET, *adj.* 1. Strait, narrow; also, steep; as, a *stret brae*.

2. In want of; as, *stret o' siller*, *ibid.*]

[To STRET, *v. a.* To take a good, hearty meal, *ibid.*

Evidently the local pron. of *Strait*, q. v.]

[STRETIN, STRETAN, *s.* 1. The act of tightening; also, of taking a hearty meal, *ibid.*

2. A hearty meal, *ibid.*]

To STRETCH, *v. n.* To walk majestically; used in ridicule, Ettr. For.; q. to expand one's self.

STRIAK, *s.* Sound, [tuck.] *Strick of the swesch*, sound of the [drum]. V. STREIK, *s.* and SWESCH.

STRIBBED, *part. pa.* "Milked neatly;" Gall. Encyc. V. STRIP, *v.*

To STRICK. To *strick lint*, to tie up flax in small handfuls, in preparing it for being milled, S. B. [V. STREIK.]

STRICK, *s.* A handful of flax knit at the end, in order to its being milled, S. B. *Strike*, Chauc. *id.*

Bot smoth it heng, as doth a *strike* of flax.

Profr. Cant. Tales, ver. 678.

"After you have beat it for some time, open the *strike*, turn the inward part of it outward, and beat it again,—until you think it sufficiently wrought." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 336.

But smoth it heng, as doth a *strike* of flax.

Chaucer, Profr. v. 678.

"*Strike* of flaxe, [Fr.] *poupée de filaxe*;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 68, a.

"*Strike* of flax. *Lumpulus*." Prompt. Parv.

STRICK, STRICT, *adj.* Rapid. *The stream's very strict*, S., it runs rapidly.

"That the said dike is for the benefit of the Ford-shot, and without it the Ford-shot would be good for little, as it stems and calms the water where the shot is felled, while otherwise it would be a *strict* current." State, Leslie of Powis, v. Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 60. It also occurs in a metaph. sense.

H 3

"Furnish him with strength, whereby he may row against the *strictest* streams of all temptations, till hee arrive into the haven of the heauens, the sole and safe harborie of saluation." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1075.

Sw. strake, stroke, the main current of a river, midstream; Wideg.

STRICK, s. *Strick o' the watter*, the most rapid part of any stream, S. O. V. **STRICT**, *adj.*

[To **STRICK**, *v. a.* To make barley, Banffs.]

[**STRICKEN**, *part. pa.* V. under **STRIKE**.]

STRIDE, s. The same with *Cleaving*, Ayrs.

I'm new come frae Dumbarton-side,
Whar I had gane to travel;
An' am as sair about the *stride*,
As gin I had the gravel.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 176.

STRIDELEG, STRIDELEGS, STRIDELINGIS, adv.
Astride, *astraddle*. To ride *stridelegs*, to ride *astride* as a man does on horseback; as opposed to *riding sidelegs*, which denotes the female mode, S.

—*Stride-legs*, on a bougar-stake,
Sat Cupid, wild an' clever.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 148.

Auld Willie Dillie, wer he on lyue,
My life ful weill he culd discryue;
How as ane chapman beiris his pack,
I bare thy Grace vpon my back,
And sum times *strydylings* on my nek,
Dainsand with mony bend and bek.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 262.

V. **LINGS**, *term.*

To **STRIDDLE**, *v. n.* To straddle, S.

From E. *stride*, or Dan. *strett-a*, *pedibus divaricare*.

"Na, na,—its nae pleugh of the flesh that the bonnie lad bairn—shall o'er *striddle* between the stilts o'."

The Pirate, i. 69.

Here's kye that gie twall pints a-day;
Thair udders gar them *striddle*.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 55.

Dan. *stritt-e*, *id.*, A.-S. *straed-an*, *strid-an*, *spargere*, *dispergere*.

STRIFE RIGS. "Debateable ground, patches of land common to all;" Gall. Enc.

STRIFFAN, s. "Film, thin skin. *Striffan o' an egg*, that white film inside an egg-shell;" Gall. Enc.

Lal. trope signifies the yolk of an egg, *liquor ovi*. But *Striffan* is perhaps rather allied to *stry*, *res rarefactae*; G. Andr.

STRIFFEN'D, part. pa. Covered with a film, Gall.

The twasome pld down on the cauld sneep snaw,
Wi' the sorry hauf *striffen'd* e'e.

Gall. Enc., p. 412.

STRIFFIN, s. Starch, Shetl.

The letter *r* seems inserted by corruption. It probably was originally like S. *Stiffen*.

To **STRIFFLE, v. n.** To move in a fiddling or shuffling sort of way; often applied to

one who wishes to appear as a person of importance, Ettr. For.

"I *striffit* till thilke aamen please as gypelys as I culde." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 42.

STRIFFLE, s. Motion of this description, *ibid.*

Flandr. *strobbe-en*, *strubbe-en*, *cespitare*, *titubare*, *vacillare gressu*.

STRIKE, s. A handful of flax. V. **STRICK**.

* To **STRIKE, STRYKE.** To strike a battle or field, to fight.

—That Jhon gat Edwarde,
That come in-til Scotland syne,
And *strak* the battaile of Duplyne.

Wynston, viii. 6. 278.

"We find in our Erische Cronickelis, that Coelus King of Norroway commandit his nobils to take his bodey and burey it in Colum-kill, if it chancit him to die in the iles; but he was so discomfitt, that ther remained not so maney of his armye as wald burey him ther; therfor he was eirled in Kyle, after he *stroke* ane field against the Scotts, and was vanquishit be tham." Monroe's Descr. W. Iles, p. 20.

This corresponds to Su.-G. *slay*, as primarily signifying a stroke, in a secondary sense a battle.

STRIKEN, STRICKEN, part. pa. Stricken; as referring to a field of battle.

"The battle was *stricken* in the year of God 1445." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 38.

"The field was *stryken* at Langside." Anderson's Coll., ii. 277.

[**STRIKIN-TECK.** Cutting heather with a short scythe, Shetl.]

To **STRING, v. a. and n.** 1. To hang by the neck, S.

Tho' by the neck she should be *strung*,
She'll no desert.

Burns, iii. 25.

2. To be hanged, S. also used in cant E.

—"My accusations—are so well founded, that was there (as we say in Scotland) a right sitting Sheriff, I would not doubt to see some Gentlemen *string*." Carnwath's Pref., ix.

3. To *string*, to *string awa*, to move off in a line, Gall.

And ay she cries, "Hurlie Hawkie,
String awa my crummies, to the milking loan,—
String, string awa hame,

Old Song, Gall. Enc., p. 257.

A.-S. *string*, *linea*, *String, s.* is used in the same sense with E. *Row*; as, "a *string* of wull geese."

[**STRING-OF-TIDE, s.** A rapid tideway, Shetl.]

STRINGIE, (g soft), adj. Stiff, affected, Loth. corr. perhaps from E. *stingy*.

STRINGS, s. pl. An inflammation of the intestines of calves, Roxb.

"Calves, during the first three or four weeks, are sometimes seized with an inflammation in the intestines, provincially called *liver-crook*, or *strings*." Agr. Surv. of Roxb., p. 149.

To STRINKIL, STRENKEL, v. a. 1. To sprinkle, S.

—And with thare bludis schede, as was the gise,
The funeral flamb *strinkil* in sacrificie.
Doug. Virgil, 362, 53.

2. To scatter, to strew, S.

Stones of sral they *strenkel*, and strew.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ll. 20.

"Plow the ground again; and in May, or June at farthest, (chuse moist weather) cause your gardener *strinkle* turnip-seed upon it." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 250.

"It would much increase the fermentation, if the seeds of barley, or any other quick-growing vegetable, were *strinkled*, or strewed thin, on the midding." Ibid. p. 36.

Sibb. views this as a variation of *sprinkle*. Prob. allied to Teut. *strekl-en*, leviter tangere. V. SPRAYNO.

STRINKLING, STRINKLING, s. A small portion of any thing, q. a scanty dispersion, S. Strinklun, a small quantity, Shetl.

"If you bestow upon it a *strinkling* of any dung, or of the midding directed, the advantage will be considerable." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 55.

O. E. "Sprenkelynge or *Strenkelynge*. Aspercio. Conspercio." Prompt. Parv. Fraunces also gives the s. "Sprenklyn or *Strenklyn*. Aspergo. Conspergo. *Strenkled* or *Sprenkled*. Asperaus." Ibid.

[To STRINN, v. n. To flow in a thin, narrow stream, Banffs. Dimin. of Strone, q. v.]

STRINN, s. 1. Water in motion, smaller in extent than what is called a Strype, Banffs.

2. The run from any liquid that is spilled, as water on a table, ibid.

This is obviously the same with *Strynd*, s. 2. The origin is certainly Isl. *strind*, *stria*, a groove, furrow, or gutter. Halderson expl. it by Dan. *strie* and *strimmed*, both signifying a stripe.

[3. A strinn o' the pipe, a short smoke, Banffs.]

[STRINNLE, s. A very small stream, a runnel, Banffs.]

[To STRINNLE, v. n. To flow in a small stream, ibid.]

***STRIP, STRYPE, STREAPE, s. 1. A long narrow plantation, or belt of trees, Roxb.**

2. A small rill, S.

"In this ile of Mula is ane cleir fontane two mylis fra the see. Fra this fontane discendis ane litil burne, or *strip* rynnand ful of rounis to the seis. Their rounis ar round & quhit schynand like perle full of thik humour: and within two houris eftir that thay come to see thay grow in gret cooles." Bellend. Desc. Alb., c. 13.

"Out of this well runs ther ane little *strype* down-with to the sea." Monroe's lles, p. 31.

"This brooke Cedron—was a little *streape* that ran when it was raine, but in time of drought it was drie." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 3.

A *strype* is distinguished from a *burn*. "When the fish ascend forth of the said Loch, to the waters, burnes and *strype* that fall in the same to spawn therein, there is great slaughter and destruction of them com-

mitted by the country people about." Acts Charles I., 1633, c. 29.

The gradation seems to be; *watter*, a river, *burn*, a brook, *burnie*, a small brook, *stripe*, a rill of the smallest kind, synon. *sike*.

E. *strip*, used in a peculiar sense; as denoting a very narrow gully or passage for water?

STRIPIE, STRYPPIE, s. A very small rill, S. B.

See gin you'll win unto this *strypie* here,
And wash your face and brow with water clear.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

This is still carrying the gradation a step farther than as it appears under *STRYPE*.

STRIPPIT, part. adj. Striped, S.

***To STRIP, STRIPE, v. a. and n. 1. To cleanse by drawing between the finger and thumb compressed, Ettr. For.; apparently only a variety of the E. v. to Strip.**

2. To draw the after-milkings of cows, S. A. Bor. This in Galloway is pron. Strib.

STRIPPINGS, s. pl. The last milk taken from the cow; evidently from the pressure in forcing out the milk, Roxb.

"*Stribbings*, (corr.) "the last milk that can be drawn out of the udder;" Gall. Enc.

"*Strippings*, after-milkings, strokings, North." Grose; incorporated by Mr. Todd.

Halderson gives Isl. *strefta* as synon. with *stir-hreita*, lactic ultima enunctio.

[STRIPPIT, part. adj. Clean milked, S.]

STRITCHIE, adj. Lazy, sluggish, Kinross; given as synon. with Stechie and Strenie.

STRIUELING MONEY. V. STERLING.

STRIVEN, part. adj. On bad terms, not in a state of friendship, Aberd. O.Fr. *estricer*, debattre.

[STRO, s. Straw, Orkn. V. STRA.]

To STRODD, STRODGE, STROWD, v. n. 1. To stride along, to strut, Ettr. For.

"Whae ever coups the lave, we let him try his hand at the courtin' for a wey, an' the rest maun juist *strodd* their ways." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 232.

"Hae ye tint your shoon, that ye maun *strodge* in about i' your boots?" Ibid., p. 241.

2. To walk fast without speaking, Roxb.

Germ. *stross-en*, *strotz-en*, to strut.

STRODS, STROUD, s. A pet, a fit of ill-humour, Roxb.

Isl. *striug* signifies animus insensus, also fastus.

[STRODIE, STROTHIE, s. 1. A narrow strip, as of a gown or garment, Shetl.

2. An avenue between parallel dykes or walls, ibid.

Dan. *stræde*, Sw. *strat*, a strip, a street.]

[STROINT, *s.* A short or narrow garment, Shetl.]

STROKOUR, *s.* A flatterer.

Stuffets, *strobour*, and *stafische strummels*,
 Vylde hauchbalds, haggabalds, and hummels.
Dumb. Compl. Mailland Poems, p. 109.

Isl. *striuk-a*, to stroke, metaph. to flatter.

To STROMMEL, *v. n.* "To stumble," Gl. Sibb. V. STRUMMAL.

STRONACHIE, *s.* A stickleback, or banstickle, *S. Gasterosteus spinachia*, Linn. V. HECKLEBACK.

STRONE, *s.* A hill that terminates a range, the end of a ridge, Stirlings.

Bold Tushilaw, o'er *strone* and steep,
 Pursues the doe and dusky deer;
 The abbot lies in dungeon deep,
 The maidens wail, the matrons fear.

The Queen's Wake, p. 213,

Gael. *sròn*, the nose, a promontory; radically the same with C.R. *trwyn*, a point, a snout, a nose.

To STRONE, STROAN, *v. n.* "To spout forth as a water pipe," Gl. Sibb.; also, to urinate, synonym. *strule*.

Nae tawted tyke, tho' e'er sae duddie,
 But he wad stan't, as glaid to see him,
 And stroan't on stanes, an' hillocks wi' him.

Burns, iii. 2.

Isl. *streing-r*, cataracta fluvii fluxus fortior, G. Andr.; or *stroningum*, sparaim, Verel.

STRONE, *s.* The act of urinating copiously, *S.*

Dan. *stroening*, spreading, strewing, sprinkling. It is singular, that Fr. *extron* signifies evacuation of another kind; merda, sterces. V. Cotgr.

[STRONGE, *adj.* Rank, harsh to the taste, Shetl.; E. *strong*.]

STRONTLY, *adv.* Strictly. Laws are said to be *strontly led*, i.e., rigidly observed on domysday.

I pray to Jean Chryst verrey
 For us his blud that bled,
 To be our help on domysday,
 Qubair lawis ar *strontly led*.

Bludy Serk, S. P. R., iii. 194.

This may be a derivative from *streng*, strictus, rigidus; or perhaps rather abbrev. and corr. from Fr. *estreinct*, *estreint*, id. V. STRUNTY.

STROOD, *s.* A worn-out shoe. "*Stroods*, very old shoes;" Gall. Enc.; q. what is wasted, from Gael. *stroidh-am*, to waste.

STROOSHIE, STROUSSIE, *s.* A squabble, a hurly-burly, Roxb.

O. Fr. *estruss-er*, given as synonym. with *Battre*, to beat.

STROOT, *adj.* Stuffed full; drunk. V. STRUTE.

To STROOZLE, *v. n.* To struggle, Gall. V. SPROOZLE and STRUISSLE, *v.*, also STRUSSEL, *s.*

STROP, STROAP, *s.* Treacle, Ang.

Belg. *strop*, id.

STROTHIE, STRODIE, *s.* An avenue betwixt two parallel dikes or walls. Shetl.

Dan. *straed*, a lane, a narrow street.

[STROUD, *s.* 1. A *stroud o' clues*, a suit of clothes, Shetl.

2. In pl., *strouds*, the shrouds of a boat, *ibid.*]

STROUL, *s.* Any stringy substance found among sorbile food; as, *a lang stroul among the parritch*, Fife.

Stroil, "a denomination for the long roots of weeds and grass in grounds not properly cultivated," Exm. Grose. Isl. *strial*, raritas, *strial-ast*, rarus ferri. Dan. *straal*, radius rarus. Gael. *straeil-am*, to draw after.

STROUNGE, STROONGE, STRONGE, *adj.* 1. Harsh, "especially to the taste, as a shoe," Gl. Sibb. S. [*Strounge bitters*, Aberd.]

2. Surly, morose, S.

It often includes the idea of a forbidding aspect; although *Strunge-like* is frequently used in this sense.

To STROUNGE, *v. n.* To take the pet, Roxb. V. the *adj.*

Isl. *string-r*, denotes a sort of sorbile food, that is unpleasant to the taste; also, asper. *Gefu string fra ær*; *Aspera verba evomere, gravibus convitiis uti*; Gl. Landnamab. O. Fr. *truang-er*, is synonym. with *gourmand-er*; Male habere, indignum in modum excipere; Dict. Trev.

STROUP, STROOP, *s.* The spout of a pump, tea-kettle, tea-pot, &c. S.

[STROUPIE, *s.* A tea-pot, Clydes., Shetl.]

Su.-G. *strupe*, Isl. *strup*, guttur; q. throat of a kettle, &c.

Dan. *strube*, a throat, a gorge, a gullet.

STROUTH, *s.* Force, violence, Aberd.

To STROUTH, *v. a.* To compel, to use violent measures with, *ibid.*

This might seem allied to A.-S. *strith*, Su.-G. and Isl. *strid*, certamen, pugna; as originally denoting the violence exercised in warfare. A.-S. *gestrod* signifies confiscation, and *gestroden*, confiscated. But perhaps we should prefer *strud-an*, spoliare, vastare, diripere.

STROW, *s.* A shrew-mouse, Dumfr., Gall. V. STREAW.

STROW, (pron. *stroo*), *s.* 1. A fit of ill humour, a tiff, Ang.; [*stroved*, Bauffs.]

2. A quarrel, a state of variance, a scramble, S.

"I ken the faces o' them weel—they canna leave a fair without some *strow*, an' they're making the thair mark the neyght." Hogg's Winter Tales. i. 267.

In some parts of Sweden, Lure informs us, they still use *strow* to denote hatred or envy.

3. Bustle, disturbance, South of S.

What needs sic phiz 'bout lovers sighing,
Their languishing in tears are crying!
While a' the *strow's* 'bout naething else
But flesh an' blude just like themselves!
But my affections firmer settle,
Sublime on goud, the king o' metal.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 119.

Phiz, improperly used instead of fizz, signifies fuss.
Strow is evidently meant as synonymous.

[4. A short illness, Banffs.]

Sax. *struo*, signifies asper, viewed by Ihre as synon. with Su.-G. *straf*, id.; also used in a moral sense, de homine moroso et austero. Isl. *struy-r*, animus insensus; fastus. O. Fr. *edrois*, fracas, bruit éclatant.

Strow has formerly been used as an adj. "Daft folk's no wise *strow*," S. Prov., i.e., not hard to be dealt with; "spoken when people advise what is not prudent, or promise what is not reasonable;" Kelly, p. 89. The origin undoubtedly is Su.-G. *strug*, simulas.

STROWBILL, STRUBLE, *adj.* Troublesome; [stubborn].

The red colour, quha graithly wnderstud,
Betaknes all to gret lattaill and blud;
The greyn, curage, that thou art now amang,
In *strowbill* wer thou sall conteyne full lang.
Wallace, vii. 138, MS.

To STRUBLE, *v. a.* To trouble, to vex.

"He haid wtrausly mispersonit & *strublit* him, call- and him hurson," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Wnder the pane of standing in the goyffis, quhill thai that echo *strublis* mak request for hir." Ibid.

STRUBLENS, *s.* Disturbance; still sometimes used, Aberd.

"*Strublenis* quhill he deyde in malyce & iyr." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

"For the *strublenis* of him & braking of his elwand." Ibid. V. 16.

The O.E. form nearly resembles this. "*Sturbelyn* or troblyn. Turbu. Perturbo.—*Sturblyr* or troublar. Turbator. Perturbator. *Sturblynge*, or troubllynge. Turbacio. Perturbacio." Prompt. Parv.

STROWD, *s.* A senseless silly song, S.B.

Isl. *strail*, *stred-a*, futuere obscœnum.

[To STROWD, *v. a.* To sing in a stupid, bad manner, Banffs.]To STROY, *v. a.* To destroy.

Mekyl of France oure-rad he than,
Ande gret skaith did in all the land,
Nakyn thing of froyt sparand,
Abbays, and many solempne place,
That *stroyit*, but reoverance, wace.
Wynston, viii. 45, 26.

It was used also in E.

Lincolne & Lyneseie thei *stroid* & wasted.
R. Brunne, p. 42.

Ital. *strugg-ere*, id. corr. from Lat. *destru-ere*.

STRUBBA, *s.* Milk in a certain state, Shetl.

Can this have any connexion with Isl. *strobe*, liquor ovi, vitelus sive vitellium maturum?

STRUCKEN, [part. pa. Stricken, struck.]
To be stricken up, to be metamorphosed into

stone; a transformation believed to have been frequently effected by the power of evil spirits, Aberd.

STRUCKLE, *s.* A pet, a fit of ill-humour, Mearns.

This might seem to be a dimin. from Su.-G. *strug*, simulas, or from its cognate, S. *Strow*, q. v.

To STRUD, *v. a.* 1. To pull hard, to tug, Shetl.

[2. To run rapidly, as a fish when hooked, ibid.]

[STRUDDIN-ON. Pulling hard against something that resists, ibid.]

Isl. *streu-a*, niti; *strit-a*, laborare; Su.-G. *strid-a*, certare.

To STRUISSLE, STRUISLE, STRUSSLE, *v. a.*
To struggle, W. Loth.

"An it wadna be a gude turn tae drouk thair lags in a sowp o't gif it war'na for misgruglin the drap drink it the puir lads wad be blythe o' it, hae been a' night stavin' atane anither, and *struidin'* i' the dark." Saint Patrick, iii. 265.

STRUISSLE, *s.* A struggle, W. Loth.

"It's a wicked struggle that ye had there.—'*Struissle*, say ye, frien', replied the hunter in a broad Caledonian accent,—'the vile brute had maist war't me, but I trou I hae gi'en him what he'll no cast the call [cold] o'.'" Saint Patrick, i. 67.

Allied perhaps to Alem. *straus*, certamen, pugna, (Wachter), originally the same with the general Goth. term *strid*. Isl. *strids-voell* signifies arena, the place of combat. The termination indicates a Goth. origin.

To STRULE, *v. n.* 1. To urinate, S.2. It occasionally signifies, in a general sense, to pour water from one vessel to another, to emit any liquid in a stream, S. *street*, Fife.

Mod. Sax. Fris. Sicamb. *struyll-en*, *strull-en*, *streyll-en*, reddere urinam, mejere; Sw. *stril-a*, to stream out, to gush out; Wileg.

STRUM, *s.* A pettish humour, S.B. synon. *strow*, *stront*, *strunt*.

Su.-G. *strug*, *stru*, is probably the radical term. V. STROW.

"So I see ye're just the auld man, Archie,—ay ready to tak the *strums*, an' ye dinna get a' thing ye're ain way." Marriage, ii. 134.

STRUM, *adj.* Pettish, sullen, S.B.

Strummy is used in the same sense, Aberd. Halderson expl. Isl. *strembin* not only difficilis, but superbus.

To STRUM, *v. n.* To be in a pettish humour, Buchan.

Sinkin wi' care we aften lag,
Strummin' about a gill we're lag,
Syne drowsy hum.

Tarras's Poems, p. 132.

"*Strumming*, glooming, looking sour;" Gl.
Perhaps it merits observation that Isl. *stremb-en* signifies dry, astringent, difficult; spissus, stypticus, difficilis; G. Andr.

STRUM, s. The first draught of the bow over the fiddle strings, S.

Dirdum, Drum,
Three threads and a thrum.
Cal's Song, Gall. Enc.

Teut. *strom, strom, tractus*.

To **STRUM, v. n.** To play coarsely on a musical instrument, S. *Thrum, E.*

STRUMMING, s. 1. A loud murmuring noise, Ettr. For.

2. A thrilling sensation, sometimes implying giddiness, Ettr. For.

"It was on the hill of Hawthornside where I first saw the face o' an enemy; and I'll never forget sic queer *strummings* as I had within me." *Perils of Man, ii. 234.*

3. A confusion, *ibid.*

Teut. *stram, strigosus, rigidus; stramme leden, membra rigida.*

STRUMMAL, STRUMMEL, STRUMMIL, adj. Stumbling.

He stockerit lyke ane *strummal* aver.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 94.
My *strummil* stirk yit new to spane.
Clerk, Evergreen, ii. 21, st. 8.

Teut. *striemel-en, vacillare, cespitare, nutare gressu. Strompel-en* is used in the same sense: Isl. *stumr-a*, id. A *stumralhorse*, is a phrase still used S. to denote one that is habituated to stumbling.

STRUMMEL, STRUMBELL, s. A person so feeble that he cannot walk without stumbling.

Stuffets, strokours, and staffische *strummels*.
Dunb. Compl. Mailland Poems, p. 109.

i.e., old men, who are under the necessity of leaning on a staff, for supporting them in walking. *Strumbell, ibid. p. 111. V. FORYEING.*

STRUMMEL, s. The remainder of tobacco, mixed with dross, left in the bottom of a pipe, Peebles-shire, Roxb.

Dan. *strimmel*, Isl. *strimill*, a shred?

[To **STRUNG, STRUNK, v. n.** To be sulky or sullen, to sulk, Clydes. V. **STRUNT.**]

[**STRUNG, s.** A sulky fit; pl. *strungs*, the sulks, *ibid.*]

STRUNGIE, adj. Sulky, quarrelsome, Ayr.; the same with *Strounge*, sense 2.

To **STRUNT, v. n.** 1. To walk sturdily, S.

I canna say but ye *strunt* rarely,
Owre gauze and lace.
Burns, iii. 228.

It is applied to a rutting cow, when she runs off to the male, Galloway.

"Upo' the hill," the callan cries,
"She cock'd her gaucy runt;
An' to Strathfallan green Burn-brae
Fu' nimble she did *strunk*."

Davidson's Seasons, p. 50.

2. To walk with state, to strut, S.

The wooer *strunted* up the house;
And vow! but he was wond'rous crouse.

Old Song.

STRUNT, s. Spirituous liquor of any kind, Gl. Burns, S. O.

Syne, wi' a social glass o' *strunt*,
They parted aff careerin'
Fu' blythe that night.
Burns, iii. 139.

STRUNTING, part. pr. [Swaggering, bouncing, Clydes.]

High were their hopes for food and cash,
And drink to keep them *strunting*.
Gall. Encycl., p. 268.

V. **STRUTE, adj.**

To **STRUNT, v. a.** To affront; as, "He *strunted* the puir lass," he affronted the poor girl, Teviotdale.

O. Fr. *estront-oier*, attaquer, injurier. *Estrouen* signifies, *stercus humanum*.

[**STRUNT, s.** The contents of a close-stool, Shetl.]

STRUNT, s. 1. A pet, a sullen fit; [also, a pettish person]. "To *tak the strunt*, to be petted or out of humour," Gl. Rams.

Wow, man, that's unco sad!—Is that ye'r jo
Has ta'en the *strunt*!—
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 4.

It may be radically the same with its synon. *Strum*, q. v.; or the adj. from which *Strontly* is formed.

The way o' lovers—a' their soul will dunt,
Giff ony wayward lassie *tak the strunt*.
Donald and Flora, p. 49.

A. Bor. "Strunt, a sullen fit;" Gl. Brockett.

[2. Any thing short and narrow, Banffs.]

STRUNTIT, part. adj. Under the influence of a pettish humour, Roxb.

STRUNTY, adj. 1. Short, contracted; as, a *strunty gown*, Ang.

2. Applied to the temper; pettish, out of humour, S. as *Short* is used in the same sense.

Fr. *estreint*, straitened, pinched, shrunk up.

STRUNTAIN, s. A species of tape made of *wheelin* or coarse worsted, about an inch broad.

"Before this period, the only manufacture was what is called *Stow struntain*, made of the coarsest wool, and wrought by the women on a loom like a bed-heck." P. Stow, M. Loth. Statist. Acc., vii. 138.

Sw. *strunt*, trash, any thing worthless, refuse, Widge. This corresponds to the quality of the wool.

STRUSH, STRUSHAN, s. 1. A disturbance, a tumult, Roxb. V. **STROOSHIE** and **STRUSSEL**.

[2. A state of disorder, Banffs.]

[**STRUSHAL, STRUSHLY, adj.** 1. Untidy, disorderly, Banffs.]

[2. To go about in an untidy state, *ibid.*]

STRUSSEL, s. A brawl, a squabble, Clydes.

O. Fr. *estróis*, fracas, bruit éclatant; or *estruss-er*, battre, étriller, froter; Roquefort. C. B. *ystrin*, pugna, contentio; Boxhorn. V. STRUISSLE, v.

STRUTE, STROOT, adj. 1. "Stuffed full," Gl. Rams., S.

The — cut off their hands, quoth he,
That cramd your kytes sae *strute* yestrein.
Wife of Auchtermuchty, Herd's Coll., ii. 129.

O. Fr. *stroite* signifies strait, shut up, closed; *etroit*, resserré; Roquefort. This is nearly allied to the sense of the term, as signifying stuffed or crammed.

2. Drunken, S.

When lying bed-fast sick and sair,
To parish priest he promis'd fair,
He ne'er wad drink fou ony mair:
But, hale and tight,
He prov'd the auld man to a hair,
Strute ilka night.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 237.

3. Metaph. vain-glorious.

E. *strut*, O. E. *strout*, to swell, to protuberate; *præsuperbia cristas erigere*, &c., Jun. Etym. Germ. *strotz en*, turgero. The term primarily respects what is turgid in a literal sense.

STRUTE, STRUIT, s. Stubbornness, obstinacy, Fife; synon. *Dourness*. V. STRUNT and STROW, s.

To **STRY, v. a.** "To strive, to oppose," Pink.

May no man *stry* him with strength, while his
whale stoncles.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gallehaut, l. 21.

Perhaps for *try*, the alliteration being preserved; or *stry*, destroy.

[To **STRYK, v. a.** To strike, Barbour, x. 179.]

To **STRYKE, v. n.** To extend. V. STREKE.

STRYNCHT, s. Strength. "Sic *strynycht*, fors & effect;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1545.

STRYND, STREIND, STRYNE, s. 1. Kindred, race, offspring.

It sufficyt well than, Man-kynd,
Any suld cum of Adamys *strynd*.
Wynntown, v. 12, 1299.

Here was the noble kyn and anciant *strynd*,
The maist douchty lynnage sprang he kynd
Fra king Teucer—

Doug. Virgil, 187, 39.

Chauc. *strene*, E. *strain*, id. A.-S. *strynd*, stirpa, genus, from *streon-an*, *strin-an*, gignere.

2. A particular cast, disposition, or quality of any person, who in this respect is said to resemble another. It is generally used as to those related by blood, S.

I've spoken to a frien' of mine,
—Gin he cou'd sometimes wi' you dine,—
And do't he will, I ken his *stryne*,
As far's he can.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 175.

Commentators on Shakespeare have puzzled themselves in attempting to explain the phrase; "Unless he

know some *strain* in me, that I know not myself," &c. Merry Wives. Some read *stain*; others explain it "wrench." But it is obviously the same with S. *Strynd*, also written *Strain*. It belongs to the sense given of *Strain* by Dr. Johus., "hereditary disposition."

O. Fr. *estraine*, race, origin, extraction, seems to acknowledge a Goth. source, though traced by Roquefort to Lat. *extractio*. But it has still more resemblance of C.B. *ystrain*, a tribe, a breed.

"Scot. the word *strynd* or *strain* is metaph. used for the resemblance of the features of the body. As we say, *He has a strynd* or *strain* of his grandfather, i.e., resembles him;" Rudd.

It is also said, *He takes a streind* of such an one.

STRYND, s. Expl. stream, rivulet, spring of water.

Apollo chargit vs to speilde bedene
To Tyber flowand in the se Tyrrehe,
And to the fountane and the *stryndis* clere
Of Numicus the hallowit fresche riure.

Doug. Virgil, 214, 1.

Vada sacra Numici, Virg.

Strynde occurs in old deeds, as denoting the course of a rill.

"And fra thence descend and to the Harewellys, and swa down the *strynde* of that wellis til it enter in a burne," &c. Merches of Bischop Byrnes, 1437, Chart. Aberd. F. 14.

—"And sua descendand lynaly [in a straight line] fra the Quhytstane to the *strynd* of Sanct Huchony well," &c. Chart. Aberbroth. F. 80.

It properly denotes the shallow places nigh the source of a river, which may be easily waded. This is probably the same with E. *strand*.

To **STRYNE, v. a.** To strain or sprain.

"*Strynd* legs, sprained legs;" Gall. Enc. V. STREIND, v.

STRYNTHIT, s. Strength; Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

[**STRYNTHIT, part. pa.** Strengthened, Barbour, xvii. 331.]

[**STRYPAL, s.** A tall, slender person; any thing long and flexible, Banffs.]

[To **STRYPAL, v. n.** 1. To hang in loose folds or tatters, Banffs.

2. To walk with long, unsteady step, *ibid.*]

[**STRYPIE, s.** A very small rill, Angus. V. STRIP, s.]

STUBIE, s. A large bucket or pitcher, narrower at top than at bottom, with an iron handle, used for carrying water, Dumfr.

This seems to have a common origin with *Stoup*.

STUBBLIN', adj. Short and stoutly made; as, "He's a little *stubblin'* fellow," Roxb.

Viewed as derived from E. *Stubble*; Isl. *stobblay-r* has the same signification; firmus, crassus, (Halderson), from *stobbi*, *stubby*, Su.-G. *stubb*, truncus.

STUCHIN (gutt.), **STUCKIN, s.** A stake, generally burnt at the lower part, driven into the ground for supporting a paling, or a sheep-net, Roxb., Teviotd. In Ettr. For. *Stuggen*.

A.-S. *stoc*, Su.-G. *stuck*, stipes, trabs. This word, however, in form resembles A.-S. *stacunge*, staking, fixing with stakes, and Moe.-G. *stakeina*, in *hleithrostakrina*, the term used for tabernacles, Joh. 7. 2. q. leather stakings.

[STUCKIE, *s.* A thick codlin, Shetl.]

[To STUDDIE, *v. a.* and *n.* To steady, stand firm, Clydes.]

STUDINE, STUDDEN, *pret.* Stood, *S.*

"Provyding alwayis, that the saidis airis—beis fund not to have *studine* against the maintenance of religion, lawis, and liberties of kirk and kingdome," &c. Acts Cha. I., V. 308. *Studden*, VI. 64.

STUDY, STUTHY, STYDDY, *s.* An anvil, a smith's forge; *stiddie*, *S.*, *studlie*, *S. B.*

The huge coue, and all the mont wythin,
For straik of *studyis*, gan resound and din.
Doug. Virgil, 258, 21.

Fine of the gretest and maist chief cieteis,
Thare wappinis to renew in all degreis,
Set vp forgeis and stele *styldyis* syne.

Ibid. 230, 16.

"Item, thre iron *studlis*, and ane *cruik studie*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 168.

E. *stithy*, from A.-S. *stith*, strong. Isl. *stedia*, incus. *Stedia*, however, is derived from Su.-G. *stiel-ia*, to prop, to make firm, as denoting any thing on which another solidly rests. V. Gl. Kristnisag.

Stith is used by Chaucer in the same sense with E. *stithy*.

—The smith
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his *stith*.
Knights T., ver. 2028.

STUE, *s.* Dust, *S. B.* V. STEW.

[STUF, STUFF, *adj.* Stuff, Shetl.]

[STUFFEN, *s.* A vulgar term for starch, *ibid.*]

*To STUFF, *v. a.* 1. To supply, to furnish, to provide.

Quhill I had ony thing to spend,
And *stufit* weill with warldis wrak,
Amang my freinds I wes weill kend.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 184.

i.e., "amply supplied with the trash of this world."

Fr. *estouff-er*, *stouff-er*, id. from Teut. Germ. *stoff*, apparatus, Wachter. Teut. *stoff*, materies.

2. To supply with men; referring to warfare.

Hay, hav, go to, than cry thay with ane schout,
And with ane huge brute Troianis at schort
Thare wallis *stufit*, and closit every port.

Doug. Virgil, 275, 4.

It is also applied to the field of battle—

—Vmbro eik, the stalwart chiftane rude,—
The bargane *stufis*, relevand in agane.

Ibid. 337, 18.

Hence, the phrase so common in Wallace, to *stuf* the *chas*, to furnish men necessary for giving *chace* to a flying enemy.

The Sotheron fled, and left thaim in that place.
Horsis thair ran to *stuf* the *chas*; gud spede.

Wallace, v. 935, MS.

Fr. Bien garnir et *estouffer* les villes de frontiere. Teut. *stoffer-en*, munire.

SUFF, *s.* 1. "Corn or pulse of any kind," *S.* Gl. Burns, q. provision for sustenance.

The simmer had been cauld an' wat,
An' *stuff* was unco green.

Burns, iii. 132.

It denotes grain in whatever state; whether as growing, cut down, in the barn, or in the mill.

Lang winnowit she, an' fast, I wyte,
An' snodly clean't the *stuff*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 67.

2. This term is used in a singular mode of expression. It is said of one, who will not yield in reasoning, or in fighting, "He is good *stuff*, or, a piece of good *stuff*," *S.*

This is undoubtedly a Fr. idiom. Chevaliers de *bonne estoife*, Knights well armed, and well managing their arms; Cotgr.

3. The men placed in a garrison for its defence.

The warlane than fra Perth is gane,
To Stryvelyne wyth of his ost ilkane,
That castelle till assege stowtly,
That than Schyre Thomas of Rukby
Held wyth othyr worthy men,
That of the *stuff* war wyth hym then.

Wyntown, viii. 37. 138.

4. A relief, or reserve in the field of battle.

The hardy Bruce ane ost abandownyt,
xx thowsand he rewlyt be force and wit.
Upon the Scottis his men for to reskew,
Serwynt thair war with gud speris enew:
And Byschop Beik a *stuff* till him to be.

Wallace, x. 321, MS.

STUFFIE, *adj.* 1. Stout and firm, Loth., Clydes.; as, "He's a *stuffie* chield," a firm fellow.

2. Mettlesome; a term applied to one who will not easily give up in a fray; Fife.

It being said, in a similar sense, that one has *stuff* in him, or is good *stuff*; this might seem to have given rise to the *adj.*

O. Fr. *stoffey*, qui est bien garni, à qui rien ne manque; Roquefort.

STUFFILIE, *adv.* Toughly, perseveringly, Clydes.

STUFFINESS, *s.* Ability to endure much fatigue, *ib.*

STUFFING, *s.* A name given to the disease commonly denominated *Croup*, *S. O.*

To STUFF, *v. n.* To lose wind, to become stifled from great exertion.

At the Blackfurd thar Wallace doune can licht;
His horsis *stuffyt*, for the way was depe and lang;
A large gret nyile wichtly on fute couth gang.

Wallace, v. 235, MS.

O. Fr. *estouff-er*, "to stifle, smother, choake, whir-ken, suffocate, stop the breath;" Cotgr.

*STUFF, *s.* Dust, Ang.

Teut. *stuyre*, *stof*, pulvis.

STUFFET, *s.* Prob., a lackey, a courier.

Stuffs, strokours, and stafische strummels.

Dunb. Compl. Maitland Poems, p. 94.

Mak your abbotis of richt religious men,
Quhilk to the pepill Christis law can ken:

Bot not to rebaklis new cum from the roist,
Nor of ane *stufet* stollin out of ane stabil,
The quhilk into the scule maid neuer na coist.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 286.

Prob., corr. from Fr. *estafier*, id. or *estafete*, Ital. *staffetta*, a courier.

To STUG, v. a. 1. To stab, to prick with a sword.

"They *stugged* all the beds with their swords, and threatned to rost the children in the fire, and forced one of them to run from the house with nothing on him but his shirt, about a half a mile in [a] dark night." *Wodrow's Hist.*, ii. 173. V. *Stok*, v.

2. To jag. One who is jagged by long stubble is said to be *stuggit*, Fife, Mearns.

To STUG, v. n. To shear unequally, so as to leave part of the stubble higher than the rest, Fife, Mearns.

STUG, s. 1. A thorn, or prickle; as, "I've gotten a *stug* i' my fit," I have got a thorn in my foot, Lanarks. V. *Stog*.

2. Any clumsy sharp-pointed thing, as a large needle is called "a *stug* of a needle," Ang., Fife.

3. Applied to short irregular horns, generally bent backwards. As used in this sense, frequently pronounced *Stook*, S. B.

4. A piece of decayed tree standing out of the ground, S. B.

5. A masculine woman; applied to one who is stout and raw-boned, Fife.

6. In pl. *Stugs*, stubble of an unequal length, caused by carelessness in the mode of cutting down grain, Mearns. A.-S. *stoc*, Su.-G. *stock*, stipes; *stock-a*, indurare.

STUGGEN, s. 1. A post or stake. V. *STUCHIN*.

Belg. *stug*, surly, resty, heady; *stugheyd*, surliness.

2. An obstinate person, Ettr. For.

STUGGY, adj. 1. Stubble is said to be *stuggy*, when it is of unequal length, in consequence of carelessness in cutting down the corn.

Germ. *stucke*, pars a toto separata; or Su.-G. *stygge*, teter, deformis.

[2. A comb is said to be *stuggy*, when some of its teeth are broken, and it therefore *rugs* the hair, Clydes.]

STUGHIE, s. Something that fills very much, as food that soon fills the stomach, Loth. Hence,

STUGHRIE, s. Great repletion, Loth. V. *STECH*, v.

VOL. IV.

STUHT, s. The permanent stock on a farm, equivalent to *Steelbow Goods*.

Et tunc quilibet husbandus cepit cum terra sua *stuh*, scilicet duos boves, unum equum, tres celdras avenae, sex bollas ordeï, et tres bollas frumenti. Et postmodum quando abbas Ricardus mutavit illum servitium in argentum, reddiderunt sursum suum *stuh*, et dedit quilibet pro terra sua per annum xviii. solidos. Cartular. Kelso, seculi xiii.

Gael. *stuth*, expl. by Shaw, "stuff, matter or substance, corn." Such transpositions of a letter are by no means uncommon in ancient MSS.

[**STUIND, STOIND, s.** A while, a time, Shetl. V. *STOUND*.]

[**STUIT, STOIT, s.** A fit of ill-temper, sulks, Shetl.]

[**STULE, pret.** Stole, Shetl.]

STULE of EYSE. A night-stool, i.e., stool of ease.

"Item, ane canapy of grene dammas, frenyeit with gold and silk, to ane *stule of eyse*. Item, ane canapy of reid dammas to ane *stule of eyse*." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 47.

STULT, adj. Having the appearance of intrepidity, or perhaps of haughtiness.

Wallace and his than til aray he yeid,
With x thousand off douchty men in deid.
Quha couth behald thair awfull lordly wult,
So weil beseyn, so forthwart, stern and stult,
Sa gud chyftanys, as with sa few thar beyn.
Without a King, was neur in Scotland seyn.
Wallace, x. 78, MS.

This may indeed be merely *metri causa* for *stout*, which is the reading of Edit. 1648. It must be observed, however, that Su.-G. *stolt*, Isl. *stoltt-ur*, have the sense of magnificus, fastuosus; Teut. *stolte*, superbus. This has a strict analogy with the phrase, *awfull lordly wult*. The Su.-G. word also signifies what is excellent in its kind.

STUMFISH, adj. Strong, coarse, rank; applied to grain when growing, Tweedd.

Germ. *staemmig*, robustus, a term derived, according to Wachter, from *stamm*, stirps, as expressing the quality of the trunk of a tree: *stumpf*, blunt, as denoting a trunk wanting the top or point.

To STUMMER, v. n. To stumble, A. Bor.

Thair stedis stakkerit in the stour, and stude *stammerand*. *Gawan and Gol.*, ii. 25.

He slaid and *stummerit* on the sliddry ground,
And fell at erd grufelngis amid the fen.

Doug. Virgil, 138, 41.

"Hes not mony throw inlake of techement, in mad ignorance misknawin thair deuty, quhilk we all aucht to our Lord God, and sua in thair perfitt belief hes sairly *stummerit*?" *Ninian Winzet's First Tractate*, Keith's Hist. App., p. 205.

Isl. *stumr-a*, cespitare.

* **STUMP, s.** 1. A ludicrous term for the leg; as, "Ye'd better betake yoursel to your *stumps*," S. B.

A. Bor. *Stumps*, lega. "Stir your *stumps*." Gl. Broc.

Teut. *stumpe* does not merely denote a mutilated member, but is rendered, *junctura manus, vertebra*

manus; so that the phrase may have been originally equivalent to "Move your joints."

[2. A short thick-set person, S.]

3. A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a dunder-head; as, "The lad was aye a perfect *stump*," S.

A. Bor. "*Stump*, a heavy, thick-headed fellow;" Gl. Brockett.

To STUMP, *v. n.* 1. To go on one leg; to halt, S.

Teut. *stompe*, mutilatum membrum. Hence *stompen*, hebetare.

2. To walk about stoutly; at times implying the idea of heaviness, clumsiness, or stiffness in motion, S.

An' *stump* an on his ploughman shanks,
He in the parlour hammer'd.

Burns, l. 139.

Bent on their toil, the mowers frae their cots
Stump lustily, an' o'er the flushing mead,
Wide spreading, stretch the long keen-biting scythe.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 60.

[STUMPER, STUMPART, *s.* 1. A person of awkward, stupid, or stamping gait, Clydes.

2. The act of walking thus, *ibid.*]

[To STUMPER, STUMPART, *v. n.* To walk with a stamping, or hobbling step, *ibid.*]

[STUMPERIN, STUMPARTIN, *adj.* Stamping, hobbling, awkward, *ibid.*]

STUMPIE, STUMPY, *adj.* 1. Squat, short on the legs, S.

"I was in the House of Lords when her Majesty came down for the last time, and saw her handed up the stair by the usher of the black-rod, a little *stumpy* man, wonderful particular about the rules of the house." Ayra. Legatees, p. 273.

"This Mr. Peevie was, in his person, a *stumpy* man, well advanced in years." The Provost, p. 318.

"*Stumpie*, stout, thick;" Gl. Picken.

2. Mutilated; used also as a *s.* for any thing of this description, as a limb which has undergone amputation, S.

Su.-G. *stumpig*, curtus, mutilatus; Ihre, vo. *Stufica*.

STUMPIE, *s.* 1. A short, thick, and stiffly-formed person, S.

"The persons of the Misses Lumgaire were not at all to their own satisfaction,—they were too short.—You may dress as you please; these upstart *stumpies*, the Lumgairees, and their manœuvring mother, are determined to secure the coronet." Glenfergus, iii. 82. 142.

[2. A bottle, Shetl.]

STUMPISH, *adj.* Blockish, Ettr. For., Roxb.

To STUMPLE, *v. n.* To walk with a stiff and hobbling motion, South of S., Renfr.

Syne aff in a fury he *stumped*,
Wi' bullets an' pouther an' gun;

At's curpin, auld Janet she humped
Awa to the next neighbouring town.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 192.

A frequentative from the *v.* to *Stump*, *q. v.* Germ. *stumpel-n*, as well as *humpel-n*, signifies to bungle, to buddle. The former is also rendered, to mutilate; Su.-G. *stump-a*, mutilare.

[STUMPSED, STUMST, *part. adj.* Stupified with astonishment, Shetl. Sw. *stum*, dumb, speechless.]

To STUNAY, *v. a.* To confound. V. STONAY.

STUNCII, *s.* "A lump of food, such as of beef and bread;" Gall. Enc.

Perhaps from Teut. *stuck*, Germ. *stuch*, frustum, fragmen, with the insertion of the letter *n*.

[STUND, *s.* A sudden, sharp pain, S. V. STOUND.]

To STUNGLE, *v. a.* Slightly to sprain any joint or limb. *I've stungled my kute*, I have sprained my ancle, S. B.

Perhaps a dimin. from E. *stun*, or Fr. *estonn-er*.

STUNK, *s.* The stake put in by boys in a game; especially in that of taw. It is commonly said, "Hae ye put in your *stunk*?" or "I'll at least get my ain *stunk*," i.e., I will receive back all that I staked, Loth.

Prob., a remnant of A.-S. *on-stinc*, *on-sing*, census, exactio, tributum, an impost; Somner. Lye derives it from *sting-an*, immittere se in; explaining the *s.* Jus, ei pertinens qui sese immisit in fundum.

[STUNK, *s.* A groan, a pant, Shetl.]

[To STUNK, *v. n.* To pant, to make a panting noise, as when out of breath, *ibid.*

Sw. *stanka*, to pant, to puff.]

[To STUNK, *v. n.* To be silent or sullen, to sulk, Aberd.]

STUNKARD, *adj.* Sullen. V. STONKERD.

Germ. *stenker*, litigator. Wachter derives this from Dan. *sting-en*, to strike with the horn; *stanger*, an animal that strikes in this manner.

STUNKEL, *s.* A fit of ill-humour or pettishness, Mearns; synonym. *Dorts*.

In Angus, it is more generally used in the pl. *Stunkels*, and rather includes the idea of sullenness.

STUNKS, *s. pl.* The *Stunks*, pet, a fit of sullen humour, Aberd.

STUNKUS, *s.* A stubborn girl, Roxb., Selkirks. V. STONKERD.

STUNNER, *s.* [1. An extraordinary person or thing, Clydes.] "A big foolish man, S. *Stunner o' a gowk*, a mighty fool;" Gall. Enc.

[2. Anything very large, beautiful, or wonderful, Banffs., Perth., Clydes.]

A.-S. *stun-ian*, obstupescere; whence apparently *stunt*, stultus, stolidus. Fr. *estonner* has undoubtedly a common origin.

STUPE, s. A foolish person, S.B.

Teut. *stuppe*, deliquium, defectio animi.

STUPPIE, s. "A wooden vessel for carrying water," S. O., Gl. Picken; a dimin. from *Stoup*, q. v.

STURDY, s. 1. A vertigo, a disease to which black cattle when young, as well as sheep are subject. A bag of water gathers in the front between the horns, which, producing giddiness, makes them run round about, S.

"The principal diseases in sheep are—5th, the *sturdy*, or water in the head. The scull grows soft above where the water is lodged; and they are sometimes cured by a trepan performed by a herd's knife." P. Linton, Tweedd. Statist. Acc., i. 138.

"The *Sturdy*—When the forehead feels soft, a knife is inserted: both skin and bone are raised up, and the breath of the animal is stopped, till a small globule of fluid matter issues at the orifice." *Prizo Essays Highl. Soc. S.*, ii. 208.

2. The name given to a sheep affected with this disease, South of S.

"When I was a youth, I was engaged for many years in herding a large parcel of lambs, whose bleating brought all the *sturdies* of the neighbourhood to them." *Essays Highl. Soc.*, iii. 402.

The immediate origin is most probably O. Fr. *estourdi*, dizzy-headed; *estourdier*, to make giddy, or dizzie in the head, Cotgr. This, however, may be radically allied to Belg. *door-en*, to trouble, to disturb, or Su.-G. *stort-a*, to fall or rush headlong.

3. A plant that grows amongst corn, which, when eaten, causes giddiness and torpidity, Gall. Enc.

Supposed to be either Darnel, *Lolium temulentum*, or Field Brome grass, *Bromus secalinus*, denominated *Sleepies*, S. The same narcotic quality is ascribed to both these plants.

This must be called *Sturdy* from its stupifying power. For the same reason Darnel is, by the peasantry in some parts of Ayr., denominated *Doit*.

4. "*Steer my sturdy*," trouble my head, Gl. Aberd.

What tho' some sage of holy quorum
Should lightlie me for Tillygorum,
I'll never *steer my sturdy* for him

Whae'er he be,
As lang's I ken to keep decorum
As well as he.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 184.

Fr. *estourdie*, dullness, sottishness; q. "bestir myself, shake off my stupor."

STURDIED, part. adj. Affected with the disease called the *Sturdy*, *ibid.*

"I caught every *sturdied* sheep that I could lay my hands on, and probed them up through the brain and the nostrils with one of my wires." *Ibid.*, p. 402.

[**STURE, s.** A sturgeon, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 278, Dickson.]

STURE, STUR, STOOR, adj. 1. Strong, hardy, robust, S.

He wes a stout carle and a *sture*;
And off himself dour, and hardy.

Barbour, x. 158, MS.

O der Wallace, wnaquhill was stark and *stur*,
Thow most o neide in presoun till endur.

Wallace, ii. 206, MS.

The tothir of limmis bygger & corps mare *sture* is.

Doug. Virgil, iii. 115.

—In his hand the self tyme had he

Ane bustuous spere percais baith stiff and *sture*.

Ibid. 383, 39.

2. Rough in manner, austere, S.

He lighted at lord Durie's door,
And there he knockel, most manfullie;

And up and spake lord Durie, *sae stoor*,

"What tidings, thou stalward groom, to me?"

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 115.

In O. E., *Stoore* has been used in the same sense.

"Grym or *stoore*, Austerus. Grymnese or *stoorenesse*." *Austeritas*. Prompt. Parv.

3. Rough, hoarse. A *sture voce*, a harsh voice, Gl. Shirr., S.

A.-S. Su.-G. *stor*, anc. *stur*, ingens, magna, Isl. *stor*, *doer*. Lapp. *storra*, id. Isl. *styrir*, rigidus, asper, is also, like the S. term, used to denote a harsh voice. Germ. *storr*, asper, rigidus.

Stor, *store*, is used in a sense nearly akin, Ywaine and Gawin.

The king and his men ilkane

Wend tharwith to have bene slane;

So blew it *stor* with slete and rayn.

E. M. Rom., i. 55.

Ritson renders it "loud, blustering;" rather, severe, keen, rough. For it is elsewhere said;

The *store* windes blew ful loud,
So kene come never are of clowd.

Ibid. p. 16.

To **STURE at**, v. n. To be in ill humour with.

"This pryor—also shew how bischope Forman had—caused the governour to *sture* at him, quhilk caused the bischope to give over manie benefices," &c. *Pittcottie's Cron.*, p. 296.

There seems to be an error in what follows this. The reading of Ed. 1723, is preferable; "caused the Duke to *thrau* with him, till he [the prior, not the bischope] gave over certain benefices to the Duke," &c., p. 125.

Either from the adj. *Sture*, in sense 2, signifying rough in manner, austere; or from Teut. *door-en*, irritare, exacerbare.

STURE, s. 1. A penny, Shetl.; pl. *sturis*. "The waring of xxij *sturis*." Aberd. Reg.: probably stivers.

[2. *He wants a sture o' the doit*, a term applied to the contents of the head as well as the pocket, *ibid.*

A *sture o' the doit* is evidently another form of a penny o' the *shillin*, which is still used. *Sture*, a stiver, from Dan. *styer*, Belg. *stuiver*.]

To **STURKEN**, v. n. [1. To stiffen, congeal, coagulate, Shetl.]

2. To become stout after an illness; generally applied to females recovering from childbirth, Roxb.

To *Sturken*, A. Bor. is "to grow, to thrive;" Grose.

STURKEN, *part. adj.* Congealed, coagulated, Shetl.

A. Bor. "*Storken*, to congeal or coagulate like melted wax; *Sturken*, id.; Grose. Mr. Brockett expl. it "to cool, to stiffen."

Isl. *storkn-a*, congelare, rigescere, *storkinn*, congelatus, *storknun*, coagulatio; Dan. *stoerkn-er*, to coagulate, to congeal, *stoerknet*, coagulated, *stoerkning*, a coagulation, a congelation. Ulphilas uses Moes. *G. ga-staurk-nith*, in the sense of arescit, Mark 9, 18.

STURNE, *s.* Trouble, vexation, disquietude.

This word occurs in one of the rubrics in Barbour's Bruce, Edit. 1620, p. 201, although not in MS.

How Sir Edward withouten *sturne*,
Vndertook the battell of Bannockburn.

STURNILL, *s.* "An ill turn; a backset;" Gall. Enc.; apparently a corruption and inversion of *ill turn*.

STUROCH, *s.* Meal and milk, or meal and water stirred together; Perth. *Crowdie*, *synon.* Teut. *stoor-en*, to stir. V. **STOURUM**.

To **STURT**, *v. a.* To vex, to trouble, S.

Insacit of haltrant I rest in pece,
That was sa bald afore, and neuer wald ceis,
Onhen thay ware chasit of thare natye land,
To *sturt* them on the streme fra hand.
Doug. Virgil, 216, 28.

But human bodies ar sic fools,
For a' their colleges and schools,
That when nae real ills perplex them,
They mak enough themselves to vex them,
An' ay the less thay hae to *sturt* them,
In like proportion less will hurt them.
Burns, iii. 9, 10.

To **STURT**, *v. n.* To startle, to be afraid, S.

He marches thro' amang the stalks,
Tho' he was something *sturtin*;
The graip he for a harrow taks,
An' hurls't at his curpin.

Burns, iii. 133.

Belg. *stoor-en*, to move, to trouble, whence *stoorenia*, disturbance.

Su.-G. *stoert-a*, praecipitem agere, deturbare; *stoerta en i olycka*, aliquem in infortunium praecipitem dare. This Ihere properly derives from the obsolete *v. stoer-a*, *synon.* with A.-S. *styr-ian*, movere; Germ. *sturz-en*, praecipitare, deturbare. For to *sturt* is, greatly to stir one.

STURT, *s.* 1. Trouble, disturbance, vexation, S. B.

Dolorus my lyfe I led in *sturt* and pane,
Heuely wittand my innocent frende thus slane.
Doug. Virgil, 41, 36.

Suffer me swelt, and end this cruell lyffe,
Quhill doutsum is yet all syc *sturt* and striffe.
Ibid. 263, 40.

2. Wrath, indignation, heat of temper, S. B.

Ane bent ane bow, sic *sturt* counth steir him,
Grit skayth war to haif skard him.
Chr. Kirk, st. 8.

"A pund of patience is worth a stane of *sturt*;" S. Prov.

"*Sturt* pays no debt;" S. Prov.; "spoken with resentment, to them who storms when we crave of them their just debts." Kelly, p. 292.

Dan. *stirl*, *stjrt*, strife, is probably allied.

[**STURTEN**, *adj.* Of a sour disposition, Banffs.]

[**STURTING**, *s.* Shrinking, budging, Barbour, vii. 545.

This word may be read *sturting* or *stinting*, as it stands in the MS. Prof. Skeat prefers the latter, because the Cambridge MS. reads *stynting*.]

STURTSUMNES, *s.* Crossness of temper, Maitland Poems.

STURTY, *adj.* Causing trouble, S. B.

The lave their thumbs did blythly knock
To see the *sturdy* strife.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing, st. 28.

In Ed. 1809, changed to *stalwart*.

STUSHAGH, *s.* A suffocating smell arising from a smothered fire, Strathmore. *Smushach*, *synon.*

The origin is probably Su.-G. *stusw-a*, Belg. *stoof*, Germ. *stube*, (whence the diminutives *stübchen*, *stüfchen*) a stew; because of the oppressive quality of the air.

To **STUT**, **STUTE**, **STOOT**, *v. n.* To stutter, Roxb., Ettr. For.

"The factor has behaved very ill about it, the muckle *stootin* gowk!" Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 197.

A. Bor. "*Stut*, to stutter. An old word still in general use;" Gl. Brockett. V. *Stut*, Gl. Nares.

This differs from E. *to Stut*, only in pronunciation. Sw. *stoet-a*, id. balbutire. Our *v. to Stot*, to rebound, indicates a common origin; Teut. *stoot-en*, impingere. The S. verbs, *Stoit*, *Stot*, and *Stute*, seem all reducible to one primary idea, that of striking against some object.

STUTER, *s.* A stutterer, Roxb.

To **STUT**, *v. a.* To prop, to support, with stakes or pillars, S.; *steet*, Aberd.

"In the north of Scotland, to *steet* still signifies to prop, and a *steet*, a prop." Jamieson's Popular Ball, ii. 227, N.

Isl. *styt-ia*, *stod-a*, Germ. *stuss-en*, id. *Stüttü*, S. supported; Isl. *stodad-r*, id.

STUT, *s.* A prop, a support, S.; *stud*, E. a post, a stake.

Belg. *stut*, A.-S. *studu*, *stuthe*, Isl. *stud*, Su.-G. *stod*, fulcrum.

STUTHERIE, *s.* A confused mass, S. B. V. **STOUTHRIE**, *s.* 2.

STUTHIS, **STUYTHITIS**, *s. pl.* Studs, ornamental knobs.

"Item, twa swardis of honour, with twa beltis; the auld belt wantand foure *stuthis*." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 49.

"Item, ane harnessing of yallow velvett, grene velvett, and purpoure velvett, with *stuthis* and bukkillis all ourgilt with gold." Ibid., p. 53.

"Aue siluer belt continand xxix haill *stuythtis* with heid & pendes of siluer." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.
This is undoubtedly the same with E. *Stud*, an ornamental knob or nail; A.-S. *stulthe*, destina, fulcrum, fulcimentum; Somner."

STUVAT, STEWAT, s. "A person in a state of violent perspiration;" Gl. Sibb.

Howbeid I se thy skap skyre skoirde,
Thou art ane *stural* I stand foird.
2d. Serj. Put in your leggis into the stocks,
For ye had never ane meiter hois.
Thir *stewats* stink as thay war broka.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 221.

O. Fr. *estuv-er*, "to stue, soake, bathe; s'estuver, to sweat in a bathhouse;" Cotgr. *estuvinte*, baignour. Ital. *stufat-o*, stewed.

STY, s. A strait ascent.

Tristrem on a day,
Tok Holain wel erly;
A best he tok to pray,
Bi a dern *sty*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 151.

Su.-G. *sto*, locus. The term may, however, signify a path, a strait ascent; Su.-G. Isl. *stig*, A.-S. *stiga*, Moe.-G. *staija*, Germ. *steg*, semita.

O.E. "*Sty*, by path. Orbita. Semita. Callis." Prompt. Parv.

[**STYCHIE, s.** An unseemly mass; confusion, disorder, Banffs.]

[**To STYCHLE, v. a. and n.** To stifle, suffocate; to cause suffocation; to be in a state of suffocation; Clydes., Aberd., Banffs.]

[**STYCHLE, s.** A close, suffocating atmosphere; also, whatever causes it, *ibid.*]

[**STYCHLY, adj.** Close, foul, suffocating, *ibid.*

Sw. *styg*, foul, nasty.]

[**STYCHT, s.** Fixed position, firm place, Barbour, iii. 658.]

To STYE, v. a. To climb.

From thence, with curious mind my standeris *styes*
The hill, where sunne is seen to set and ryes.

Hudson's *Julith*, p. 74.

Moe.-G. *steig-an*, A.-S. Alem. *stig-an*, Su.-G. *stig-a*, Germ. *steig-en*, id. adscendere.

This occurs in Palsgr. "I *stye*, I assende or I go vpwarde; Je monte. A farre northerne terme." B. iii., F. 374, b.

It also occurs in Wiclif's Wicket, in relation to our Saviour's ascension.

"And so we must beleue that hee was very God and very man together, and that hee *styed* vp very God and very man to heaven, and that he shal bee there till he come to deme the world." P. 15.

STYEN, s. A tumor on the eye-lid, S. B. *Sty, E.*

"For a recipe to the soreness of eyes called the *styen*, its ordinar to cause them stale in such and such parts, whereby they imagine the effect will follow." Law's Memor., Pref. LV.

The origin may be A.-S. *stig-an*, ascendere; Teut. *stigh-en*, elevare; because it swells or rises on the

eye-lid. Lat. *hordeolus* is defined, "a little swelling in the eye-lids like a barley-corn." It appears that it had received its Lat. name from its resemblance to a grain of (*hordeum*) barley.

In the South of S. it was reckoned to be a sovereign remedy for this disorder, to rub the part affected with the tail of a cat.

STYK, s. A stitch. V. **STEIK, s.**

To STYLE, v. a. To give a person, in speaking or writing, the title that belongs to his rank, S.

STYLIT, part. pa. Honoured.

Howbeid that I lang tyme hes bene exylit,
I trest in God my name sowld yit be *stylit*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 49.

From *style*, a title or appellation, a term frequently used in S. for a title of honour, as that belonging to a nobleman.

STYME, s. 1. A particle, a whit, the faintest form of any object, like E. *Glimpse*, as signifying the exhibition of a faint resemblance, S.

"I don't see a *styme* of it, i.e., a glimpse of it;" A. Bor. Grose.

Styme seems properly to signify a particle, a whit.

The Fr. phrase, *Je n'y vois goutte*, I see it not a whit, is somewhat analogous; literally, a drop.

—In underneath the flowr,
The lurking serpent lyes;
Suppose thou seis her not a *styme*,
Till that scho stings thy fute.

Chernie and Slue, st. 40.

Thou lichtlies all trow properties

Of Luve express;
And marks quhen neir a *styme* thou seis,
And hits begess.

Scott, *Evergreen*, i. 113, st. 4.

2. The slightest degree perceptible or imaginable; as, "I couldna see a *styme*," S.

—For dust that day
Mycht na man se ane *styme*,
To red thame.

Pebble to the Play, st. 15.

3. A glimpse, a transitory glance; as, "There's no a *styme* o' licht here," S. This sense it seems to require in the following passage:—

I gas him bread and ale to drink,
And ne'er a blythe *styme* wad he blink
Until his wame was fou.—*Herd's Coll.* ii. 150.

4. A moment, Ayrs.

To flame as an author our snab was sae bent,
He ne'er bliund a *styme* till he gat it in prent.

Picken's *Poems*, ii. 152.

"He did not cease for a moment."

5. *Styme* is also defined, "a disease of the eye;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

Su.-G. *stomm* denotes the elementary principle of any thing; elementum aliquid rei, et prima adumbratio. *Stymelae*, species unde quid concludere queamus, aut subodorare; Ithre. C.B. *ystum*, form, figure, species.

To STYME, v. n. 1. To open the eyes partially, to look as one does whose vision is indistinct, S. B. *to blink*, synonym.

2. It also denotes the awkward motions of one who does not see well. Hence a person of this description is vulgarly called a *blind stymie*, S. B.

A. Bor. *stimey*, dim-sighted, Grose.

STYMEL, *s.* A name of reproach given to one who does not perceive quickly what another wishes him to see, Clydes.

This is evidently the same with *Stymie*, S. B. V. **STYMZ**, *v.*; also **STYMZ**, *s.*, in sense 2.

To STYNT, *v. n.* To stop.

He saw *per* ordoure al the sege of Troy. —
He *stynis*, and wepand sayd Achates tyll, &c.
Doug. Virgil, 27, 20.

Stynt, pret. stopped. "*Styntyn*. Pauso. Subsisto. Desisto. — *Styntinge* or *sesinge*. Pausacio. Desistencia." Prompt. Parv.

Right styth stuffit in steill thai stotit na *stynt*.
Gawen and God., iii. 3.

O. E. id. Thus it is used, Hoccleve, p. 41.
He *stynli* never, till his purs be bare.

STYPE, *s.* [Prob. an errat. for *Stype*, q. v.]

"The way of vecture and carriage of the barrels of ale into the town being altered —; which was by horses, on each side of which a four-gallon barrell was put; — now the way of importing ale is upon sleds and *stypes*, whereon the brewers put two nine-gallon trees, which is more than double what of old they imported on the horse's back." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 909.

V. **SLIP**, **SLYP**, a kind of draught carriage.

STYTE, *s.* 1. "Absurd prating, nonsense;" Gl. Surv. Moray; Aberd., Mearns; *Buff*, synon.

2. Applied to a person who talks in a foolish way.

As M—y M—n steer'd the sow'ns,
An' keepin constant chattin
Up, glackit *style*, atween the loons,
Her pat it got a sautin.
D. Anderson's Poems, p. 77, Ab. 1813.

Perhaps allied to Teut. *stuyt-en*, to boast; jactare, ostentare, magnifice de se loqui; *stuyter*, thraso, grandiloquus. Thus Isl. *steyt-a*, allidere, is the original term. For *steyt-r*, allisio, is used, according to G. Andr., in the sense of boasting; — pro jactura; p. 223.

[**To STYTE**, *v. n.* To stagger, rebound, *stot*, Clydes. V. **STOIT**.]

[**STYTE**, *s.* A stagger, rebound, *ibid*.]

[**To STYTER**, *v. n.* To totter, stumble, *ibid*.]

[**STYTERIN**, *adj.* and *adv.* Staggering, tottering, *ibid*.]

[**STYTH**, *adj.* Strong. V. **STITIL**.]

STYTHER, *s.* Place, station.

Out of my *stithe* I winna rise,
(And it is not for the awe of thee),
Till Kempion, the king's son,
Cam to the crag, and thrice kiss me.
Kempion, Minstrelsy Border, p. 15.

A. S. *style*, locus. This would seem to have been also written *styth*. For we find *styth-fæst* synon. with *sted-fæste*, which signifies, loco fixus, stabilis.

[**SU**, *pron.* She, Shetl.]

SUA, **SUAWE**, **SWAY**, *conj. adv.* So. V. **SWA**.

For the sustand *suaive* suartly hem suelles.
Sir Gawin and Sir Gal., l. 7.

Bot he moucht nocht amonyss *sway*,
That ony for him wald torne agane.
Barbour, viii. 348, MS.

V. **SA**.

[**SUAGAT**, *adv.* So, in such wise, *Barbour*, iv. 307.]

SUADENE BUIRDIS. Swedish boards.

"Tymmer skowis, *Suadene buirdis*, guirdstingis and boddummis." Aberd. Reg., 1543, V. 18.

This is obviously the same with that article mentioned in our old Book of Rates; "Boords called *Swaden boards*, the hundreth, xl l." A. 1611.

To SUALTER, **SWALTER**, *v. n.* To move with a plashing noise in water.

Than Rany of the Reidhewch—
Licht lap at a lyn;
He felyeit and he fell in;
And Hoge was sa haisty
That he *sualterit* him by.
Colkelbie Sow, F. L., v. 228.

The same with *Swatter*, *v.*, q. v.

SUASCHE, *s.* A drum.

"Ordanis the provest of Edinbure to tax the remanent of the haill burrowis as use is; provyding always that it sall nocht be an tabroun or *suasche* to gang throw ony bure for suttin of men to the rest of the ansaingyies unto the xx day of December mixtocum be bypast." Sedt. Conc., A. 1552, Keith's Hist. App., p. 67. V. **SWESCH**.

[E. *swash*, to strike with force, to clatter; Sw. *swasa*, to speak or write bombast. O. Fr. *caisse*, *quaise*, a drum, Cotgr.]

This term in its various forms Jamieson rendered a *trumpet*, a meaning which even the quotations show to be wrong. The *suasch* or *swesch* was the drum, and the *tabroun*, *taburn*, or *labour*, was the small drum beaten with one stick, and generally used as an accompaniment to the pipe. V. under **SWESCH**.]

SUBBASMONT, *s.* The lower pane of a bed.

"Item, four grete beddis, viz. ane of grene, with standartis coverit with grene velvett, the rufe of grene velvett, with the heid frenyeit with grene silk and gold, thre curtingis of grene dammas frenyeit with grene silk and gold, with ane *subbasmont* of grene velvett frenyeit of the samyne sort." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 45.

Fr. *soubassement de lit*, "the bases of a bed; that which hangs down to the ground at the sides, and feet of some stately bed;" Cotgr.

SUBCHETT, **SUBDITT**, *s.* One who is subject to another,

Defy the world, feynyeit and fals,
With gall in hart, and hunyt hals.
Quha maist it servis sall sonast repent:
Of quhais *subchettis* sour is the sals.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 122.

"It was also ane odious thyng to ane kyng to fecht aganis his *subdittis*." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 19, a.

The former is immediately allied to Fr. *soubject*, O. E. *subyette*, Gower, Lat. *subject-us*: the latter to *subdit-us*. By writers of the dark ages, *sublili* is often used as equivalent to *vasalli*. V. Du Cange.

SUBDANE, *adj.* Sudden.

"I began nocht littill to mervel at sa haisty and sa *subdane* a wolter of this warld, in sa mony grete materis, and specialie of the *subdane* change of sum cunning clerkis, of the silence and fleitnes of utheris, and of the maist arrogant presumption aprovin specialie in the ignorant." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith, App., 218.

O. Fr. *soubdain*, id.

[SUBDIT, SUBDITT, *s.* V. SUBCHETT.]

SUBERBYLIS, *s. pl.* Suburbs.

"Aboue mony othir his vailyeant dedis, he brint the *suberbyllis* of Carlele, hauand bot two seruandis in his company." Bellend. Cron. B. xvi. c. 5. Lat. *suburbani*.

To SUBFEU, *v. a.* V. FEV., *v.*

SUBITE, *adj.* Sudden; Fr. *subit*, -ite, Lat. *subit-us*.

"In phlebotomy or other manual operations,—the acts are *subite* or transient." Fountainh. Suppl., Dec., p. 232.

SUBJECT, *s.* Property, estate whether heritable or moveable, *S.*

"A relict, who has the care of a rich minor, and is left a good *subject* herself, has business enough in this wicked world." Saxon and Gael, i. 75.

SUBMISSE, *adj.* Submissive; O. Fr. *soub-mis*.

"He—gives him his bond of service, (or manreid), and that in ample forme, and *submisce* terms." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 214.

SUBPAND, *s.* An under curtain for the lower part of a bed; synon. *Subbasmont*.

"Ane auld bed of blak dames, with the ruif and pandes, and twa *subpandis*, ane for the syde, ane uther for the feit." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 210. V. PAND.

To SUBSCRIBE, *v. a.* To subscribe; the vulgar pronunciation, *S.*

"I see gentlemen of girt worth among the C—s my accusers, wha are said to have *subscribed* or presented mony of those addresses." Speech for D—sse of Arnistown, p. 6.

* To SUBSIST, *v. n.* To stop, to cease, to desist.

"Here, at this time, I shall *subsist*, since I will have occasion to speak to this matter afterward." M'Ward's Contend., p. 41.

"So I might here *subsist*. But for a further and more full declaration of my mind, in this matter—I shall append—these few things." Ibid., p. 227.

Lat. *subsist-ere*, to stop, to stand still.

SUBSTANCIOUS, SUBSTANTIOUS, *adj.* 1. Powerful, possessing ability.

2. Substantial, as opposed to what is slight or insufficient.

"To gar hyg an *substantious* dyk;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

"That—all the fencible persons—shall provide themselves with—ammunition, arms, and other warlike provisions of all sorts, in the most *substantious* manner, for horse and foot." Spalding, ii. 101.

It seems to occur in both senses in the following Act, A. 1561.

"That letters be direct to charge all the Erles, Lordis, &c.—that thai with their *subtancious* housaldis, weill bodin in feir of weir, in their maist *subtancious* maner, meit James Commendatour of Saintandrois," &c. Keith's Hist., p. 198.

3. Effectual.

"The Lord Governour and Lordis of secret Counsell, and the maist pairt of the hail nobellis of this realme—hes for *substantious* resistance,—willinglie of their awin courage, offerit thameselfis reddie to defend their awin auld liberties with their bodies and substance; and to win the hail nobilitie thairupoun," &c. Sedt. Counc., A. 1549, Keith's Hist. App., p. 58.

"Fr. *substantieuz*, -euse, substantial, stuffie;" Cotgr.

SUBSTANTIOUSLIE, *adv.* Effectually.

—"To the effect the saids vnlachfull meitingis—may be *substantiouslie* suppressit, Ordains the hail inhabitantis of the saidis burrowes at all occasiounes to reddelie assist and concur with the magistratis and officiariis thairof for satling of the saidis tumultis & trublances, and pynischeing of the authoris and movearis thairof." Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 238.

Substantiouslie, Aberd. Reg.

[SUBTILITE, *s.* Crafty work, fine workmanship, Barbour, xx. 306.]

SUCCALEGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Shetl.

Isl. *sok-r*, *soccus*, *caliga*, and *legg-r*, Su.-G. *lary*, *tibia*, *crus*; or perhaps from *sicka*, *fraus*, *q. leys* that deceive, as having no feet. *Sickull*, deceitful.

SUCCRE, SUCCUR, SUCCURE, *s.* Sugar, *S. sucker*.

"At that tyme straynege cuntreis var nocht socht to get spicis, eirbis, drogis, gummis, & *succur* for to mak exquisit electuars to prouoke the pepil til ane disordinat appetit." Compl. S., p. 227.

Seropys, sewane, *succure*, and synamone.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 40.

"Poyson, confected with *succe*, is mooste piercing and deadlie." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 938.

Burns writes *sucker*, iii. 14.

Fr. *succe*, Dan. *sucker*, Teut. *zucker*.

To SUCCRE, *v. a.* To sweeten with sugar, *S.*

"All fleshlie pleasures are both vain and vile.—Bewaro of such *succred* poyson." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 930. V. SUGERT.

[SUCCRE-ALI, *s.* Liquorice. V. SUGARALLIE.]

SUCCRE-SAPS, *s. pl.* A sort of pap sweetened with sugar, *S.*

The term occurs in a foolish song, entitled *The Wren*, or, *Lennox's Love to Blantyre*; in which the characters must certainly be viewed as allegorical.

—In came Robin Red-breast,

Wi' *succar-saps* and wyne. —

Now, maiden, will you taste of this?

It's *succar-saps* and wyne.

Herd's Coll., ii. 210.

[SUCCUDERUS, SUCCUDROUSLY. V. SUCKUDRY.]

[SUCK, *s.* 1. A wet state of the ground that one may sink in, Shetl.

2. Loose straw, rubbish, Orkn.]

[SUCKY, *adj.* Untidy, *ibid.*]

[To SUCK, *v. a.* To exhaust; applied to land, Banffs.]

[SUCKY, *s.* Clover, S. V. SUCKIES.]

SUCKEN, *s.* 1. The territory subjected to a certain jurisdiction, Orkn., Shetl.

"*Sucken*, a Bailiery, so much ground as is under the Bailives jurisdiction." MS. Expl. of Norish Words. [Sw. *socken*, a parish.]

2. The jurisdiction attached to a mill; or that extent of ground, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain thither, S.

"The astricted lands are called the *thirl*, or the *sucken*; and the persons subjected to the astriction get the name of *suckeners*. Hence the duties payable by those who come voluntarily to the mill, are called *out-sucken*, or *out-town multures*; and those that are due by tenants within the *sucken*, *in-town* or *insucken multures*." Erskine's Instit., B. ii. T. 9. s. 20.

3. Vulgarly used to denote the dues paid at a mill, S.; *shucken*, Moray.

Her dældie, a cannie auld carl,
Had *shucken* and mouter a fouth.

Jameson's Popular Ball., i. 294.

—"And sex bollis of moulter or *suckin* quhilkis pertinet to the Carmelite freires of the said burcht." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 657.

This term is used in both senses in the North of E. V. Gl. Brockett.

4. The subjection due by tenants bound to a certain mill.

"He com nocht to grynd his quhyt in thair mill as he that aucht *suckyn* thareto." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

A. S. *socne*, privilegium, immunitas; *soc*, jurisdictio, Somner. Su. G. *sokn*, id. exactio, jurisdictio; *ofsokn*, nimia exactio; Isl. *ysrokn*, jus summum; Ibre. The origin is *sock-a*, quærere, to seek; in an oblique sense, exigere, to exact.

SUCKEN, *adj.* 1. Legally astricted; bound to have corn ground at a certain mill is *sucken* to it, S.

2. Used for *bound* in relation to any tradesman, shopkeeper, &c. "We're no *sucken* to ane by anither," S.

SUCKENER, *s.* One who is bound to grind his grain at a certain mill, S.

[SUCKENS, *j.* A small grapple used in searching for lost lines, Banffs.]

SUCKIES, SUCKIE-SOOS, *s. pl.* The flowers of clover, S.

The flocks an' herds are spremlin' seen,
The fragrant *suckies* nippin'.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 21.

V. SOUKS.

The term is sometimes used, in the singular, as equivalent to clover.

"You may try sowing part of the big red clover and part of the white and yellow *sucky* with the ryegrass." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 49.

SUCKUDRY, SUKUDRY, SUCQUEDRY, *s.* Presumption.

And quhen he hard Schyr Philip say
That Scottis men had set a day
To fecht; and that sic space he had
To purway him; he wes richt glaid.
And said, it wes gret *sukudry*
That set thaim apon sic foly.

Barbour, xi. 11, MS.

And for sic *sucquedry* vndertakin now,
His awne mischief, wele wourthy till allow
He fundin has.

Doug. Virgil, 467, 47.

Gower expl. it, in one of his Lat. rubrics, by *presumpcio*.

His loquitur de tercia specie superbie, que *presumpcio* dicitur.

Sarquedrye is thylke vice
Of pryde, which the third office
Hath in his court, and will not knowe
The throwt, till it ouerthrowe
Upon his fortune and his grace.

Conf. Am. Fol. 18, a.

From obsol. Fr. *surcuidre*, from *sur*, super, and *cuid-er*, agitare, imaginari, Rudd. *Surcuydée*, vain, Rom. de la Rose.

SUCCUDERUS, *adj.* Presumptuous.

Ye Sarazeins ar *succuderus* and self willit ay.

Rauf Coilyear, D. iij. a.

SUCCUDROUSLY, *adv.* Arrogantly.

Than said the Sarazine to Schir Rauf *succudrously*,
I haue na lyking to lyfe to lat the with lufe.

Rauf Coilyear, D. ij. a.

V. SUCKUDRY.

[SUD, SOOD, *s.* and *adj.* South, Shetl. Dan. *sud*, id.]

[SUDDAIN, SUDDAND, *adj.* Sudden.]

SUDDAINTY, *s.* 1. Suddenness, S.

"This is a wonderful change in sik a *suddainty*." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. D. 2. b.

"Spokin in *suddainty*, int he first motioune of yre;" Aberd. Reg.

2. Accidental homicide is called "slaughter of *suddantie*," as opposed to what is "of forethocht felonie."

"Greit slaughter—hes bene rycht comoun amangis the Kingis liegis now of late, baith of forethocht felony and of *suddantie*." Acts Ja. III., 1469, c. 43. Edit. 1568, c. 35. Skene.

Sometimes this term is used by itself elliptically to denote sudden slaughter; as opposed to intentional homicide.

"And gif it be fundin forthocht felony, to be punist eftir the kingis lawis. And gif it be fundin *suddantie*, to be restorit again to the fredome & immunitie of haly kirk and girth." Acts Ja. III., A. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 96.

3. Mishap, harm, mischief, Aberd.

[SUDDANDLY, *adv.* Suddenly, Barbour, vi. 11.]

SUDDARDE, SUDDART, *s.* A soldier.

"The haill cuntrey being vnder the proclamatioun, sum wer licentiat to byd at home, be resoun of thair compositiounis bestowit vpon payment of the *suddardis*, quhairof thair wer iiii^e horsmen and vj^e futemen." Belhaven MS., Mem. Ja. VI., fol. 67.

"Inquirit, gif this deponar, at my lord Bothwells desyre, socht ane fyne lunt of any of the *suddartis*: and answerit, that he did the same, and gat a piece of fine lunt of half a faddome, or thareby, fra ane of the *suddartis*,—and deliverit to John Hephurne of Boltoun upon Saturday before the kingis slaughter." Anderson's Coll., ii. 170.

O. Fr. *soudart*, soldat; L. B. *soldit-us*; Roquefort. The term in L. B. also assumes the form of *solidar-ius*, *soldar-ius*, *soldaer-ius*, &c., from *solid-um*, *sold-um*, pay, denominated from the money paid to a soldier.

SUDDILL, *adj.* [Filthy, defiled.]

—The *suddill* sow of the sord.—
Colkelbie Sow, F. I. v. 171.

Isl. *saur*, sordes, impuritas, stercus; Verel.

[SUDDIL, *s.* A piece of dress much worn, Banffs.]

To SUDDIL, SUDDLE, *v. a.* To sully, to defile, S.

—In the dusty powder here and thare
Suddil and fule his criske and vallow hare.
Doug. Virgil, 410, 1.

Allied to Teut. *sodel-en*, Germ. *sudel-n*, inquinare, polluer. Wachter views this as formed from *sul-en*, id. *d* being inserted. Moes.-G. *saul-jan*, A.-S. *syl-ian*, Franc. *sal-on*.

SUDEREYS, *s. pl.* A name given to some of the Hebrudae; [Southern Isles.]

"The title of these prelates, during the conjunction of *Man* and *Sodor*, had been universally mistaken, till the explications of that most ingenious writer, Dr. Macpherson: it is always supposed to have been derived from *Sodor*, an imaginary town either in *Man* or in *Iona*: whose derivation was taken from the Greek *Soter*, or Saviour. During the time that the Norwegians were in possession of the isles, they divided them into two parts: the *northern*, which comprehended all that lay to the North of the point of *Ardnamurchan*, and were called the *Norderays*, from *Norder*, North, and *ey*, an island. And the *Sudereys* took in those that lay to the South of that promontory." Pennant's Voyage, Hebr., p. 294.

The propriety of this etymon appears beyond a doubt from the following passage:—

Logmadr het son Gudraulur Sudreyia konongs; Logmadr var settr til landvarnar i Nordrey-om. "The son of Gudraud, king of the *Sudereys*, was called *Logmadr*, [or *Lagman*, q. *Law-man*]. He was set over the *Norderays*, that he might protect the lands." Snorr. Sturles. ap. Johns. Antiq. Celt. Scand., p. 233.

SUDGE, *adj.* Subject to, Shetl.

This term is not of northern origin; but is probably a corr. of Fr. *sujet*.

[To SUDGEORN, SUDJORNE, SUDIORNE, *v. n.* To sojourn, delay, abide, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 1487, Barbour, xvi. 47.]

VOL. IV.

[SUDGEORNE, SUDIORNE, SUDGEORNING, SUDIORNYNG, *s.* Sojourn, delay, sojourn-ing, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 359, Barbour, xx. 359.]

SUDROUN, *s.* The English language. V. SODROUN.

[SUEFIN, SUEVEN, *s.* A dream, slumber. V. SWEUIN.]

[SUEVNING, SUENYNG, *s.* Dreaming.]

SUEFIS, SWEFIS, *s. pl.* Suevi or Swevians.

—How the Empriour dois dance
Suefs in Suavia syno.

Colkelbie Sow, F. I., v. 368.

In a MS. copy, *Suefs*. Su.-G. *swaefstja* signifies comitatus; *swaef-a*, A.-S. *swaef-ian*, sopire; *swaefen*, somnium. But the meaning seems to be, that the Emperor danced to a tune denominated "the Swevi," or "Swevians in Suabia." A.-S. *Swefas*, Suevi.

SUELLIEG, *s.* Expl. "heat, a burning fever."

"Lev. xxvi. Moyses sais, be the spreit of Gode, gyf ye obeye nocht my command, I sal visee you vitht dreddour, vitht fyir, ande vitht *suellieg*." Compl. S., p. 37.

Derived from A.-S. *swael-an*, to kindle, burn; GL Compl.

[SUELT, *pret.* Died, Barbour, iv. 311, A.-S. *sweltan*, to die, perish.]

SUERD, SWERD, *s.* A sword.

Wapynns he bur, outhir, gud *suerd* or knyff,
For he with thaim hapnyt richt oft in stryff.

Wallace, i. 193, MS.

—Battellis, armouris, *swerdia*, speris and scheildis,
I sal do saw and strow ouer al the feildis.

Doug. Virgil, 227, 9.

Suerd, id. R. Glouc.

Su.-G. Belg. *swaerd*, Isl. Dan. *suerd*, Alem. *suwert*, A.-S. *swaerd*, *swurd*, id.

SUESCHE, SUESCHER. V. under SWESCH.

SUET, SWETE, *s.* Life; [life-blood.]

Sum held on loft; sum tynt the *suet*.
A lang quhill thus fechtand thair war.

Barbour, xiii. 32, MS.

Suet, Pink. Edit.

It is na wondre thought I gret;
I se fele her lossyt the *suet*.
The flour of all North Irland.

Ibid., xvi. 232, MS.

—The valyand Hectour loist the *sueete*
On Achilles spere.

Doug. Virgil, 16, 13.

Both Junius and Rudd. view this as an *adj.*, signifying *sweet*, and think that the term *life* must be supplied. Sibb. has justly rendered *sueete*, life; referring to A.-S. *swat*, sanguis.

This is a Gothic idiom. We learn from Ibre, that Su.-G. *swell* properly denotes humour, moisture, but that the term has been restricted by use to two principal humours of the body. It not only signifies *sweat*, but also *blood*. The latter sense, he says, anciently prevailed throughout the North. In this sense it is still used in Upland; as is *sueit* in Iceland.

• To SUFFER, *v. n.* To delay.

It is said of Wallace, after he received an invitation, while in France, to return to his country, and take the crown;

The wyrt he gat, bot yett *suffer* he wald,
For gret falsheid that part hym dyd off ald.
Mekill dolour it did him in his mynd,
Off thar mysfayr, for trew he was and kynd.
He thoct to tak amendis off that wrang;
He answered nocht, bot in his wer furth rang.
Wallace, x. 1057, MS.

A Fr. idiom; *Se soufrir de*, to forbear the doing of.
The *v. Thole* is used in a similar sense, *q. v.*

SUFFER, *adj.* Patient in bearing injurious treatment.

Syne he gart lousse him off thar handis new,
And said, he was baith *suffer*, wyss and trew.
Wallace, vi. 481, MS.

It is changed to *sobber*, Edit. 1648.

SUFFISANCE, *s.* Sufficiency; Fr.

Quhat have I gilt to faille
My frelome in this warld, and my plesance,
Sen every wight has thereof *suffisance*?
King's Quair, li. 7.

[SUFFISAND, SUFFICYAND, *part. pr.* Suffi-
cient, Barbour, i. 368.]

SUFFRAGE, SUFFERAGE, *s.* A prayer for
the dead. It is more generally used in the
pl.

"Oure souerane lord—having—perwait and con-
siderit the charter—grantit—to the puir memberis of
Jesus Christ—resident within the burgh of Perth, off
—all and sindrie annuallrentis, &c., to quhatsumeur
kirk, chappell, college, alter, monasterie, prebendarie,
place, or benefice without the said burgh, for quhat-
sumeur caus or occasioun, and speciallie for celebra-
tioun of *suffragis*—hes ratifijt," &c. Acts Ja. VI,
1592, Ed. 1814, p. 581.

"The said chaplain, every year, once in the year,
for the said Michael and Jonet, sall make *suffrages*,
which is, *I am pleased, and direct me, O Lord, with
an Mess of Rest, being naked, he clothed me; with
two wax candles burning on the altar. To the
whilk suffrages and mess, he shall cause ring the
Chappell bell the space of ane quarter of ane hour,
and that all the foresaid poor, and others that shall be
thereintill, shall be present at the foresaid mess with
their habites, requesting all these that shall come in to
hear the said mess to pray for the said souls.*" A.
1545, Blue Blanket, p. 40.

This term occurs in a still more singular connexion,
in the Petition of the Surgeons and Barbers of Edin-
burgh (who then formed one corporation) to the Lord
Provost and Council. As they ask that a subject may
be given to them annually for dissection, they bind
themselves to a species of service, from which, in this
form at least, as good Protestants, they must find
themselves now happily relieved.

"That we may haue anes in the year ane condem-
pait man after he be dead, to mak Anatomia of,
wherthrew we may haue experience ilk ane to instruct
others, and we shall do *suffrage* for the saul." A.
1505, Blue Blanket, p. 55.

L. B. *suffragia*, orationes, quibus Dei Sanctorum
suffragia, seu auxilia imploramus.—Appellantur etiam
orationes, quae pro defunctis dicuntur, quod pro iis
Sanctorum *suffragia* invocantur. Donentur—45 librae
annuae pro Missis, *Suffragiis*, et obitibus habendis,—
pro animabus dictorum Ducis, Comitibus, &c. Chart.
Henr. Reg. Angl., A. 1457, Du Cange. *Suffraiges*,
prieret pour le morts; Roquefort.

SUFRON, *s.* Sufferance, forbearance.

Thy eud, thy claitthis, thy coist, cumis nocht of thé,
Bot of the frutt of the erd, and Goll's *suftron*.
Howlate, iii. 27.

From Fr. *soufrir*, to suffer, to forbear.

SUGARALLIE, *s.* The vulgar name for
sugar of liquorice, S.

To SUGG, *v. n.* To move heavily, as a
corpulent person does; to move somewhat
in a rocking manner, S.; [*shug*, Clydes.]

The same with O. E. *Swagge*. "I *swagge*, as a fatte
person's belly *swaggeth* as he goth: Je *assouage*."
Palsgr., B. iii., F. 350, b. Perhaps this O. Fr. *v.* by
which *Swagge* is rendered, has a Goth. origin.

SUGGAN, *s.* "A thick coverlet;" Gall.
Enc.

SUGGIE, *adj.* "Moist *suggie* lan', wet
land;" Gall. Enc. [V. SUCK.]

C. B. *sug*, juice, sap, *sug-aw*, to imbibe, to fill with
juice; Isl. *soegg-r*, humidus. E. *Soak* claims a common
origin.

SUGGIE, *s.* 1. A young sow, S.B.

2. A person who is fat, S.B.

A.-S. *suga*, Su.-G. *sugga*, denotes a sow, but one
that has had pigs.

To SUGGYRE, *v. a.* To suggest.

"The waies of the deuill that he *suggyres* to false
teachers to deceiue men by are infinite." Rollock on
2 Thes., p. 52.

Lat. *sugger-ere*, Fr. *sugger-er*, id.

SUGH, *s.* A rustling or whistling sound.
V. SOUGH, *s.*

SUILYE, SULYE, *s.* The same with *Sulye*,
soil.

"And als apoun the postponing—to by fiftj a
marksworth of land liand in competent place and gude
sulye." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 112.

"Ground and *sulye* of the samyn lands." Acts Ja.
III., V. II., p. 161.

To SUIT, *v. a.* Properly, to sue for; a juri-
dical term; used also, as signifying, to per-
sist in soliciting.

"Hast thou this strength giuen thee to perseuere in
suiting any thing? thou may be assured he heareth."
Bruce's Eleven Sermon. V. 7, a. V. SORT.

SUITAR of Court. V. SOYTOUR.

SUITH, *adj.* Credible, honest, worthy of
belief.

For I half aft hard *suith* men say,—
That Fortune helps the hardy ay.

Cherrie and Slac, st. 27.

A.-S. *soth*, true; Chaucer, id. *sothe*, R. Glouc. V.
SOITH.

SUKERT, *adj.* Sweet, sugared; used me-
taph. for fondled, caressed.

Birdis—ilk yeir, with new joy, joyis ane maik;—
And lattis thair *sukert* fewis flie quhair thair pleis.

Dunbar, Mailand Poems, p. 47.

V. SUCCRE.

[SUKKRABURD, *s.* A term of endearment applied to a child, Shetl.]

[SUKKEN, *part. pa.* Sunk, sunken, Shetl.]

SUKUDRY, *s.* V. SUCKUDRY.

[SUL, *s.* 1. The sun, the heat or influence of the sun, Shetl. Goth., Su.-G., Lat. *sol*.

2. The basking shark, *Squalus maximus*, *ibid.*]

[SULD, *pret.* Should, Barbour, i. 3. V. SAL.]

SULDEART, *s.* Soldier; Fr. *souldart*.

"Repetit the notoriety of the deid, the depositiones, viz., Patrik Stewart, Alexander Guithrie *suldeart*, William Broune also *suldeart*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 207. V. SUDDARDE.

To SULE, *v. a.* To soil, to suly. V. SUD-DIL.

SULLIGE, SULYE, SOILYIE, *s.* Soil, ground, country; Lat. *sol-um*. V. SUILYE.

"So the earth, dirt, and *sullige*, conveyed by the water, must have remained among the fallen wood, and such a stagnation is the very mother of moss." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 65.

This has been evidently borrowed from the Fr. "*Solage*, soyle, or good ground;" Cotgr.

The *sulye* spred hir brade bosom on brede.

Doug. *Virgil*, Prol. 400, 24.

Sulye, *Ibid.*, 369, 51.

"Gif any beast, horse, oxe, or kow, or other cattell be founden within the lordship, and the *soilye* of any man," &c. Baron Courts, c. 65, s. 1.

SULE, *s.* A ring with a swivel, S. B.

Seren derives the E. word from Isl. *sveif*, volva, instrumentum quo aliquid circumrotatur; *sveift-a*, volutare. Su.-G. *soelia*, however, denotes a ring into which a thong is put; Isl. *syglia*, which, because of its rotundity, G. Andr. derives from *sole*, the sun; others from Fenn. *sul-ien*, to close.

SULE, *s.* [Prob. an errat. for *Scule*, a school.]

I sall degrad the graceless of thy greis.

Scald thee for skorn, and scor thee af thy *sule*.

Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 68, st. 19.

This, I apprehend, should be *scule*, as in Edit. 1508.

Scalle the for scorne, and schere the af thy *scule*.

q., delete thy name from the list of thy *school*. This corresponds with the preceding idea, of stripping him of his literary degrees.

SULFITCH, *adj.* Suffocating; applied to smell, Ang.; corr., perhaps, from *sulphurous*.

To SULK it. To be in a sullen humour.

Our admirall, though tide and wind say nay,

He'll row and work, and sulk it all the way.

E. *Argyle*, *Law's Memorials*, p. 213.

This evidently refers to James Duke of York. We sometimes use the term *sulks*, in the *sulks*, S. in the same sense.

SULLIGE, *s.* Soil. [V. under SULE, *v.*]

[SUIP, *s.* A wet state of ground, a marsh, Shetl.]

[To SULP, *v. a.* To bring cut grass from a swampy meadow, *ibid.*]

[SULYE, *s.* Soil. V. under SULE, *v.*]

SULYEART, *adj.* Clear, bright, glittering.

And lusty Flora did hir blomes sprede
Under the fete of Phebus *sulyeart* stede.

Doug. *Virgil*, Prol. 400, 14.

Ir. *soilier*, splendens, rutilus; *soilierachd*, splendor, fulgor.

SUM. A termination of adjectives, frequently occurring in S.; it is used in three senses.

1. It denotes conjunction; as, *threesum*, three together, [or in all, altogether.]

"It is nocht possibill to gar *thresum* keip counsel, and speciale in causis of trason." Compl. S., p. 205.

"There were three of them set upon him,—I brought the *twasome*—but wha was the third?" Guy Mannering, iii. 299, 300.

The *twasome* sat curmud thegither, &c.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 46.

This signifies "two in company."

It is also used in this sense in Lanarks., and carried on through all the numbers; as, *twasum*, *saxsum*, *tensum*, *twentysum*, *threttisum*, *fortisum*, *hundersum*. Isl. *saman*, simul, unâ collectio, has precisely the same sense.

Thresum occurs in the same sense in *The Bruce*.

—Jamys of Dowglas, at the last,

Fand a litill sonkyn bate,

And to the land it drew fut hate.

Bot it as litill wes, that it

Mycht our the wattr bot *thresum* flyt.

Barbour, iii. 420, MS.

He also uses *twasum* and *fycesum* in a similar signification.

—That wes in an ewill plass,

That as strayt and sa narow was,

That *twasum* samyn mycht nocht rid

In sum place off the hillis sid.

Barbour, x. 19, MS.

Samyn here is redundant; the idea being conveyed by the termination of the preceding word.

Dr. Leyden, in his Gl., refers to Su.-G. *samja* and *sama* (Leg. *saem-ia*, *saem-a*) consentire. "Hence," he adds, "the termination *sam* expresses union or agreement; as *hedersam*, consistent with honesty; *icarsam*, consistent with prudence; *fraendsaemia*, jus consanguinitatis; *magsaemia*, jus affinitatis." Su.-G. *sam*, whence *saem-ia*, *saem-a*, signifies, plurium unitas.

Twasum is used Caithn. for two acting together. Thus, a sick person is said to be *lifted* by *twasum*. *Threesum*, generally through S., denotes the union of three, in a particular kind of dance, called a *threesum reel*.

2. It signifies similitude, S.

This is the proper idea, when it seems to be used, in a general way, as denoting quality. It is commonly affixed to a *s.*, and forms an *adj.*, expressing a property analogous to the idea conveyed by the *s.*; as, *lufsum*, amiable, *hairtsum*, cheerful, *winsum*, id. jucundus, *gaudio similis*.

Su.-G. *sam*, mentioned above, also bears this sense. Ihre renders *fridsam*, pacifico similis. *Som* is used in the same way. Thus also, according to Wachter, *sam* occurs in Germ.

Wachter has observed that *lich* is synon. with *sam*;

as, *friedsam* and *friedlich*, used in the sense of *pacific*; Proleg. sect. 6. in vo. This is confirmed by our use of *hairsum* and *hairtie*, as conveying the very same idea.

3. In some degree, [somewhat, rather], S.

Both Ihre and Wachter view A.-S. *sum*, as perfectly synon. with Su.-G. and Germ. *sam*. Now, Lye observes that the term *sum*, in certain A.-S. words, has its origin from the pronoun *sum*, aliquid, aliquantum. There are indeed various words, both in A.-S. and S., in which it seems most naturally to bear this signification; as A.-S. *lang-sum*, diuturnus aliquantum, long in some degree, S. id.; *forsum*, applied to things that are more *full* than what is necessary; as to a piece of dress that has rather a clumsy appearance, from its being made too large.

SUM. As an *adj.*, some; used distributively, denoting first the one, then the other.

"Betwix Clid and Lennox lyis the baronie of Renfrew, in the quhilk ar twa lochis, namyt Quhyn-south and Leboth, *sum*. xx. and *sum*. xii. mylis of lenth." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 7. *Unus* and *alter* are the correspondent terms used by Boeet.

This is an A.-S. idiom. *Sum was bescoren preode, sum was laecede*; *Hic erat attonsus clericus, ille erat laicus*; Bede ap. Lye. Moes-G. *sums* and *suma* also signify *unus*, a, *um*. V. Hickee Gramm. A.-S. and Moes-G. p. 36.

2. As an *adv.*, in some degree; as, "That pin's *sum* muckle," i.e., somewhat large, S. B. V. SOME.

SUMDELL, SUMDEILL, SUMDELE, *adv.* 1. Somewhat, in some degree.

And he, that hard sa suddanly
Sic noyis, *samdele* affrayt was.
Barbour, vi. 221. MS.

2. Used as respecting quantity or number.

Bot thai the chansell sturdely
Held, and thaim defendyt wele,
Till off thair men war slayne *sumdell*.
Barbour, v. 358, MS.

It occurs in sense 1, O.E.

Corineus was tho *somdel* wroth, ye'axe on hey he drow.
R. Glouc., p. 17.

But she was *sumdele* deaf, and that was skaith.
Chaucer, Prol. W. Bathes T.

A.-S. *sum dæle*, aliqua parte, partim.

[SUMKYN. Of some kind, Barbour, x. 519. V. ALKYN, NAKYN.]

SUMPAIRT, *adv.* Somewhat.

"As to my auin ansueris, albeit I haue retenit the substance of thame, yit findand greitar commoditie of buikes heir nor in Scotland, I haue *sumpairt* amplifeit and enlargit thame, to accomodat my self to the capacite of the ruid people, quha could not be abill to comprehend sua vechtie materis in sua feu vordis, as I was constrainit to vse in my conference." Nicol Burne's Disputation, To the Christ. Reidar.

SUMLEYR, *s.* An officer who had charge of the royal household stuff.

"William Grysse *sumleyr* to our souerane lord & ladie the king & quenis maiesteis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1565.

Cotgr. renders Fr. *sommeiller*, a butler. But it seems to denote an officer who had the charge of the

royal household-stuff; L.B. *Summularius*. Du Cange expl. *Somarii* as signifying butlers; but remarks that there were different officers who bore this name. Occurrunt varii *summularii*, nempe *summularii* maparum, scancionariae, camerae denariorum, fructuariorum, Capellae, &c. He also mentions the *Sumelarius coquinae*; referring to the Lib. Niger Scaccarii; and the *Somalerius*, who had charge of the burden of the pack-horse.

SUMMER, *adj.* Summary; Fr. *sommaire*.

—"Grantis full power—to consult, conclude, and put in wreate [writing] all sick good ordoure, &c. quhair-by goodle and *summer* justice may be done—to all his hienes liegis without long delays and extraordinier expensis." Acts Ja. VI., 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 550.

[SUMMER, *s.* The principal beam in a wooden building, Barbour, xvii. 696.]

SUMMER, SWMMER, *s.* A sumpter horse.

And nocht for thi all that thai wer
Come weilt out our it, hale and fer;
And tynt bot littill off thair ger,
Bot gif it war ony *summer*,
That in the moss was left liand.
Barbour, xix. 746, MS.

O. Flandr. Fr. *sommier*, id.

That the term properly denoted a beast of burthen, appears from the signification of the synon. *sommier*, in Old Flemish, jumentum clitellarium, sarcinarium; Kilian. Also, Teut. *som-beeste*, id. *som-peerd*, equus clitellarius. The origin is *somme*, onus, sarcina. A.-S. *seam*, *seom*, id. whence *sem-an*, *sym-an*, onerare. V. *SOWME*, s. 2.

To SUMMER, *v. a.* To feed cattle, &c., during summer, S.

"It occurs very seldom that cattle are fed on the same ground for twelve successive months, or *summered* where they have been wintered." Agr. Surv. Dunbart., p. 211. V. *SIMMER*.

SUMMER-BLINK, SIMMER-BLINK, *s.* A transient gleam of sunshine, S.; used also metaph.

"Yet I am in this hot *summer-blink*, with the tear in my eye." Rutherford's Lett. P. i. ep. 86. V. *BLENK*.

SUMMER-CAUTS, SUMMER-COUTS, SIMMER-COUTS, *s. pl.* 1. The name given to the exhalations seen to ascend from the ground in a warm day, S.B. *Landtide*, synon. B.

And she is like to sconce wi' the heat:
The *summer-couts* were trembling here and there.
Ross's Helenore, p. 27.

— Het, het was the day,
The *simmer-couts* were dancing brae frae brae.
Ibid. p. 87.

In second Edit. 1788, it is also *summer-cauts*, p. 28, and *summer-cauts*, in the first Edit., A. 1768, p. 21 and 82. But in Edit. second and third, *cauts* or *couts* alone occurs. We must then view *cauts* as an *errata* in the first edition; especially as I have before me the second, corrected for the press in the autograph of the late learned Dr. Beattie of Aberdeen (who was the early friend of Ross); and he has given no intimation that *couts* is not the proper sound. V. *OUDE*.

2. The gnats which dance in clusters on a summer evening, Lanarks.; pron. *sinmer-couts*.

8. In *sing.* A lively little young fellow, *synon.* with *E. Grig*; "He's a perfect *simmer cout*," Lanarks.

Perhaps *q. summer-colls*, in allusion to the undulating motion of these vapours, which may have been thought to resemble the frisking of young horses. These are called *king's weather*, Loth. In the South of S. it is pron. *king's wethers*; and it has been supposed to refer to the gay and unsteady motion of *wedders*, analogous to the other designation of *couts*.

- [SUMMER-CLOCKS, *s. pl.* The sunbeams dancing in the atmosphere during a fine summer day, Shetl.]

SUMMER-FLAWS, *s. pl.* Used as *synon.* with *Summer-couts*, Angus.

SUMMER-GROWTH, *s. V.* SEA-GROWTH.

SUMMER-HAAR, *s.* A slight breeze from the east, which often rises after the sun has passed the meridian. It receives this name from the fishers of Newhaven, though not accompanied with any fog.

SUMMER-SOB, *s.* A summer-storm, Ang.

Yon *summer-sob* is out;
This night bodes well, spy, 'oman, round about,
The morn will better prove.—

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 75.

In Aberd. the term is used to denote frequent slight rains in summer, commonly in May.

Gael. *siob-am*, to blow; *siobun*, drift, blast. Perhaps in allusion to the sobbing of a child in bad humour, who is soon pacified; or allied to Teut. *seoff-en*, flare.

SUMMER-TREE, *s.* Apparently, a maypole. V. SKAFRIE.

SUMMYN, *adj.* Some.

All and *summy*n, all and every one.

Or list appruse thay pepill all and *summy*n
To giddir myddill, or jone in lyig or band.

Doug. *Virgil*, 103, 35.

A-S. *sumne* signifies, aliquot. It is properly the accus. of *sum*, aliquis. *Sumon* is also used as the ablat. pl.

SUMP, *s.* A sudden and heavy fall of rain, S. A.; *synon.* *Plump*.

"Aye! aye! we shall have a thick and heavy hoar frost, or a sounding *sump* o' rain, I wotnae whilk." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 146.

Of thunder July speaks, and *sumps* of rain;
And August winds uproot the growing grain.

Ibid., Jan. 1821, p. 428.

"*Sump*, a great fall of rain;" Gall. Enc.

Can this be viewed as allied to Su.-G. *sump*, palus, a marsh, E. *swamp*?

SUMPED, *part. adj.* Wet, drenched.

But now with the dead I must lay down my head,
On this bluid *sumped* field—Waterloo.

Gall. *Encycl.*, p. 442.

SUMP, *s.* The pit of a mine.

"A shaft, or *sump*, as the miners term it, was made, to the depth of several fathoms, immediately below the bottom of the waste, from whence the rich mass of

ore, above-mentioned, had been taken, and a drift carried on, in the direction of the silver vein, upon that level." P. Alva, Stirl. Statist. Acc. xviii. 142.

[SUMPAIRT, *adv.* V. under SUM, *adj.*]

SUMPH, *s.* 1. A blockhead, a soft, blunt fellow, S.

"Better thole a grumph than a *sumph*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 20.

The finish'd mind, in all its movements bright,
Surveys the self-made *sumph* in proper light,
Allows for native weakness, but disdains
Him who the character with labour gains.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 347.

[2. A sour, sulky fellow, Clydes.]

Callander derives this from Su.-G. *stamm*, balbutiens stuttering; MS. Notes on *Ihre*, (in vo).

Perhaps it is rather allied to Germ. *sumpf*, Teut. *sompe*, a marsh; or Su.-G. *swamp*, a sponge, also, a mushroom, *q. fungosus homo*; as, a *fogy chield*, S. B. *Ihre*, vo. *Swamp*, refers to Gr. *σούφος*, spungy. Teut. *sompe* is *sceptrum morionis*. It may be observed, however, that if we suppose *m* to have been inserted, the word would be literally analogous to Teut. *sumf-en*, delirare, desipere, hallucinari; *sumf*, delirius. Thus there would be no occasion for having recourse to a figurative origin.

Tó SUMPH, *v. n.* 1. To dote, to be in a state of stupor.

I will affirm they're skant of wit,
Who in a supream court like that,
Will *sumph* and vote they wot not what.

Cleland's *Poems*, p. 113.

[2. To go about in a sulky humour, Clydes.]

[SUMPHIN. 1. As an *adj.*, sulky, grumbling, *ibid.*, Banffs.

2. As a *s.*, the act of sulking or grumbling, *ibid.*]

SUMPHISH, *adj.* Stupid, blockish, S.; [sulky, Clydes.]

The *sumphish* mob, of penetration shawl,
May gape and ferly at your cunning saul,
And make ye fancy that there is desert
In thus employing a' your sneaking art.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 349.

SUMPHION, *s.* "A musical instrument; same perhaps with O. Engl. *symphonie*, which seems to have been a kind of tabour or drum;" Gl. Sibb.

SUNDAY'S CLAISE. Dress for going to church in, S. corresponding to Su.-G. *kyrkioklaedhe*, i.e., *kirk-claise*.

Here country John in bannet blue,
An' eke his *Sunday's Claise* on.—

Fergusson's *Poems*, ii. 26.

[SUNDAY SARK. Among the poorest classes it means a *clean shirt*; but among the more provident, a shirt of finer texture reserved for Sabbath wear, Ayrs.

I'll get my *Sunday sark* on.

Burns, *Holy Fair*, s. 6.]

SUN-DOWN, s. Sunset, South of S.

—“And sitting there birling—wi’ a scaff and raff o’ the water-side, till *sun-down*, and then coming hame and crying for ale, as if ye were maister and mair.”
Tales of my Landlord, ii. 114.

This word is used in the United States of America.
“Daylight! do but hear the silly child!—’Tis but just *sundown*.” Lionel Lincoln, i. 41.

SUN-FISH, s. The basking shark, S. *Squalus maximus*, Linn. V. **SAIL-FISH.**

SUNNY-SIDE. Land having a southern exposure, S. V. **SONIE HALF.**

This phrase is still very common in law-deeds. In the Lat. of our writs it is denominated, *Pars solaris*.

[**SUN-SITTEN, adj.** Applied to eggs injured by the heat of the sun, Shetl.]

[**SUNE, adv.** Soon, S. A.-S. *súna*, id.]

To **SUNGLE** *Lint, v. a.* To separate flax from the core; the pron. of *Swingle*, S. B.

—Lint was beaten wi’ the mell,
And ilkane sungled to themsell.

Piper of Peebles, p. 6.

V. **SWINGLE.**

[**SUNIE, s.** A term of reproach, Shetl.]

SUNK, s. A seat of turf, Ross, Helenore, p. 141.

[**SUNK-DYKE, s.** A dyke built of stone or sods on the one side, and built with earth on the other, Banffs.]

SUNK-POCKS, s. pl. The bags tied to the *Sunks* or *Sods* on the back of a tinker’s ass, in which the goods, baggage, and children are carried, S. V. **SONK, s.**

SUNKIE, s. “A low stool;” Gl. Antiq., South of S.; a dimin. from *Sunk*.

“Mony a day hae I wrought my stocking, and sat on my *sunkie* under that saugh.” Guy Mann., ii. 18.

It is frequently used to denote such a stool as a dairy-maid uses when milking her cows.

It seems originally to have signified a seat of turf or straw. V. **SONK.**

SUNKS, s. pl. A sort of saddle made of cloth, and stuffed with straw, on which two persons can sit at once; synon. *Sods*, S. V. **SODDIS.**

It may be added that A. Bor. *sunk* has the same meaning; “a canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw;” Gl. Grose.

SUNKAN, part. adj. “Sullen, sour, ill-natured;” Gl. Picken. This seems merely *Sunken*, the old participle of the v. to *Sink*, q. dejected in spirit.

SUNKET, s. A lazy person, Roxb., S.

A.-S. *sceæg*, desidiosus, from *sceanc-an*, fatigare, *sweuced*, *sweacte*, fatigatus.

SUNKETS, s. pl. Provision of whatever kind; a term used indefinitely, S.

Lay *sunkets* up for a sair leg.

Ramsay’s Poems, i. 298.

It is often applied to food.

—“He was weel likit by ilka body,

And they gae him *sunkets* to rak his wame.

Jamieson’s Popular Ball., i. 301.

We are told of an English gentleman who, hungry and weary, alighted in the evening at some petty inn in the South of S., the appearance of which had no great promise. “Good woman,” said he to the landlady, “can I have any thing for my horse?” “Ou aye,” she replied, “he’ll get *sunkets*.” Although he did not understand the meaning of the term, he naturally enough concluded that this must be the food commonly given to horses in that part of the country. In a little, urged by his personal wants, he proposed another question; “Good woman, can I have any thing for myself?” His astonishment may well be imagined, when he received the very same answer: “Ou aye, ye’es get *sunkets*.”

This is also used in the singular.

—“A kindlie night for—earning a meltith for tomorrow’s *sunket*.”—“Hame he never came without a kind kiss and *sunket* for me.” Blackw. Mag., May, 1820, 158, 159.

Supposed to be a corr. of E. *somewhat*; as, *What shall I get to eat? You’ll get sunkets*. In Suffolk, *suncate* signifies a dainty, Grose.

SUNKET-TIME, s. Meal-time, the time of taking a repast, Dumfr.

—“A green petticoat—cam to my hand at *sunkit-time* on the sunny-side o’ a thorn bush.” Ibid., Dec., 1820, p. 321.

To **SUNYE, v. a.** To care. **SUNYE, s.** Care. V. **SONYIE.**

SUNYIE, SUNZIE, s. An excuse. *Ye mak aye sae mony sunyies*, you have always so many excuses, Roxb. Evidently an abbreviation of the old law term *Essonyie*, q. v.

To **SUOUFE, v. n.** To slumber.

Than softlie did I *souufe* and sleep,

Howbeid my bed wes hard.

Burel’s Pilgr., *Watson’s Coll.*, ii. 34.

This is the same with *souf*, q. v.

SUP, s. A small quantity of any liquid or sorbile substance; as, “a *sup* water;” “a *sup* porridge,” &c., Aberd. V. **SOUR, s.** sense 3.

To **SUP, v. a.** To take such food as broth or porridge with a spoon, S.

“They—dish up this dung of hell, and set it as manna before such as they would make disciples, to be *supped* up and swallowed down,” &c. Rutherford’s Lett. Postscript.

The term occurs in a S. Prov. which emphatically expresses the danger which attends sinful compliances; “He would need a lang spoon that *sups* wi’ the deill.”

Su.-G. *sup-a*, sorbere, sorbiliare. Sw. *supamat* is expressly rendered by Widegren, “spoon-meat.” A.-S. *sup-an*, Teut. *supp-en*, *scep-en*, id.

To SUPEREXPEND, *v. u.* To overrun in disbursement; or to run in arrears.

—"His hienes thesaurarie is of the self becom vnabill to discharge the burding quhilk presentlie it vnderlyis, quhairthrow not onlie is the said office in the yeirle comptis thair of excessivelie *superexpendit*, bot thair maiesties seruice lyikyis greittlie hinderit," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 180.

To SUPEREXPONE, *v. a.* To expend, or lay out, over and above.

"Anent the—cause persewit be Schir Johne Ruthirfurde of Tarlane knycht aganis the aldermen, bailyeis & commite of Abirdene, for the wrangwis detention and withholding fra him of the soume of fiftj merkis,—the quhilk soume he *superexponeit* mare than the commoune gudis of the said tounne extendit to the last yere, quhene he was alderman of the said tounne," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 230.

Formed from Lat. *super*, and *expon-ere* used in a literal sense, not warranted by classical authority.

SUPERFLEW, *adj.* Superfluous; Fr. *superflu*, *-ue*, id.

"To the fyne that na man of his realme, be occasion of alenth, sall vse reiffis on the cuntrie, he send all *superflew* pepyl to be wageouris to the Brytonis." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 53, b.

* SUPERINTENDENT, *s.* An office-bearer in the Church of Scotland, who, for some time after the Reformation, when there was a scarcity of fixed pastors, was appointed to oversee a particular province, to preach the word, plant churches, ordain elders, and to take cognisance of the doctrine and life of ministers, and of the manners of the people; being himself subject to the pastors and elders of the said province.

"We have thought good to signifie to your Honours—how many *superintendents* we thinke necessarie, with their bounds, office, the manner of their election, and the causes that may deserve deposition from that charge.—We have thought it a thing most expedient at this time, that from the whole number of godly and learned men, now presently in this realm, be selected ten or twelve (for in so many provinces we have divided the whole), to whom charge and commandment should be given to plant and erect kirkes, to set order, and appoint ministers as the former order prescribes," &c. First Buik of Discipline, c. 6.

SUPERINTENDENTRIE, *s.* The province or district in which a superintendent exercised his office.

"Maister Robert Pontt commissioner of the *superintendentrie* of Murray, was presented to the personage and vicarage of the parish kirk of Burnie, in the diocie of Murray—Jan. 13, 1567." Reg. Present. Life of Melville, i. 280, N.

This termination *rie*, as in *Bishopry*, is from A.-S. *rice*, jurisdiction.

SUPERSAULT, *s.* The somersault, or somerset; *Catmau*, synon.

"His head going down, he louns the *supersault*, and his buttocks light hard beside me, with all his four feet to the lift." Melville MS. Mem., p. 184.

Fr. *soubresault*, id.

To SUPIR, SYPR, *v. n.* To sigh.

My spreit *supirs* and sichs maist sair,
Quhen I remient me euer mair.

Bure's *Pilgr.*, Watson's Coll., ii. 43.

Sypyring, quhils wyring
My tender bodie to.

Ibid. p. 34.

Fr. *souspir-er*, *soupir-er*, id.

SUPPABLE, *adj.* What may be supped; as, "Thai kail ar sac. saut, they're no *suppable*," S.

[SUPPIN, *part. adj.* To be supped, that must be supped; as, *suppin-sowens*, S.]

SUPPE, *v. a.* Errat. for *suppedite*, supply, maintain.

"And ordinis our sourane lordis lettrez to be direct to kepe & *suppe* the said Johne yongare tharintill." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 136.

It seems probable that this is an *errat.* for *suppedite*, i.e., supply, or maintain; especially as the occurs twice, miswritten in the first instance for *dite*.

To SUPPEDIT, *v. a.* To supply; Lat. *suppedit-o*.

"Bot yit no man suld 'decist fra ane gude purpose quhou beit that detractione be armit vitht inay redly to *suppedit* & tyl impung ane vertoe' verk." Compl. S., p. 18, 19.

[SUPPLE, SUPPLIE, *s.* Support, reinforcement, Barbour, xiii. 225 (*rubric*) Camb., MS.]

To SUPPLIE, *v. a.* To supplicate; Fr. *suppli-er*.

"The said Mr. Robert [Montgomerie]—hes maist humble *suppliit* to tak consideration of his petious complaint," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 212.

[SUPPLICANT, *s.* A person in great distress, one who is an object of pity, Banffs.]

SUPPOIS, SUPPOSE, *conj.* Although, S.

Eurill (as said is) has this iouell hint,
About his sydis it brasin, or he stynt;
Bot all for nocht, *suppois* the gold dyd glete.

Doug. Virgil, 289, 13.

"In the year 1788 I saw the same use of *Suppose* for *Though*, in a letter written by a Scotch officer at Guernsey, to my most lamented and dear friend, the late Lieutenant General James Murray.—

"I feel exceedingly for Lord W. M., *suppose* I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with him."

"I believe that the use of this word *Suppose* for *Though* is still common in Scotland." Tooke's Divers. Purley, i. 188.

SUPPOIST, SUPPOST, *s.* 1. A supporter, an abettor.

"Save your persone by wisdom, strenthen yourself againis force, and the Almychtie God assist you in bothe ane and the uther, and oppin your eyis, understanding, to sic and perceave the craft of Sathan and his *suppoists*." Lett. D. of Chatelherault, Knox's Hist., p. 171.

Fr. *suppost*, a deputy, one that is put in the room of another. Hence the phrase, *Un suppost de diable*, a limme of the devil, Cotgr.

2 A scholar in a college.

—"In the first Colledge, which is the entry of the University, there be four classes or sieges; the first to the new *Supposita*, shall be only of Dialectick."

—First Buik of Discipline, c. 7, § 7, id. Spotswood, p. 447.

L. B. *suppositum*, id. V. Du Cange.

SUPPONAILLER, s. A supporter. "Lele helps, consanthers, *supponailers* & furtherers;" Chart. at Panmure, A. 1391, Aberd. Reg.

To SUPPONE, v. a. and n. To suppose; to expect, to hope. Lat. *suppon-ere*.

"Wpoun the morne, the chancellour happened better nor any man *supponed*." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 25.

"Daylie amitie and freindschip increased,—that all men *supponed* the same to endure for evir vnbrokin." Pitcottie's Cron., i. 15.

SUPPONAND, part. pr. as a conj. Supposing, although.

"The said contracte obliiss the merchandis—to cum with thar schippis and gudis to the havin and port of Middelburgh, vnder the pane of tynsaill of thar schippis and all thar gudis, *supponand* be storme of wedire, or truble of weiremen, the saidis schippis be aventure may be drevin or chasit to vthir portis." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 314.

To SUPPOSE, v. a. To put any thing into the place belonging to another, in a suppositious manner.

"As to the history of the Church, ascribed commonly to him [Knox], the same was not his work, but his name *supposed* to gain it credit." Spotswood, p. 267. Fr. *suppos-er*, to suborn, to forge.

[SUPPOSE, imper. as a conj. Although. V. SUPPOIS.]

SUPPOWALL, SUPPOWALE, s. Support.

He wyst rycht weill, with owtyne wer,
That thair rycht ner *suppowall* had.

Barbour, xvi. 111, MS.

Mr. Macpherson refers to O. Fr. *apuyal*.

To SUPPOWELL, v. a. To support.

"Fore my service in maner as I hase before writyn, that yhe will vouchesauf tyll help me, and *suppowell* me tyll gete amendes of the wrangs and the defowle that ys done me." Lett. Geo. Dunbar E. of March to Hen. IV., A. 1400. Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., i. 449.

To SUPPRISE, v. a. To suppress, to bear down.

Suppriset with a surget, he beris hit in sable.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 24.

SUPPRISS, s. Oppression, violence.

Our all the tounne rewlyng in thair awne wiss,
Till mony Scot that did full gret *suppriss*.

Wallace, ii. 26, MS.

O. Fr. *souprise* is rendered, impot extraordinaire; Gl. Roquefort. But both this and the v. may be from Fr. *supprim-er*, to suppress; part. *suppris*.

[To SUPPRISE, SUPPRISS, v. a. To surprise; part. pa. *supprisit*, taken unawares, Barbour, vi. 37, xviii. 426.]

SUPRASCRYVED, part. pa. Superscribed.

—"Together with ane warrand *suprascryved* be our said souveraine lord," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 577.

[SURCHARGE, s. Additional load, Barbour, xvi. 458, Camb. MS.; Edin. MS. has *sourcharge*.]

SURCOAT, s. An under-waistcoat, S.

This is entirely different from the signification of the term in K.

In the days they call'd yore, gin auld fouks had but won
To a *surcoat* hough-side for the winning o't,
Of coat raips well cut by the cast of their bun,
They never sought mair of the spinning o't.

Song, Ross's *Helenore*, p. 137.

Sarket seems used in the same sense. V. GASH, *adj*.

It is a word of ancient use, and originally the same with the E. term. Knyghton mentions *sorcotium*, A. 1296. Sibi fecit vestes, tunicam, *sorcotium*, et mantellam. Vestis species, says Du Cange, Italis *sorcotta*, Gal. *sarcot*, vel *surcot*, itadicta forte quod *Cotto* superadderetur. Also in L. B. *surcot-ium*, *surcot-us*, *syrkot-um*.

Verelius, however, claims this as a northern term; deducing the Ital. name from Isl. *syrkotfodr*, pollis tunicae exteriori nobilium superinducta. Inde Ital. *Sorcotto*: Tunica exterior, quae *cotta*, super inducitur. V. Aug. Ferr. (i.e., Ferrarius), in *Cotta*.

He views the term as compounded of *Syr* or *Sir*, dominus, *cotta*, tunica, and *fodr*, vagina; q. "the case" or "covering thrown over the coat of a nobleman." This, it appears, was anciently some kind of skin. V. Ind. Scytho-Scand., p. 251.

SURFET, *adj*. 1. Extravagant, immoderately high in price.

"Be that way thay mycht eschew *surfet* expensis, hauand decision of thair actionis with esy proces be thair superior." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii. c. 6.

2. Superabundant, extraordinary.

"The Inglismen has made this somer bygane, and traistis to haif this somer to cum, *surfet* coist and travell." Acts Ja. II., A. 1456, Ed. 1814, p. 45.

3. Oppressive in operation.

"The pepill—war movit aganis him—for the *surfett* spending of thare laubouris, ithandle in his erandis and biggingis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 99.

4. Excessive in any respect; as, in regard to violence or severity.

"The earle of Douglas speciall freindis,—being wext and irked so long be frequent hirschipis, and *surfett* roadis [inroads],—gave counsell to thair cheife to leive and desist from his seditious disobedience." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 111.

From Fr. *surfaire*, to overprize, to hold at an overdear rate, Cotgr.

[SURGENARE, SURRIGINARE, s. A surgeon.]

"Ratifijs—the yerlie fee and pensioune grantit & gevin be oure souerane lorde to his seruande George Leithe his *surriginare* of his casualitic for all the dais of his life." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 320.

[O. Fr. *surgien*, contr. of *chirurgien*.]

SURGENARY, s. The profession of a surgeon.

"We consent and grant the samen to the forsaid crafts of *surgenary* and Barbars, and to their successors." Seal of Cause, Edin. A. 1505, p. 59.

SURGET, s. [An upstart, a rebel; Fr. *surgir*, L. *nurgere*; or, more probably an errat. for *sujet*, a subject.]

Thei shullen dye on a day, the doughty bydeane;
Suppriset with a *surget*, he beris hit in sable,
With a sauter engreled, of silver full shene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 24.

This seems to denote some emblem in heraldry.

The phrase, *suppriset with a surget*, may refer to the celebrated Arthur's being *suppressed* by the infidelity of Guenevir his wife, who joined with his nephew Mordred, by whom she was debauched. O. Fr. *surget*, *surdite*, femme debauchée.

• **SURLY, adj.** Rough, boisterous, stormy, S.

This appears to be merely a figurative use of the E. word, not supported by other kindred dialects.

SURNOWME, SURNOWNE, s. Surname;
Fr. *surnom*.

Abowte that tyde swne it wes tald,
That Roxburgh suld be gyvyn til hald
Til a mychty gret Barowne,
That of Graystok had *surnowne*.

Wyntown, ix. 5. 40.

SURPECLAITHE, s. A surplice.

"If *surpeclaithe*, cornett cap and tippet hes bein badges of idolaters in the verie act of their idolatrie, quhat hes the preacher of christian libertie, and the oppin rebuker of all superstition to doe with the dregs of that Romish beast?" Gen. Assembly, A. 1566, Keith's Hist., p. 565.

Fr. *surplus*, from L. B. *superpellicium*, id. But *surpeclaithe* has been formed, as if *claithe* or *cloth* constituted the latter part of the word; as in Belg. it is denominated *koorkleed*, from *koor*, a quire, q. a quire-cloth.

SURPLES, s. Apparently the same as E. *Surplice*; as Chaucer writes *surplis*.

"Item, the *surples* of the robe rial." Regalia Scotiae, p. 11.

• **TO SURPRISE, v. n.** To be surprised, to wonder, Aberd.

SURRIGINARE, s. V. **SURGENARIE.**

SURS, s. A hasty rising, or flight upwards.

He smyt porturit pantand for the hete,
Quham with ane *surs* swiftly Jouis squyare
Claucht in hys clewis, and bare vp in the are.

Doug. Virgil, 136, 12.

Sursante, rising, is used by R. Brunne, p. 337.

Sursante he tham mette, als thei fro kirke cam.

From Lat. *surgo*, *sursum*, to rise. V. **SOURCE.**

TO SUSH, v. a. To beat, to flog, Ayrs.

Perhaps originally the same with *Squiss*, to beat up, q. v.; or corrupted from the E. v. to *Switch*.

SUSH, SUSHIN, s. A rushing sound, applied to the wind, S.

Dan. *vindens susen*, fremitus venti proruentis; Halderson, vo. *Thytr*. *Susus-er*, to murmur, to buz, to hiss, to whistle; *susenen*, *sususing*, a murmur, a buzzing

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or humming noise. Teut. *sus-en*, sibilare; *sususinghe*, levis aura, summissum murmur. Gael. *susnan*, a humming or buzzing noise.

TO SUSHIE, v. n. To shrink, W. Loth.

Apparently from the same source with *Sussy*, q. v. Fr. *soucier*, "to infect with carke," Cotgr.

SUSKIT, adj. Much worn, threadbare; a term applied to clothes, S. B.

SUSPEK, part. adj. Suspected. "Ony *suspek* place," any suspected place; Aberd. Reg.

SUSSIE, SUSSY, s. 1. Care, anxiety, trouble, S.

Quhat *sussy*, cure, and strange ymagyning?

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 97, 53.

"My Lord of Angus took little *sussie* at the same, but guided and ruled the King as he pleased." Pit-scottie, p. 133.

2. Hesitation, Gl. Ross.

But an' my new rock were anes cutted an' dry,
I'll a' Maggie's care an' her cantraps defy,
An' but ony *sussie* the spinning I'll try,
An' ye's a' hear o' the beginning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

Fr. *souci*, id. which Menage, with great probability, derives from Lat. *solicitem*. Arm. *sourci*, and Su.-G. Isl. *syssla*, cura, have some resemblance.

TO SUSSIE, SUSSY. 1. As a v. a., to trouble; *I wadna sussie mysell*, I would not put myself to the trouble, Aberd.

2. As a v. n., to be careful, to care.

Thay *sussy* nocht for schame,
Nor castis nocht quhat cumis syne.

Scott, Chron. S. P. iii. 146.

Bakbyters ay be brutis will blaspheme you.—
And, walde ye ward yow upe betwene tua wais,
Yit so ye sall not frome thair sayings save yow.
Bot, gif thai see ye *sussie* of thair sais,
Blasone thai will, how ever ye behave yow.

Maitland Poems, p. 157.

The v., bearing this sense, if not still retained, was in use not long ago in Loth.

"Scot. Bor. say, *I sussy* not, i.e., I care not." Radd.

SUSSIE, adj. Careful, attentive to.

[SUSSLIN, s.] A small Danish coin once current in Shetland.]

[SUSSNIN, s.] The smallest quantity, Banffs.]

SUSTER, s. Sister, Aberd. Reg. A.-S. *swuster*, Teut. *suster*, Moes.-G. *suistar*, Alem. *suester*, Su.-G. *syster*, id. (y pron. u.)

SUTE, adj. Sweet, pleasant; Wyntown.

Sw. Belg. *soet*, id.

SUTE, s. A company of hunters.

Quhen that the range and the fade on brede
Dynnys throw the grauis, sercheing the woddis wyd,
And *sulis* set the gien, on euey syde,
I sall apoun thame ane myrk schoure doun skale.

Doug. Virgil, 103, 51.

Fr. *suite*, a chase, pursuit; the train of a great person; Su.-G. *sweet*, comitatus, Isl. *sweil*, militum congregatio.

SUTE, s. Perspiration, sweat.

"Als sone as his gounne wes dicht fra *sute* and duste, of power he clothit him tharewith." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 244. Lat. *sudore*. Isl. *sucit*, id.

SUTE HATE, Barbour, xiii. 454, Edit. Pink. [Errat. for *Fute Hate*, q. v.]

[**SUTELL, adj.** Subtle, Barbour, xix. 32.]

[**SUTELTE, s.** Subtle device, Ibid., i. 177.]

SUTH, s. Truth, verity, E. *sooth*.

And, gif I the *suth* sall say,
He wes fulfillit off bounté
Barbour, vii. 594, Ed. 1820.

A.-S. *soth*, veritas.

[**SUTH, adj.** True, Barbour, i. 9, 5, 609.]

SUTHFAST, adj. True, [abiding.]

Than suld storys that *suthfast* wer,
And thai war said on gud maner,
Hawe doubill plesance in heryng.
Barbour, i. 3, MS.

O.E. "*Sothfast*. Verax.—Sotheness or *Sothfastnesse*. Veritas. Veracitas." Prompt. Parv. A.-S. *sothfast*, id.

[**SUTHFASTLY, adv.** Truly, Barbour, iv. 328.]

SUTHFASTNES, s. Truth.

The fyrst plesance is the carping,
And the tothir the *suthfastnes*,
That schawys the thing rycht as it wes.
Barbour, i. 7, MS.

Chaucer, *sothfastness*, id.

[**SUTHLY, adv.** Truly, verily, Barbour, vi. 32.]

SUTHROUN, s. A collective term for those who belong to the English nation.

For *suthroun* ar full suttaille enirilk man.
Wallace, i. 273.

V. SODROUN.

[**SUTSHKIN, s.** A near relative; also, all the brothers and sisters of a family, Shetl. Sw. *syskon*, id.]

SUTTEN on, part. adj. Stunted in growth, Ettr. For. A.-S. *on-sitt-an*, insidere, incumbere; q. having sat down so as to make no further progress.

Sütten is often used by itself in the same sense; *Sütten-like*, having the appearance of being stunted; and I think also *Sütten-down*, S.

[**SUTTIE-RONAMUS, s.** A dirty, sooty-looking woman, Shetl.]

SUWEN, 3 pl. v. Attend, wait on.

With solas thei semble, the pruddest in palle,
And *suwen* to the sovaine, within schaghes schene.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 6.

Fr. *suivre*, to follow, 3 pl. *suivent*.

SWA, SWAY, conj. adv. So. V. SA, SUA, ALS.

SWAGAT, SWAGATIS, adv. So, in such wise.

—He reskewyt all the fearis,
And styntyt *swagat* the chassaris,
That nane durst owt off batall chass.
Barbour, lii. 52, MS.

From A.-S. *swa* so, and *gat* a way.

[**SWAAR, adj.** Too high, top heavy, heavy, Shetl. Dan. *svær*, heavy.]

[**SWAAR, s.** Darkness; as, "The *swaar* o' the dim," the middle of the night, Shetl. Dan. *svart*, dark, black.]

SWAB, s. The husk of the pea; *pease swabs*, Dumfr. V. SWAP, SWAUP, WHAUP.

This must be an old E. word, as Phillips explains it "a bean-cod." O. Teut. *schabbe*, operculum.

SWAB, s. A loose idle fellow. "A drunken *swab*" is a phrase very common, Roxb.

Su.-G. and E. *swab*, (a mop for cleaning floors,) used metaphorically; q. one who sucks up liquor like a mop; synon. with *Spunge*, *Sand-bed*, &c.

[**To SWAB, v. n.** To go about in a loose, idle manner, Banffs.]

SWABIE, s. The Great black and white Gull, Shetl. *Swartback* synon.

"*Larus Marinus* (Lin. syst.) *Swabie*, *Bawgie*, *Swartback*, Great black and white Gull." Edmonston's Zetl., ii. 256.

"The water-fowl took to wing in eddying and confused wheel, answering the echoes with a thousand varying screams, from the deep note of the *swabie* or *swartback*, to the querulous cry of the *tirracke* and *kitteiwake*." The Pirate, i. 227.

Probably a fondling sort of term from *Swartback*.

SWABBLE, s. A supple rod; also, a tall thin person, one who is not thick in proportion to his height, Ettr. For., Upp. Clydes.

"I heard Davie o' Craik saying to his brother, 'Take care o' that lang *swabble* Charlie, and keep by his side.'" Perils of Man, ii. 243.

To SWABLE, SWABBLE, v. a. "To beat with a long stick;" Gl. Sibb., Roxb., S.O. *Swablin*, part. pr.

Here some resort the night before,
Where sheep, pent up, are bleetin;
And herds exert their mairland lore,
Wi' *swablin*' sticks a' sweatin'.
St. Boswell's Fair, A. Scott's Poems, p. 54.

In Tweedd. *Swabble* is understood as strictly signifying to beat with a supple stick. It is also expl. "to beat with a leathern belt," Roxb.

SWABBLIN', s. "A gude *swabblin'*," a hearty drubbing, *ibid.*

SWABBLIN'-STICK. A cudgel, *ibid.*

Dan. *svoebe*, a whip, a scourge; Teut. *sweepe* id.; *swEEP-en*, flagellare; A.-S. *swebb-an*, verrere, flagellare, Benson. Su.-G. *swaef-to-a*, motitari, librari; Germ. *schweb-en*, id.

SWACK, adj. 1. Limber, pliant, S.

"S. *swack*, i.e., supple, flexible;" Rudd. vo. *Swik*.
Twill mak ye supple, *swack*, and young.
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 40.

—She was swift and souple like a rae;
Swack like an eel, and calour like a trout;
And she become a fairly round about.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 16.

V. GAUCIE.

2. Clever, active, nimble, S.B.

It seems to be used in this sense in Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., p. 10.

Her cherry cheeks you might bleed with a strae,
Syne she was swack an' souple like a rae.

3. Weak, not stout; as a slight bar of iron, or piece of wood, Loth.

This is merely a slight obliquity from the primary sense. An object is said to be weak, from this idea being suggested by its flexibility.

Teut. *swack*, *swack*, lentus, quod facile flectitur, flexilis. As *swack* is synon. with *swack*, it seems the radical term; A.-S. *swac*, lentus, flexibilis; Su.-G. Germ. *wig*, alacer, agilis, Isl. *vig-ur*, id. Isl. *swaigja*, incurvare, and Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare, are probably from this root.

SWACK, *s.* [1. A stroke or blow with anything pliant; also, the sound made by it, Clydes.]

2. A gust, a severe blast; as, a *swack* of wind, Ettr. For.

This is distinguished from a *Sob*, which denotes a lower gust, or a blast that is less severe than a *Swack*, ibid. It may be allied to Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare, or Isl. *swack-a*, inquietus esse, *swack*, turba, motus. A.-S. *swag-an*, significans intonare, "to thunder, to make a rambling noise;" Sommer.

To SWACK, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. To beat with anything pliant, to thrash, Clydes.]

2. To blow suddenly and severely, S.

To SWACKEN, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To make supple or pliant; also, to become so, Aberd., Mearns.

Wi' that her joints began to swacken,
Awa' she scour'd like only maukin.

Beattie's *John o' Arnha*, p. 23.

[2. To beat or thrash with great severity, Banffs.]

Teut. *swack-en*, debilitare, et debilitari. V. the *adj.*

SWACKING, *adj.* Clever, active, Dumfr. V. SWACK, *adj.*

SWACK, *s.* 1. A large quantity, a collection (congeries), a share, S. V. SWEG.

—There baith man, and wife, and wean,
Are stegh'd while they dow stand their lane,
For a' the langboard now does grane
Wi' swacks o' kale. The *Har't Rig*, st. 137.

2. A large draught of liquor, Banffs. synon. *Swanger*, *Scoup*, *Waucht*, *Sweig*.

SWACK, *adj.* Abundant, S.

"Swack, plenty and good;" Gall. Enc.

To SWACK, *v. a.* To drink deep, or with haste; to drink greedily, to swill, Ayrs.

—Ithers lend an unco haun

At swackin' owre the liquid brawn.

Picken's *Poems*, 1788, p. 15.

"Swack, to drink deep, or with haste;" Gl. Picken. E. *swig*, id. Isl. *siug-a*, sorbere; Su.-G. *siug-a*, sugere. *Brawn*, in this passage, must be meant for *brown*, as applied to ale.

SWACKING, *adj.* Of a large size, S.

"Swacking nout, fat large animals;" Gall. Enc.

SWAD, *s.* A soldier, a cant term, S.

—True it is that they may mell you,
Or for a swad* or sailor sell you,
In time o' weir.

Taylor's *S. Poems*, p. 170.

* "A soldier," N.

"Swad, or swadkin, a soldier. Cant." Grose's Class. Dict.

SWADGE. V. SWAGE.

SWADRIK, *s.* Sweden.

Swadrik, Denmark, and Norraway,

Nor in the Steiddis I dar nocht ga.

Interl. *Droichis*, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 176.

Sw. *Swerike*, contr. from *Svea rike*, i.e., the kingdom of the Suiones. V. *Swoiar*, Ihre.

SWAG, *s.* A large draught of any liquid, S.

This is evidently from the same origin with the E. *v.* to *Swig*, "to drink by large draughts." V. SWACK, *v.*

SWAG, *s.* 1. Motion, Roxb., Gall.

2. Inclination from the perpendicular, S.

3. It sometimes denotes a leaning to; as, "a swag in politics," S.

4. A festoon, used for an ornament to beds, &c., Loth.; q. what hangs loose, as allied to Teut. *swack*, flexilis.

To SWAG, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, ibid.

"Swag, to swing; *swagging*, swinging;" Gall. Enc.

Isl. *swak*, fluctus lenis; *swakar ad*, ingruit; G. Andr.

Swack, turba, motus, *swack-a*, inquietus esse; Haldorson.

Swag-ur, aestus maris, mare aestuans, G. Andr.

To SWAGGER, *v. n.* To stagger, to feel as if intoxicated, Moray. It is not known in the sense given in E.

Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare; Isl. *swaig-ia*, flectere, curvare.

SWAGGIE, *s.* The act of swinging, or the game of *Meritot* in E., Roxb.

"At swaggie, waggie, or shouggie-shou." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. I., p. 96.

[SWAGAT, *adv.* So. V. under SWA.]

To SWAGE, SWADGE, *v. a.* To quiet, to still; to retain.

The fiercelings race her did so hetly cadge,
Her stammax cud na sic raw vittals swage.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 56.

Apparently abbreviated from E. *Assuage*.

SWAGERS, *s. pl.* Men married to sisters, Shetl.

Moes.-G. *swaihro*, A.-S. *swaeger*, Alem. *swachur*, Su.-G. *swager*, *swaer*, &c. *socer*, properly a father in law. But it appears to have been afterwards used with greater latitude.

SWAIF, *v.*

Receive, and *suaif*, and half, ingraif it here.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 201.

"Probably kiss, receive cordially," Lord Hailes. It may rather signify, "ponder this bill or poem; which I have written for your use;" Su.-G. *suaifw-a*, Isl. *sueif-a*, to be poised (librari); also, to hover, to fluctuate. But the first sense is preferable.

SWAIF, SUAIF, *s.* A kiss.

Adew the fragrant balmie *suaif*,
 And lamp of ladies lustiest!
 My faithful hairt scho sall it haif,
 To byd with hir it luvis best.
Scott, Chron. & P., lii. 167.

SWAILSH, *s.* A part of a mountain that slopes much, or any part on the face of a hill which is not so steep as the rest, Ettr. For.

It seems very doubtful if it be allied to Su.-G. *sualg*, Isl. *suelg-ur*, abyssus, barathrum. I would rather view it as comp. of Isl. *suaig*, curvatura, or *sueig-ia*, Dan. *suej-e*, curvare, and *hala*, collum (a term used by itself in S. to denote a defile, or narrow passage between hills); q. *sueighals* or *suejhals*, "the bending neck of a mountain." It may be added, that Isl. *snoade* also *snoada*, is thus defined by Haldorson; Continui rupis declivitas.

This seems to correspond with the term *Corrie*, used in that part of the country that was under the dominion of the Celts.

SWAINE, *s.* The country of Sweden.

"And because the souldiours of baith pairties hade na farder action at hame, the capitane receauit thair bands haill, and sowme of thaim past in *Swaine*, some in Flaunderis, quhair they behavit themselues valiantly." Hist. James the Sext, p. 237.

This designation of the country corresponds with that given it by the Swedes themselves. They call it *Swea* and *Swia*, and an inhabitant *Sueusk*. Isl. *Suia* *Konguer*, rex Sueciae. In A.-S. the Swedes are generally denominated *Sueon*, and their country *Sueon-land*. As the Swedish territories were by ancient writers called *Swithiod*, q. the people, or kingdom, of the Suiones; I here supposes that, from this designation, the Greeks formed the name of *Scythia*.

SWAIP, *adj.* Slanting, Ettr. For.

Isl. *sweep-a*, involvere, *quip-a*, subito se vertere. This word, however, seems of the same family with *SWIRP*, *v.*, q. *v.*

SWAIPILT, *s.* A piece of wood like the head of a crosier put loosely round the fetlock joint of the foreleg of a horse, when turned out to graze, in order to impede his progress, Roxb.

Perhaps from *Scipe*, *v.*, to strike in a semicircular mode; unless we could view it q. *sway-pelt*, what gives a *pelt* or blow from its swinging motion.

SWAISH, SWESH, *adj.* A term applied to the face, implying fullness, with the idea of suavity and benignity, South of S.

This, at first view, from its including the idea of fullness, might seem to be the same with *Swash*, q. *v.* But, from what is considered as the predominant idea, I imagine that it should be traced to A.-S. *suaes*, *sues*, "suavis, blandus, comis; pleasing, sweet, delectable,

alluring, courteous," (Somner); *suaeslice*, blande, benigne; *suaesnes*, benignitas, Lye; Alem. *suaz*, *suazai*, dulcis, suavis.

SWAITS, *s.* New ale or wort, S. *swats*.

Now drink thay milk and *swaits* in steid of aill,
 And glaid to get peis breid and wattir caill.
Lament L. Scot., F. 5. b.

She no'er gae in a lawin fause, ———
 Nor kept dow'd tip within her waws,
 But reaming *swats*.

A.-S. *swate* ale, beer. *Ramsay's Poems*, l. 229.

To SWAK, SWAKE, *v. a.* 1. To throw, to cast with force. [Another form of *Swap*.]

The entrellis eik fer in the fludes brake
 In your reuerence I sall flyng and *swake*.
Doug. Virgil, 135, 30.

Neuir sa swiftlie quhidderrand the stane flaw,
Swackit from the ingyne vnto the wall.
Ibid. 446, 47.

2. To strike, S.

Prob., allied to Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare; as persons are wont to poise, and sometimes to brandish, a missile weapon, before it is thrown.

Teut. *swick* denotes a lash, to which sense 2 agrees, from *swick-en*, synon. with *swack-en*, vibrare; Su.-G. *sweg*, which has the same signification, is deduced from Isl. *sueig-ia*.

SWAK, SWAKE, *s.* 1. A throw, Rudd.

2. A stroke; properly a hasty and smart blow.

That man hald fast his awyn sward
 In-til his neve, and wy thrawand
 He pressit hym, noucht agayne standand
 That he wes pressit to the erd,
 And wyth a *swake* thare of his sward
 [Throw] the sterap lethir and the bute
 Thre ply or four, a-bove the fute
 He straik the Lyndesay to the bane.

Wyntoun, ix. 14. 56.

"Blow with a sudden turn; Isl. *sueig-r*, bend, curve." Gl. Wynt.

3. A violent dash, as that of waves.

Hie as ane bill the jaw of the watter brak,
 And in ane hepe come on them with a *swak*.
Doug. Virgil, 16, 25.

4. Metaph. a little while.

— He had slummerit bot an *swak*,
 Quhen the fyrst silence of the quyet nycht
 His myddell cours and cyrkyl run had rycht,
 Pronokying folk of the fyrst slepe awaik.
Doug. Virgil, 256. 38.

"So Scot. we say, I'll be with you with a rap, and with a clap [more commonly in a rap, &c.] and Scot. Bor. in a rearing: and so our author uses frequently the word *thraw*;" Rudd.

To SWAK away, *v. n.* To decay, to consume, to waste.

Yet deil sall tak him be the bak,
 And gar him cry, Allace!
 Than sall he *swak away* with lak.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 182, st. 2.

Lord Hailes thinks that there is an "allusion to the oscillatory motion, remarkable when great loads are carried on men's shoulders." But as the person is described as in the hands of *Deil* or *Death*, the language does not seem expressive of motion, but to decay. Dan. *swackt-er*, to waste; Teut. *swack-en*, Germ. *schwack-en*, to become weak, to fail; Teut. *swack*, feeble, languid, enervated.

SWAK, *s.* Wallace, vii. 1043, Edit. Perth.
V. SNUK.

SWALD, **SWALE**, *part. pa.* Swelled; fat,
plump, S.

"It is a world's pity to see how these rings are
pinching the pair creature's *swald* fingers." The
Private, i. 178.

To feding and to dant thare sleyk *swales* tedis,
Thay han it, quhil thay leuit here on lyffe,
Doug. Virgil, 187, 54.

It is also used by Chaucer.

To SWALL, **SWALLY**, *v. a.* To devour, to
swallow.

Sum *swallis* suan, sum *swallis* duik,
And I stand fastand in a nuik,
Quhil the effec of all thay fang thame.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 104.

"The deuil our ennymye—gangis about lyk ane
ramping lyon seikand quhom he may deuoir and
swally." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 159, a.

Su.-G. *swaely-a*, A.-S. *swelg-an*, Teut. *swelgh-en*, id.

• **SWALLOW**, *s.* In Teviotd., this harmless
and almost domestic bird is reckoned *un-*
cannie, and supposed to have a *drap o' the*
de'il's bluid. It is also believed that if
young swallows be deprived of their eyes,
they will soon have them restored, for "the
de'il is kind to his ain," Teviotd.

SWALME, *s.* A tumor, an excrescence.

I sall the venum avoyd with ane vent large;
And me assuage of that *swalme*, that suellit was greit.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 50.

A.-S. *swam*, Teut. *swamme*, Germ. *schwam*, tuber,
fungus; Moes-G. *swammis*, spongia.

SWAM, *s.* A large quantity; as "a *swam* o'
claise," a great assortment of clothes, Up.
Clydes.

Corr. perhaps from Teut. *somme*, L.B. *sauma*, onus,
sarcina.

[**SWAM**, *s.* A swoon or faint, Shetl. Dan.
svag, feeble.]

[**SWAMBLE**, *s.* Disagreement; a wordy
quarrel, Shetl.]

SWAMP, *adj.* 1. Thin, not gross, slender, S.

2. Not swelled, S. Lincolns. synon. *clung*.
Swamp is opposed to *hoven*. The belly is
said to be *swamp*, after long fasting.

"An animal is said to be *swamped*, when it seems
clung, or *clinket*, or thin in the belly;" Gall. Enc.
Swamp, slender. Gl. Picken. [*Swank*, Ayrs.]

SWAMPIE, *adj.* A tall thin fellow, Dumfr.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *swang-er*, Isl. *swang-r*,
hungry; esuriens, qui vacua ilia habet, Ihre. *Siceingd*,
fames.

• **SWAMPED**, *part. adj.* Metaph., imprisoned;
a gypsy word, S. A.

SWANDER, **SWAUNDER**, *s.* An apopleptic
giddiness, which seizes one on any sudden
emergency or surprise, Fife.

To SWANDER, **SWAUNDER**, *v. n.* 1. To fall
into a wavering or insensible state, *ibid*.

2. To want resolution or determination, *ibid*.

Su.-G. *swind-a*, *swinn-a*, anciently *foerwaend-a*,
deficere, tabescere, evanescere; whence *foerwaender*,
tabescit; A.-S. *swind-un*, tabescere; Germ. *schwincer-a*,
diminuere, facere ut deficiat, *schwinc-en*, to pine, to
languish, E. *swoon* is obviously from a common origin.
Goth. *man*, denoting defect, is viewed as the root.

SWANE, **SWAYN**, *s.* 1. A young man, as E.
swain.

2. A man of inferior rank, [a peasant.]

Sweyngouris and skuryvagus, swankys and swanys,
Geuis na cure to cun craft.

Doug. Virgil, 238. q. 23.

A.-S. *swan*, O. Dan. Isl. *swain*, Su.-G. *swen*, Juvenis;
servus.

SWANGE, *s.* Prob., the groin.

The swerd swapped on his *swange*, and on the mayle sliik.
Sir Gawin and Sir Gal., ii. 22.

Perhaps the groin; Su.-G. *swange*, ilia. V. Ihre vo.
Swanger: or some part of the armour that moved round;
Germ. *schwung*, motus rotantis, Su.-G. *swaeng-a*, motitare.

SWANK, *adj.* 1. Thin, slender. It par-
ticularly denotes one who is thin in the belly,
as opposed to a corpulent person, S.

2. It often conveys the idea of limber, pliant,
agile, S.

In this sense Fergusson speaks of fallows,
Mair hardy, souple, steeve, an' *swank*,
Than ever stood on Tammy's shank.

Poems, ii. 78.

"Steeve and *swank*, firm and agile." Gl. Morison's
Poems. Hence,

It is improperly expl. "stately, jolly," Gl. Burns.

Thou ance was i' the foremost rank,
A filly buirdly, steeve and *swank*.

Burns, iii. 141.

Dan. *swang*, lean, meagre, thin; also, hungry. V.
SWAMP. Germ. *schwank*, agilis, mobilis, quod dicitur
de gracili et macilento, quia caeteris alacrius movetur,
Wachter; from *sweng-en*, to move quickly, whence
schwank-en, motitare. The words of this form may be
all traced to SWACK. This seems to suggest the most
natural etymon of *Swanky*, s. q. v.

SWANK, **SWANKY**, *s.* A clever or active
young fellow, S.

His cousin was a bierly *swank*,
A derf young man, hecht Rob.—
Christmas Bawling, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 123.

Doug. uses the term. V. SWANE.

Like bumbees bizzing frae a bike,
Whau hirds their riggings turr;
The *swankies* lap thro' mire and syke,
Wow as their heads did berr!

Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 123.

A. Bor. "Swanky, a strapping young country-man;"
Gl. Brockett.

SWANKING, *part. adj.* Supple, active, South of S.

"I lived on his land when I was a *swanking* young chield, and could hae blaun the trumpet wi' ony body, for I had wind enough then." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 244.

SWANKY, *adj.* 1. [Lean, lank, hungry.]

Sweir swapit, *swanky* swyne, kepar ay for swats.
Dunbar, Boergreen, li. 54, st. 11.

It may signify empty, hungry; as Kennedy is compared to a sow still seeking to catch wort. V. **SWAMP** and **SWANK**.

2. *Swanky* is applied to a person who is tall, but not filled up; lank, Fife.

SWANKYN, *part. pa.* [Swelled, hosed up.]

—The halkit hoglyn
Snelly snattis *swankyn*.
Colkelbie Sene, F. i. v. 166.

Read *snattis* for *snattis*, q. "keenly labouring at new ale." V. **SWATS**. *Swankyn* may be from A.-S. *swancan*, laborare, exercere. Isl. *swinkad-r*, however, signifies, "filled like a swine."

To SWANKLE, *v. n.* A term used to express the sound emitted from a vessel, when the liquid which it contains is shaken, Shetl.; apparently synon. with S. *Clunk*.

Teut. *swanckel-en*, nutare, vacillare; a frequentative from *swanck-en*, vibrare, quatere; fluctuare. Su.-G. *swang*, motus, *swaeng-a*, vibrare.

To SWAP, *v. a.* To exchange, S.

[This term occurs in O. E. in various dialects. V. Halliwell's Dict.] Dryden uses *swap*, id. The learned and ingenious Callander, in his MS. notes on *Ihre*, views it as allied to Su.-G. *onsworp*, ambages, a term also used in Germ., translated from A.-S. *ymb-swape*, id. turnings and compassings, Somner; from *ymb-swipan*, circumire; as denoting the circumvention often used in bartering commodities.

There is a passage in *Orkneyinga Saga*, ap. Johns. Antiq. Celto-Scand., which, as it refers to a very ancient custom among those who wished to cement their friendship, a custom which still prevails when friends are about to part for a long time, seems also to point out the origin of this word. *Their Gilla-Kristr oc Kali skiptuz gíofum víd at skilnadi, oc het huor othrum sinne vinattu fullkominne hvar sem fundi theírra bæri saman*. Gilchrist and Kali *swaupit* gifts when they were about to separate (*skail*) from each other, mutually promising entire friendship wheresoever they should afterwards meet together. P. 253.

Instead of Isl. *skipt-a*, in Su.-G. it is *skift-a*, (mutare). E. *shift* is more immediately allied. But it is not improbable, that this is also the origin of *swap*.

"I wad be content to *swap* the garment for the value in feathers, or sea otters' skins, or any kind of peltrie." *The Pirate*, i. 218.

SWAP, *s.* A barter, an exchange, S.

"For the pouter, I e'en changed it with the skip-kers o' Dutch luggers and French vessels, for gin and brandy,—a gude *swap* too, between what cheereth the soul of man and that which dingeth it clean out of the body." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 294.

To SWAP, *v. a.* 1. To draw, with the prep. out.

And thai that held on hors in hy
Swappyt owt swerdys sturdily.
Barbour, li. 363, MS.

[2. To roll tightly round, to gird; as, "Noo *swap* the string hard, au' the splico 'll haud," *Clydes., Banffs.*]

3. To throw with violence.

In hy he gert draw the cleket,
And smertly *swappyt* out a stane.
Barbour, xvii. 675, MS.

Schir Philip of his desynes
Ourcome; and persawit he wes
Tane, and led suagat with twa:
The tane he *swappyt* some him fra,
And syne the tothyr in gret by;
And drew the sward deliuerly.
Ibid., xviii. 186, MS.

4. To strike.

This man went down, and sodanlye he saw,
As to his sycht, dede had him *swappyt* snell;
Syn said to thaim, He has payit at he aw.
Wallace, li. 249, MS.

The term in this sense, occurs in Palsgrave. "*I swappe*, I stryke; Je frappe. He *swapped* me on the shoulder with his handle." B. iii. F. 381, a.

Teut. *swerp-en*, flagellare.

Teut. *swipa*, [sweipa, swipa], raptare; *swerda swipan*, ibratia gladiorum, i.e., the swapping out of swords; *Landnamab.*, p. 409.

SWAP, *s.* A sudden stroke.

With a *swap* of a swerde that swathel him swykes.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., li. 16.

Wap is the modern term, q. v.

This term is still used as denoting a slap, Ettr. For., Roxb.

"Whan a thing comes on ye that gato, that's a dadd.—Then a paik, that's a *swapp*, or a skelp like." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 135.

"Fell-mell, *swap* for *swap*, was a' that they countit on." *Perils of man*, ii. 243.

[**SWAP-THAK**, *s.* Thin boards of wood firmly fastened over a thatched roof, as a girding for the thatch.

"Item, to the sawaris, for *swap-thak* sawing to the samyn hous [i.e., the *werk hous* in Edinburgh Castle], xxx s." *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, i. 310, Dickson.]

SWAP, SWAUP, *s.* 1. The cast, mould, or lineaments of the countenance; as, *the swaup of his face*, the general cast of his face, S.

"She is a weel-farr'd settin lass your dochter, very like her mither, but yet a great *swaup* o' auld uncle Binky." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 163.

Isl. *swip-r*, vultus, *swipad-r*, vultu similis; Haldorson.

Isl. *swip-ur*, umbra alicujus rei vel imago apparens; Verel.

2. The husk, [shell or pod] of the pea, while in a flat state, before the pease are formed, S.; [syn. *shaup*.]

3. Applied to peas in the pod, while in an immature state, S.

[4. *Swappis*, withered grass or herbage; mere husks.]

—Brayis bair, raif rochis like to fall,
Quhairon na gers nor herbis wer visibill,
Bot *swappis* brint with blastis boriall.
Pallice of Honour, l. 2.

To SWAP, SWAUP, *v. n.* 1. [To form, set, or shape]; applied to peas and other leguminous herbs, when they begin to send forth pods, S.

—"Sow it with pease, which, beginning to *swap*, or to have pods, plow down, and cover under the fur; and let it ly in this condition all winter." Maxwell's *Sol. Trans.*, p. 13. V. SHAUP.

2. Metaph. applied to young growing animals of every description, S.

SWAPIT, *adj.* [Formed, inclined: by nature or instinct.] *Sweir-swapit*, lazy-moulded, [i.e., born-lazy; syn. *deid-sweir*.]

Sweir swapit, swanky swyne, kepar ay for swats. *Dunbar, Evergreen*, li. 54.

[SWAPPIS. V. SWAP, s. 4.]

SWAPPYT, *part. pa.* Rolled or huddled together.

In their brawnys sone slaid the sleuthfull sleip,
Throuch full gluttire in *swarff swappyt* lik awyn.
Wallace, vii. 349, MS.

Isl. *sweip-a*, Su.-G. *sweep-a*, involves.

SWAR, *s.* A snare.

Wallang, he said, he forthwart in this cace,
In sic a *swar* we couth nocht get Wallace,
Tak hym or ala; I promess the be my lyff,
That King Edwart sall mak the Erl of Fyff.
Wallace, ix. 878, MS.

Be he entrit, hys hed was in the *swar*,
Tytt to the bawk hangyt to ded rycht thar.
Ibid. vii. 211, MS.

Ye wald wa blynd, sen Scottis ar so nyss;
Syn pleasand wordis off yow and ladyis fayr,
As quha suld dryff the byrdis till a *swar*,
With the small pype, for it most fresche will call.
Ibid. viii. 1419, MS.

In the last two places erroneously *snar*, Edit. Perth; in older Edit. *snare*.

A.-S. *syrow-an*, to lay snares, and *syrowa*, a snare, are evidently allied. But the term, used by the Minstrel, is more immediately connected with Moes.-G. *swær-an*, insidiari; So *Herodianai swor imma*; Herodias laid snares for him, Mark vi. 19. The word in the A.-S. version is *syrowe*.

[SWAR, *pret.* Swore, Barbour, i. 165.]

SWARCH, SWARGH, (*gutt.*), *s.* A rabblement, a tumultuous assembly, S. B.

A *swargh* o' gladsome neibour fock,
That glomin did forgather
About the town, to sport, an' joke,
An' rant wi' ane anither, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 63.

"*Swargh*, a convention of individuals;" Gl. *ibid.*
O. Teut. *swarcke*, *swærcke*, nubes, perhaps like E. *cloud*, as signifying a crowd, a multitude.
It would seem that *Swarrach* (q. v.) is allied.

SWARE, SWIRE, SWYRE, *s.* 1. The neck.

—The foremost, clepit Diopd
In ferme wedlock I sall conione to the
For thi reward, that lilly quhite of *sware*
With the for to remane for enenmare.

Doug. Virgil, 15, 21.

With Thomlyn Wayr Wallace hym self has met,
A felloun strak saddy apon him set,
Throcht hede and *swyre* all through the cost him claiif.
Wallace, ix. 1334, MS.

Sweire, Gower, and Kyng of Tars; *swyre*, Chaucer *id.*

2. A hollow or declination of a mountain or hill, near the summit, corr. *squair*, S.

The soft south of the *swyre*, and sound of the stremes,—
Micht confort any creature of the kyn of Adam.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 64.

Mr. Pinkerton renders it *hill*. But this does not express the sense.

This folkis ar in likyng at thare willis,
Thisfland inhabitis vale, mout, and *swyre*.
Doug. Virgil, 259, 33.

Lo, thare the rais rynnnyng swift as fyre,
Dreuin from the hichtis brekis out of the *swyre*.
Ibid. 105, 11.

—The prince Enee with al his men
Has enterit in, and passit throw the glen,
And ouer the *swyre* schawis vp at his hand;
Eschape the derne wod, and wyn the euin land.
Ibid. 393, 26.

Jugum, Virg.

Hence the designation, the *Reid-squair Raid*.

At the Reid-Squair the Tryst was set.
—But yit, for all his cracking crouse,
He rowd the Raid of the *Reid-squyre*.
Evergreen, li. 224, 226.

Godscroft writes *Red Swyre*, Hist. Doug., p. 339.
"Sir John Forrester warden of the English side, and Sir John Carmichael of the Scottish, meeting at a place called the *Red Swyre* for redressing some wrongs that had been committed, it fell out that a Bill (so they used to speak) was filed upon an Englishman, for which Carmichael, according to the law of the borders, required him to be delivered till satisfaction was made." Spotswood, p. 274.

3. It is used, in a looser sense, to signify the most level spot between two hills, Loth. "a steep pass between two mountains," Gl. Sibb.

In winter wedderis baith in wind and rane,
Sum tyme with seiknes sa ourset with pane,
He raid throw montanes, many mose and myre.
In frost and snaw, quhen all the folkis ar fane
With double bonattis for to hap thair brane,
Then wes he worsland our ane wondie *swyre*.
Sege Edinb. Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 299.

i.e., wrestling through a windy defile among mountains.

A.-S. *sweor*, originally denotes a pillar; hence, according to Lye, transferred to the neck. Isl. *swyr*, however, simply signifies the neck. Our term, in its secondary senses, is confined to the South of S.

To SWARE, SWARTH, *v. n.* 1. To faint, to swoon, S. *swarth*, Ang.

Al pale and bludeles *swarffis* scho rycht thare,
And in the deith closis hir cauld ene.
Doug. Virgil, 394, 51.

—She grew tabetless, and *swarft* therewith.
Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

2. To abate, to become languid; applied to inanimate objects.

Mony abade the ebbing of the sand,
Quhill the *swarf* fard wallis abak dyd draw.
Doug. Virgil, 325, 45.

Recurtus languentis pelagi, Virg.

Rudd. very naturally supposes that it should be read *swarfand wallis*, i.e., failing, retiring waves.

3. As a *v. a.*, to stupify, Gall.

"The scene dumfounder'd the wretch, and *scarf'd* him so that he could not utter a word." Gall. Enc., p. 325.

Prob. from Belg. *scerv-en*, errare, vagari, whence E. *scerve*. Our *v.* may have the same respect to *scerv-en*, as *doil'd* to *dieul-en*, errare; denoting stupor of mind. Perhaps the original idea is retained in Su.-G. *scervfo-a*, tornari, in gyrum agitari; as a person, when seized with a swoon, often feels a kind of vertigo. Seren. derives the Sw. term from Moes.-G. *hairb-an*, ire, praeterire, transire.

SWARFF, SWERF, *s.* 1. Stupor, insensibility.

Off ayle and wyne yneuch chosyne haiff thai :
As bestly folk tuk off thaim self no keip,
In thair brawnys sone slaid the sleuthfull sleip,
Through full gluttire in *scarff* swappytlik swyn,
Thar chyftayne than was gret Bachus off wyn.
Wallace, vii. 349, MS.

2. A fainting-fit, a swoon; *swarth*, Ang.

The *Swerv*, and the Sweiting, with Sounding to swelt.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

V. FRYK.

But, Gentlemen, I crave your pardon,
A *scarff* of love my heart is hart on.

Cleland's Poems, p. 33.

V. the *v.*

"I can tell you this, Sirs, since my trouble began, many a fainting-fit has come over my heart; but no sooner began a *scarf* or a dwam to go over my heart, but he answered me with strength in my soul." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, p. 68.

3. Faintness, dejection of spirit.

"Word came in the morning that a *swerfe* had overgone the lordis hairtes," &c. Belhaven MS., Hist. Ja. VI., Fol. 42.

SWARFE, *s.* The surface.

"Wee may not settle vpon the *swarfe* of the heart, but the heart must be prick'd with many interrogations, it must be lanced deipely." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 501.

[SWARFISH, *s.* The spotted blenny, Shetl.
Dan. *swartfisk*.]SWARGH, *s.* V. SWARCH, SWARGH.[SWARRA, *s.* 1. Thick soft worsted for underclothing, Shetl.2. A knitted woollen under-jacket, *ibid.*]SWARRACH, SWARRIG, *s.* A large unseemly heap, Ang., Shetl. It often implies the idea of disorder. V. SWARCH.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *swær*, gravis.

[To SWARRACH, SWARRICH, *v. n.* To crowd closely and in confusion; part. pr. *swarrichin*, used also as a *s.*][SWART, SWARTER, *adj.* Black, Shetl.
Dan. and Sw. *svart*.]SWARTATEE, *interj.* Black time, an ill hour, Shetl. Also expl. "expressing contempt or surprise."

From Su.-G. Isl. *svart*, black, and *tid*, time; or perchance q. *svart* to ye, "black be your fate!"

SWARTBACK, *s.* The Great Black and White Gull., Orkn.

"The Great Black and White Gull, (*Larus marinus*, Lin. Syst.) our *black-backed mew*, or as it is sometimes called *swartback*, is the largest of the gull kind in our seas." Barry's Orkney, p. 304.

Norv. *swartbag*, *id.* V. Penn. Zool., p. 528.

SWARTTRYTTER, *s.* [Lit., black-horseman]; one belonging to the German cavalry.

"He changeit his apparell, becaus he wald be vnknawin of sic as met him: and put on ane lose cloke, sic as the *Swarttrytters* weir, and sa yeid fordward throw the watche to execut his intendit traiterous fact." Buchanan's Detect., B. ii. 6. Penulam laxior-em, qualis Germanorum equitis est, superinduit. Lat. copy.

Swerte ruyters, according to Kilian, are, milites nigri, formerly in lower Germany. "Their garments," he says, "as well as their spears, were black. They called themselves devile, to infuse terror into the minds of those against whom they were sent; and to many indeed, according to their name, they brought destruction, till at length they were wasted by frequent wars."

This term is illustrated by what Fynes Moryson has said.

"At this day the horsemen of Germany are vulgarly called *Schwartz-Reytern*, that is blacke horsemen, not onely because they weare blacke apparrell, but also for that most of them haue blacke horses, and make their hands and faces blacke by dressing them and by blacking their bootes, wherein they are curious; or else because custome hath made blacknesse an ornament to them; or else because they thinke this colour to make them most terrible to their enemies." Itinerary, Part III. B. iv. c. 3, p. 197.

Kilian refers to And. Altham and B. Rhenanus, as his authorities. I need scarcely add, that the word is formed from Teut. *swert*, black, and *ruyter*, a horseman.

SWARTH, *s.* Sward, Ettr. For.

The groans are heard on the mountain *swarth*,
There is blood in heaven and blood on earth.
Brownie of Bodsbeck, l. 292.

SWARTH, *v.* and *s.* V. SWARF, *v.* and *s.*SWARTH, *s.* In *swarth o'*, in exchange for, Rox.

Prob. a corr. of A.-S. *wearth*, Su.-G. *ward*, &c. worth, price, value, with the sibilation prefixed.

To SWARVE, *v. n.* To incline to one side, E. *Scerve*.

"I had the ill luck to hit his jand o' a beast on the nose with my hat, and scaur the creature, and she *scarved* aside, and the king that sits na mickle better than a draff-poke on the saddle, was like to have gotten a clean coup." Nigel, i. 74.

"By the grace of Mercy the horse *scarved* round, and I fell aff at the tae side as the ball whistled by at the tither." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 248.

Teut. *scerv-en*, deerrare, divagari; fluctuare.

SWARYN, *s.* V. SYVEWARM.SWASH, *s.* [1. A severe blow, dash, or fall, Clydes., Banffs.2. The noise made by it, *ibid.*] "The noise which one makes falling upon the ground;" Rudd. vo. *Squat*.

It is used to denote the noise made by a salmon, when he leaps at the fly.

Forthwith amain he plunges on his prey,
Wi' eager *swash*; the lucky moment watch,
As in his gills engorge the barbed death.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 31, 32.

The E. v. *Swash* is explained, "to make a great clatter or noise."

E. *squat*, used as signifying a sudden fall, has been deduced from Ital. *quatt-are*, *chiatt-are*, *acquattare*, *humidare*. Seren. mentions Su.-G. *squatt-a*, liquidum excrementum ejaculare, as the probable origin.

[3. A blast of wind; a dash of water or of a wave; also, the noise made by it, Clydes.]

[To SWASH, v. a. and n. To beat severely; to clash violently, *ibid.*; part. pr. *swashin*, used also as a s; a severe beating, *ibid.*]

To SWASH, v. n. 1. To swell, to be turgid.

—"Who, in a word, in hight of stomacke, ruffling & *swashing*, did tread vpon God's turtles, accounting them the most vile off-scourings of the earth." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 673.

It is probable that this is the same v. which occurs in Shakespeare, when he speaks of the affectation of valour.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their semblances.

As You Like it.

Su.-G. *swassa* denotes the swelling of language, a bombast style; also, to walk loftily: whence it is probable, that it was formerly used literally to signify any thing swollen or inflated.

[2. To walk with a haughty, boastful air, Banffs.]

3. To boast, to bounce, *ibid.*]

SWASH, s. [1. Ostentation, display, Clydes.]

2. A vapouring dandy, Banffs.]

3. A person of a broad make, or of a corpulent habit, S.

"And so these are the eyes of the world!—pretty eyes they are, to be sure, to drive a man out of his ain house! The tane a pair silly spendthrift, the tither a great gormandizing *swash*, and the third—but how comes the world to have but three eyes?—can you no mak out a fourth?" *Inheritance*, i. 200.

4. A large quantity viewed collectively; as, a *swash of siller*, a large sum of money, S.

It is often applied to meat or drink, Berwicks.

SWASH, SWASHY, adj. [1. Gaudy, showy, ostentatious, Banffs.]

2. Of a broad make; or, of a full habit, S. B. "squat," Gl. Shirr.

3. It is also rendered *fuddled*, *ibid.* "swollen with drink," Gl. Rams.

Fou closs we us'd to drink and rant,
Until we baith did glow'r and gaunt,—
Right *swash* I true.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 218.

[SWASHER, s. A tall, dashing, ostentatious person; anything large and attractive, Clydes., Banffs.]

VOL. IV.

SWASH, s. [A drum; *swasher*, *swashman*, a drummer.] "He convenand the wachemen be the sound of his *swash* throw the towne;" *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 24. V. SWESCH.

[SWAT, s. Sweat, Barbour, xi. 613.]

SWATCH, s. 1. A pattern, generally of cloth, S. *Swache*, A. Bor. "a tally, that which is fixed to cloth sent to dye, of which the owner keeps the other part;" Ray.

"A *swatch* (from *mouth*); a pattern, or piece for a sample." Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 161.

Sir W. Scott remarks:

"The original use identifies *swatch* with *patch*. Thus Tusser:

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barly (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby."

This idea seems to acquire probability from the previous use of the word *Dallops*.

Of barly the longest, and greenest ye find,

Leave standing by *dallops*, til time ye do bind.

Five Hundred Points, p. 99.

For *dallops*, according to Kersey, is "a word used in some places for patches, or corners of grass, or weeds amidst the corn." But as I have met with *swatch* in no other E. work, I hesitate whether this be not an *erratum* for *swatches*.

2. A specimen of whatever kind, S.

"This is but a short *swatch* of the unprecedented force, violence, and heavy oppression of Ministers, in their ministerial and judicative capacity." *Wodrow*, i. 41.

"Mr. William Carstares put in her [Queen Mary's] hand one of that compendious treatise of Mr. William Guthrie's, *The Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ*. Sometime thereafter he enquired how she pleased the little *swatch* of Scots Presbyterian writings? She said, she admired it, and should never part with it while she lived." *Walker's Remarkable Passages*, p. 88.

3. Metaph. a mark. *An ill swatch of him*, a bad mark of one's character, S.

[To SWATCH, v. a. 1. To equal; to select, supply, or make, anything exactly to pattern; as, to *swatch worsted*, to select or supply worsted of a given shade and quality, S.

2. To *tak the swatch o'*, to take the measure of, hence, to estimate; to work so as to equal, hence, to mar or to defeat one's plan, Clydes.; in Banffs. this phrase means the strongest negation, Gl. Banffs.]

SWATHIEL, s. A strong man.

With a swap of a swathe that *swathel* him swykes.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gah., ii. 16.

A.-S. *swithlic*, ingens, vehemens; *swith*, potens, fortis.

SWATS, s. pl. 1. New ale, S. V. SWAITS.

2. The thin part of sowens or flummery, Shetl. Isl. *swade*, lubrices.

M 3

To **SWATTER**, **SQUATTER**, *v. n.* 1. To move quickly in any fluid substance; generally including the idea of an undulatory motion, as that of an eel in the water, S.

The water stank, the field was odious,
Quhair dragonis, lessertis, askis, edderis *swatterit*.
Palice of Honour, l. 25.

Some by their fall were fixed on their spears,
Some *swat'ring* in the fload the stream down bears.
Muse's Threnodie, p. 112.

Birdis with mony piteous pew
Efferitlie in the air thay flew,
Sa lang as thay had strenth to flee;
Synne *swatterit* down into the see.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 41.

Burns writes *squatter*, Ayrs.

Awa ye *squatter'd* like a drake,
On whistling wings.

Works, lll. 72.

2. To move quickly in an awkward manner; used improperly.

I shall remove, I you assure,
Tho, I were nere so weak and poor,
And seek my meat throw Curry moor,
As fast as I can *swatter*.

Watson's Coll., l. 43.

3. Expl. as signifying, in Galloway, "to swim close together in the water like young ducks;" Mactaggart.

"To *Swatter*, to spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do, in drinking and feeding;" Yorks. Marshall.

Teut. *swadder-en*, profundere, turbare aquas, fluctuare. Perhaps Su.-G. *squatt-a*, liquida effundere, and *squactr-a*, spargere, dissipare, have a common origin.

SWATTER, *s.* A large collection, especially of small objects; as, a *swatter* of bairns, a a great number of children, Loth., Ayrs.

This may allude to the unequal motion of a crowd, and thus be allied to the *v.* Kilian expl. Teut. *swadder-en* as also signifying, strepere.

[To **SWATTLE**, *v. a.* and *n.* To swallow greedily; implying also the gurgling sound made in so doing, Clydes.]

SWATTLE, *s.* 1. The act of swallowing with avidity, Stirlings.

[2. Thin soup, or any liquid of which one can swallow a considerable quantity, Shetl., Clydes. V. **SWITTLE**.]

To **SWATTLE**, *v. a.* To beat soundly with a stick or wand, Aberd.; *Swaddle*, E. to beat, to cudgel.

SWATTLIN, *s.* A drubbing, *ibid.*

Prob. this is a very ancient word. For it may be a dimin. from Isl. *swada*, cutem laedere; *swada*, vulnusculum cutis laesae; *swœdn-aar*, id. Or we may trace it to Isl. *suída*, which Haldorson renders by *Framea*, armorum quoddam genus, a sort of partizan or halbert; but Verelius, by *Clava*, a club; adding Sw. *klubba* and *suedia* as synonymes.

SWATTROCH, *s.* "Strong soup, excellent food;" Gall. Enc.

Corr. perhaps from Gael. *uthbrith*, decoction; *uth*, juice; C. B. *uidd*, id.; *utrach*, drega.

SWAUGER, (*g* hard.) A large draught, Banffs.; synon. *Scoup*, *Swack*, *Waucht*; S. and E. *Swig*.

—Than we took a *swauger*
O' whiskie we had smugglings brewn,
Outwittins o' the gauger.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 143.

Isl. *siug-a*, Su.-G. *sug-a*, sugere, E. to *swig*.

[**SWAUGER**, *s.* and *v.* Stagger, Banffs. V. **SWAGGER**.]

SWAUKIN, *part.* Hesitating. V. **HAUKIN** and **SWAUKIN**.

To **SWAUL**, *v. n.* To increase in bulk, to swell, Gall. *Swall* is the common pron. of S.

At my ain ingle than my spawls I cud beek,
Whan that *swaul'd* the wrily snaw.

Song, Gall. Encycl., p. 411.

The wun it will shift, and the deep it will *swaul*,
The faem it will flee, and the broyliment will brawl.

Ibid. p. 212.

SWAUL, *s.* "A large swell;" *ibid.*

SWAULTIE, *s.* "A fat animal;" *ibid.*; q. one that is *swollen*.

To **SWAUNDER**, *v. n.* To become giddy, &c., Fife. V. **SWANDER**, *v.* and *s.*

To **SWAUP**, *v. a.* Applied to a mother or nurse, who puts a spoonful of meat first into her own mouth, in order to cool, soften, and bring it to the point of the spoon, before she gives it to her child, S.

To **SWAVER**, *v. n.* To walk feebly, as one who is fatigued, S.B. "walked wearily," Gl. Ross.

—By the help of an auld standin' stane,
To which she did her weary body lean,
She wins to foot, and *swaivering* makes to gang.

Ross's Helmore, First Ed., p. 20

[**SWAVER**, *s.* A stagger, Banffs.; synon. *stoiler*.]

Teut. *sweyen*, *vagari*, vacillare, fluctuare, nutare; *sweyen*, *vagus*.

To **SWAW**, *v. a.* 1. To produce waves, to ruffle the surface of water.

2. To cause a motion in the water; applied to that produced by the swift motion of fishes, *ib.*

SWAW, *s.* 1. A wave, S.

2. The slight undulation in water, caused by a fish swimming near the surface; also, that caused by any body thrown in the water, *ibid.* *Aiker*, denotes a feeblor undulation.

SWAWIN *o' the Water*. The rolling of a body of water under the impression of the wind, *ibid.*

Tout. *swayv-en*, vagare, fluctuare; Germ. *schwelf-en*, *id.*; Dan. *swaev-e*, to wave, to move. Isl. *svif-a*, ferri, moveri; Su.-G. *swaefv-a*, motitari, fluctuare. An ancient term still used in Isl. and Su.-G. in relation to the water; as in the Isl. phrase, *skipa sveifungr*, navis anchorae alligatae, et ventis impulsae circumnactio; *sveif*, navis velis et remis concitatae remora; Verel.

To SWAY, SWEY, *v. n.* (pron. *sway*). 1. To incline to one side, *S.*

—Thir towris thou seis doun fall and *sway*,
And stane fra stane doun bet, and reik vpryse.
Doug. Virgil, 59, 18.

Growing corn, or grass, is said to be *swayed*, when wind-waved, *S.*

"For the heart, pleasing that device, in so far *swayeth* to it." Guthrie's Trial, p. 116.

Allied to Isl. *swaig-ia*, Su.-G. *swig-a*, inclinare, flectere.

2. To move backwards and forwards on a seat or pillow, suspended by a rope fastened at both ends to the branch of a tree, or any similar support, *S. sway*, A.Bor. *id. swing*, *E.*

A. Bor. "*Swaiigh*, to play at see-saw, or titter-totter." Grose. "*To Sway* (pron. *sway*), to ride upon a plank or pole, moving on a fulcrum, as children are wont." Yorks., Marshall.

SWAY, *s.* 1. A moveable instrument of iron, of a rectangular form, fastened to one of the jambs of a chimney, on which pots and kettles are suspended over the fire. [*E. crane*.]

2. A swing, or rope fastened for the purpose of swinging. *V. the v.*

In the *sway-snow*, in a state of hesitation or uncertainty, Loth. Synon. In the *Wey-bauks*, *q.* moving backwards and forwards.

[**SWAY**, *adv.* So, Barbour, iv. 571. *V. SWA.*]

To SWAYL, *v. a.* To swaddle, *S. B. swaal*, *S. V. SWILL*.

A.-S. *swaethil*, *swethil*, fascia, from *swael-an*, vincire.

SWAYWEYIS, *adv.* Likewise; Acts Ja. I.

To SWEAL, SWEEL, *v. a. and n.* 1. To whirl, to turn round with rapidity, *S.*; synon. *Swirl*.

2. To swaddle, [swathe, wind round], *S. V. SWILL*.

[3. To rinse a pail or tub; also, to rinse clothes after they have been washed, Clydes.]

SWEAL, SWEEL, *s.* 1. The act of turning round with rapidity; often applied to the quick motion of a fish with its tail, *ibid.*

[2. The act of swathing or swaddling; also, as much cloth as will go round one's body, &c., Clydes.

3. The act of rinsing a vessel, a piece of cloth, &c., *ibid.*]

Isl. *sveift-a*, agitare; circumagere, gyrare; as, *sveifn sveitli*, gladium rotare, *q.* "to swaal a sword." *Swiifta*, agitatio, gyratio; Halderson.

To SWEAL, *v. a. and n.* To melt away hastily; also, to carry a candle so carelessly as to make it blaze away; as, "Ye're *swealin'* a' the candle," *S.*

"Dinna let the candle *sweal*." Tales of my Landlord, 1st Series, i. 104.

"*Sweal*; to waste away, as a candle blown upon by the wind;" Yorks., Marshall.

Swall or *Swail* is the E. orthography of this old word. *V. Todd*.

To SWEAP, *v. a.* To scourge, *S. Rudd* vo. *Swipper*.

Isl. *swipa*, a scourge.

SWEAP, *s.* A stroke or blow, Banffs.

This must be merely a variety of *Swipe*, *q. v.*

SWECH, *s.* [A drum.] "Passing throw the town with ane *swech*;" Aberd. Reg. *V. 25.* [*V. SWESCH*.]

SWECHAN (gutt.), *part. pr.* Sounding; applied to the noise made by water, while the *v. Sough* is used of the wind, Lanarks.

The cowilan bells on the weelan flude
Are the ships whilk we sail in;
Alike scartfree on the pule are we,
And in the *swechan* lin.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1820.

A.-S. *sway-an*, sonare.

SWECHYNGE, *s.* A rushing sound, as that of water falling over a precipice: or a hollow whistling sound, as that made by the wind, South of *S.*

SWECHT, *s.* 1. The force of a body in motion.

Bot thys ilk Latyne, knawand thare malyse,
Resystis vnmounyt as ane roik of the seis,
Quham with grete brute of wattir smyte we se,
Hymself sustenis by his huge wecht,
Fra wallis fel in al thare bir and *swecht*,
Jawpyng about his skyrtis with mony ane bray.
Doug. Virgil, 228, 27.

Mole, tenet, Virg.

For as thay ran abak, and can thame schape
For till withdraw toward the tothir side,—
Than with thare *swechtis*, as thay rele and lepe,
The birnand towris doun rollis with ane rusche.

Ibid., 296, 33.

Pondus, Virg.

2. A multitude, a great number or quantity, Berwicks.; synon. *Swack*, *Sweg*, *q. v.*

Rudd. renders this "burden, weight, force," viewing it as probably nothing else but the E. *swicht*, with *s* prefixed. But it is more probably allied to Su.-G. *swigt-a*, vacillare, ut solent loco cessura; from Isl. *swaig-ia*, incurvare. Thus *swecht* is a *s.* from the same origin with *sway*, *swey*, to incline to a side.

SWEDGE, s. An iron chisel with a bevelled edge, used for making the groove round the shoe of a horse, Roxb.

Isl. *sveig-la*, flectere, curvare, *sveigia*, curvatura, flectio. This Haldorsou expl. by Dan. *svejning*, a chamfering, a slope or sloping.

To SWEDGE, v. a. To make a groove in a horse-shoe for receiving the nails, Roxb. This is done by such a chisel as that above described.

To SWEE, SWEY, v. a. and n. 1. To incline or swing to one side; to cause to incline so, S.

"Bairns, *swee* that bouking o' claes aff the fire; ye'll burn't i' the boiling." Perils of Man, i. 60. V. SWAY, SWEY, v.

2. To move backwards and forwards, as a tree, from the action of the wind; to swing, or cause anything to swing so, S.

"'Why didn't you hinder these boys from *sweein'* the gate off its hinges?' 'Me hinder boys from *sweein'* gates, Mr. Gawffaw!'" Marriage, ii. 99.

3. To be irresolute, S. V. SWAY, SWEY.

To SWEE aff, v. a. To give a slanting direction, as to a stroke, S. A.

"Instead of *sweein'* aff my downcome wi' his sword, he held up his sword-arm to save his head." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 42.

SWEE, s. 1. An inclination to one side, S.

"Ye ken, the wind very often tak a *swee* away round to the east i' the night-time, whan the wather's gude i' the harst montha." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 139.

Isl. *sveigia*, curvatura, flectio.

2. Used in a moral sense, as transferred to the mind, S.

"I'm nae fear't for any imprudence, lassie; and I'm nae fear't you do aught that's wrang; but its your mind that I'm sad for; they'll gie't a wrang *swee*, thae chaps." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 253.

3. A chimney crane, for suspending a pot over the fire, S. V. SWAY, s. also KIRN-SWEE.

4. A line of grass cut down by the mower, S., *Swath*, E.

SWEE-SWAY, adj. In a state of suspense or hesitation, halting between two opinions, W. Loth.

Allied to E. *See-saw*, a term expressive of motion from one side to another.

SWEY, s. V. SWAY.

To SWEE, v. a. and n. 1. To smart with pain, Orkn.; synon. *Gell*, *Sow*, S.

2. To singe, *ibid.*

Dan. *sveie*, to smart, *sveie*, a smart; Isl. *sveid-a*, Su.-G. *sveid-a*, dolere, angere. Isl. *sveida* signifies both to

singe and to smart, in Dan. the *v.* having both senses, has the same form. A.-S. *se-on*, effervescere, evidently claims affinity. S. *Sow*, pronounced *Soo*, is undoubtedly the same with *Swee*.

Some have traced S. *Scouter*, commonly pron. *Scouter*, to Isl. *svida*, Su.-G. *sveida*. The Orkn. term retains the more simple form of Dan. *sveie*.

[**SWEED, adj.** Singed; as, a *sweed head*, i.e., of a sheep, *ibid.*]

[**SWEEIN, adj.** Singeing; smarting with pain, *ibid.*]

[**To SWEEG, v. n.** To drift slowly, to loose ground, to settle to leeward, Shetl. Dan. *svigte*, *id.*]

[**SWEEGIN, s.** Applied to any liquid oozing from a cask or tub, *ibid.*]

WEEK, s. The art of doing any thing properly. When one cannot accomplish what he attempts, it is said, *He has nae the week o't*, S. B.

It is probably the same with Su.-G. *sweik*, *swek*, dolus, insidiae. V. SWAK, and SWIK, s.

To SWEEL, SWEAL, v. a. and n. V. SWEAL.

SWEELER, s. A bandage, that which *sweels* or winds round, Kinross. V. SWILL, v.

To SWEEL, v. a. To swallow or drink copiously, S. *Swill*, E.

I never money sooner got—
Then to get clear
Of it, I *sweel'd* it down my throat
In ale or beer.

Dominie Deposed, p. 28.

Cauld whisky-punch, and ale, nut-brown,

He gart her *sweel*,

Till, dizzy, a' the world ran round,

As in a reel.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 64.

A.-S. *swelg-an*, *swyrg-an*, *swelg-an*, to swallow, to swill. Dr. Johns. views the corresponding E. *v.* as the same with *Swill*, to wash, to drench. But according to A.-S. lexicons, they seem to claim distinct origins.

[**SWEEL, s.** A large draught, a large quantity of any liquid, Clydes.]

[**SWEEM, s.** A state of great wetness; *sweemin*, drenched, Banffs.]

[**SWEEP, s.** The piece of rope by which the sinking-stone is tied to a herring-net, Banffs.]

[**SWEEP-STANE, s.** The stone used for sinking a herring net, *ibid.*]

SWEEPIE, s. A chimney sweeper, Aberd.

SWEER, SWEERT, adj. Slow. V. SWEIR.

To SWEESH, v. a. To beat, S. V. SQUISHE.

SWEET-MILK CHEESE. Cheese made of milk without the cream being skimmed off, Dunlop cheese, S.

"Sweet-milk cheese, i.e., cheese made of the whole milk without abstracting the cream, is not made for sale in this county; but only for private family use." Agr. Surv. Perth., p. 83.

SWEET-MILKER, s. The day on which, in a farm house, cheese is made; Gall. Enc., p. 443.

SWEETIES, s. pl. The term vulgarly used for sweetmeats or confections, S.

"Sweetys, sweetmeats, confectionary." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 151.

—Snuff-boxes, sword-knots, canes, and washes, And sweeties to bestow on lasses.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 547.

SWEETIE-BUN, SWEETIE-SCON, SWEETIE-LAIF, s. A cake baked with sweetmeats, or with raisins, S.

—The bride's *sweetie bun*, and good liquor, Wi' gawin and jeerin' gaed down.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 296.

SWEETIE-MAN, s. A confectioner; a man who sells confections, or sweet-meats at a fair, S.

"The *sweetie-men*, or confectioners, take up their station here, and reap a rich harvest." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 406.

SWEETIE-WIFE, s. A female who sells sweetmeats, S.

"A long rank of *sweetie-wives* and their stands, covered with the wonted dainties of the occasion, occupied the sunny-side of the High-street." The Provost, p. 136.

The *sweetie-wife* awaits with apron'd hands, And broad before, an empty pouch expands.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 423.

SWEG, SWEIG, SWIG, s. 1. A quantity, a considerable number, Loth.

Franc. *sueig*, pecus, grex; Alem. *suiga*, armentum; Germ. *schweigen*, praedia pecuaria.

2. A large draught of liquor, S. This is merely E. *Swig*.

SWEIG, SWEEG, s. A very bad candle, Roxb. Synon. *Water-wader*, q. v.

Denominated perhaps from its limber form; Isl. *sueig-r*, a twig, *sueig-ia*, to bend. If from the faintness of the light it gives, allied perhaps to Dan. *Su-G-nag*, weak, feeble, faint.

SWEILL, s. 1. A swivel, or ring containing one; also *Sowle*, S. A. and O.; synon. *Sule*, S. B. [Isl. *sveifla*.]

"She went in to the miller's house, and asked for the *sweil* of a tether.—John Smith,—as he rode by the mill of Rachean, asked if his wife had been there seeking a *sweil*." History of the horrid and unnatural murders, by J. Smith, Edin. 1727, p. 4. V. *SULE*.

2. Any thing that has a circular motion, Gall. Enc.

To SWEILL, v. n. To move in a circular way, Gall.

The dark brown tap, o' some big hill
He centers, then around will *sweill*.

Gall. Encycl., p. 399.

SWEIR, SWERE, SWEER, SWEAR, adj. 1. Lazy, indolent, S.

Mony *sweir* bumbard belly-huddroun,
Mony slute daw, and slepy duddroun,
Him servit ay with sounyle.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

Lord Hailes says; "In modern language, the consequence only is used; for *sweir* means unwilling;" Note, p. 237. But I know not how the learned writer could assert this, as the word is still commonly used in the sense of lazy.

Not *sweir*, bot in his delis diligent,
Palyurus furth of his couche vpsprent.

Doug. Virgil, 85, 36.

Quharfor bene nobillis to fallow proves *sweir*?
Ibid., ProL 354, 8.

Hence the name given to a lazy girl, *Ketty Sweerock*, as in the S. Prov.;

Ketty Sweerock frae whare she sate,
Cries, Reik me this, and reik me that.

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 48.

"Work for nought makes fowk dead *sweir*;" Ibid. p. 79.

This term is, I think, most generally in the west of S. pron. *Sweert*.

A.-S. *swaer*, *sucere*, piger, deses. *Swer thegn*, piger servus, Matt., xxv. 26. But the primary sense of the A.-S. term is, heavy; corresponding to Su.-G. *swær*, Alem. *suar*, gravis.

2. Reluctant, unwilling, S. V. sense 1. To do a thing *with sweir will*, to do it reluctantly.

Yet *sweir* were they to rake their een,
Sic dizzy heads had they.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 271.

Unyoke thee, man, an' binna *sweir*
To ding a hole in ill-hain'd gear!
O think that eild, wi' wylie fit,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit!

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 106.

3. In the western counties, it is often used in the sense of niggardly; as denoting one who is unwilling to part with any thing that is his property. Hence,

DEAD-SWEIR, adj. Extremely lazy, S.

"Deferred hopes need not to make me *dead-sweir* (as we use to say)." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 199.

SWEIR-DRAUCHTS, s. pl. The same with *Sweir-tree*. The amusement is conducted in Tweeddale by the persons grasping each others' hands, without using a stick.

SWEIR-DRAWN, part. pa. To be *Sweir-drawn*, to hesitate or be reluctant about any thing, Roxb.

Perhaps originally the part. pr.; q. *Sweir-drawin*, like *Dreich o' drawin*.

SWEIR-JINNY, SWEIR-KITTY, s. An instrument for winding yarn, S.

So called from its affording an easier mode of working than had formerly been known; from *sweir*, and *Kitty*, a contemptuous term for a woman. There is probably an allusion to the nickname given, in the S. Prov., to a lazy girl. V. SWEIR, sense 1.

SWEIR MAN'S LADE, SWEIR MAN'S LIFT. The undue load, taken on by a lazy person, in order to avoid a repetition of travel, S. More than he can accomplish, S.

SWEIRNES, s. Laziness, S.

Syne *Sweirnes*, at the second bidding,
Com lyk a sow out of a midding;
Full slepy wes his grunye.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

"Pride and *sweerness* take meikle uphadding;"
Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 27.

Als in the out Ylls, and Argyle,
Unthrift, *sweirnes*, falsset, pouertie and stryfe,
Pat Policie in danger of his life.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 255.

—"In this cais it could be diligentlie eschewit, that it be not verifit that is said in ane common proverb, viz., 'He that for *sweirnes* and could wald not work in winter, sall thairfor beg in the sommer time, and yit nathing sall be gevin unto him.'" *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 536.

SWEIRTA, SWEIRTIE, s. Laziness, sloth, Aberd.; formed like *Partye, Dainta*, &c.

How gat ye pith your bitter spleen to break,
I marvel much that *sweirta* lute ye speak.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 49.

SWEIR-TREE, s. 1. A species of diversion. Two persons, seated on the ground, having a stick between them, each lays hold of it with both hands, and tries who shall first draw the other up. This stick is called the *sweir-tree*, Fife, q. *lazy tree*.

V. etymon. of DAINTY, *adj.*

And nane o' them can ither beat,
At putting-stane and doure *sweir-tree*.

Gall. Encycl., p. 412.

2. The stick used in the amusement of drawing the *Sweir-tree*, South of S.

3. A *Sweir Kitty*, q. v. Teviotd.

SWEIRNE, part. pa. Sworn, Aberd. Reg.

SWEIS, s. pl. Apparently cranes, or instruments of this description.

"Item, fyve *sweis* of tymmer." *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 170. V. SWEY and SWEZ.

SWELCHIE, s. A seal, Brand, p. 143. V. SELCH.

SWELCHIE, s. A whirlpool, Orkn. V. SWELTH, s.

SWELL, s. A bog, S. B. V. SWELTH.

To SWELT, SWELLY, v. a. To swallow, [to suck in greedily], S.

Bot rather I desyre baith cors and sprete
Of me that the erth *sweelly* law adoun.

Doug. Virgil, 100, 9.

A.-S. *swelg-an*, Teut. *swelgh-en*, Su.-G. *swael-ja*, vorare. V. SWALL.

SWELTH, adj. Gluttonous, voracious.

Thou *swelth* deuourare of tyme vnrecouerabill,
O lust infernale, furnes inextinguibill.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 98, 6.

Swelgeth and *swelgth* occur as the 3 p. sing. pres. A.-S. v. *deuorat*, q. that which *swalloweth*.

SWELTH, s. A gulf, a whirlpool.

Fra *swelth* of Silla and dirk Caribdis bandis,
I mene from hell sauf al go not to wraik.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 66, 54.

Qubhat profitit me certis that soukanil sand,
Or yit Scylla the *swelth* is ay routand.

Ibid. 216, 34.

Swelchie is still used in this sense, Orkn.

"On the north side of this isle is a part of Fichtland-Firth, call'd the *Swelchie* of Stroma,—very dangerous to seamen." Wallace's Orkney, p. 5.

"Did we credit the tales of former times, wells and *swelchies*, gulphs and whirlpools, are constantly surrounding this island, like so many gaping monsters, more hideously formidable than even Scylla or Charybdis." Barry's Orkney, p. 44.

Swell, in modern S.B., is used in a sense very nearly allied, as synon. with bog.

—"He knows the place called the Waggle, between which and the water [river] there was a bog or *swell* that beasts would have laired in." State, Leslie of Powis, A. 1805, p. 74.

Su.-G. *Swalg*, which, like Teut. *swelgh*, primarily signifies the throat, (guttur, fauces), is used, in a secondary sense, for an abyss or gulf.

To SWELT, v. n. 1. To die.

At Jerusalem trowyt he
Grawyn in the Burch to be;
The quethyr at Burch in to the Sand
He *swelt* rycht in his awn land.

Barbour, iv. 311, MS.

A.-S. *swælt-an*, *swelt-an*, Moes-G. *swilt-an*, mori; Su.-G. *swælt-a*, to perish by hunger. Callander. MS. Note in vo., mentions "Scot. *to swalt*, to die." I have not heard the word used in this sense.

2. To feel something like suffocation, especially in consequence of heat, S., nearly allied to E. *swelter*.

—Hot, hot was the day;
With faut and heat, I just was like to *swelt*,
And in a very blob of sweat to melt.

Ross's Helenore, p. 87.

"*Swelt*, suffocated, choked to death," Gl. Shirr.

O.Flandr. *swelt-en*, deficere, languescere, fatiscere.

This ought to be made a distinct v. from the preceding; and deduced from Isl. *swael-a*, *swælt*, suffocare. *Swæla*, as a noun, is rendered, fumus vehemens et acer. This seems to be the origin of E. *Swelter*, nearly allied in signification to the S. verb.

"*To swelt*, deficere, to sownd;" Northumb. Ray.

[SWELTIN-COD, s. A very poor cod-fish, Shetl.]

[SWELTH, s. and adj. V. under SWELT.]

SWENGEOUR, s. V. SWEYNGEOUR.

SWENYNG, s. Dreaming. V. SWEUIN.

SWERD, s. A sword. V. SUERD.

SWERF, s. A fainting fit, a swoon. V. SWARF.

SWERTHBAK, s. The great Black and White Gull. [V. SWARTBACK.]

The Goull was a garnitar,
The Swerthbak a scellarar.

Houlate, l. 14.

This in Orkn. is still called *Swarthback*, q. v. Thus it appears that it formerly had the same name in S. unless this should be the Lesser Guillemot; Isl. *swartbak-ur*; denominated from the blackness of its back. V. Pennant's Zool., p. 520.

SWESCH, SWASCH, s. [A drum.]

"All the Gild brether shall convene, and compeir after they heare the striak of the *swesch*." Stat. Gild, c. 14.

Ane thousand hakbuttis gar schute al at anis
With *swesche*, talburnis, and trumpettis awfullie.

Lyndsay, Sq. Meldrum, l. 1178.

[Dr. Jamieson rendered this term as meaning a *trumpet*; but that it means a *drum* is evident from the extracts themselves. And Dr. Laing, in his note on the passage from Lyndsay, alludes to this mistake of Jamieson, and corrects it. Besides, in the book of Bon Accord, edited by Dr. Joseph Robertson, several extracts from the Council Register of Aberdeen are given, in which the terms *swesch* and *sweschman* occur, and are rendered by *drum* and *drummer*; and in Knox's History, vol. ii., p. 496, we are told—"the *swesch*, tabron, and drums, were stricken or beaten." And that the *swesch* or *swesch* was a kind of drum is put beyond doubt by the following extracts from the Register of the Canongate:—"Item the tent October, 1576, gevin for an *swesche* to our moustiris, iij li;" and, "Item for twa stickis to the *swesche*, vj d." For etym. &c. V. under *Swasch*.]

SWESCHER, SUESCHER, [SWESCHMAN,] s.
[A drummer.]

"The common *swescher*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Common tabernar and *swescher*;" *ibid*.

["Andrew Inglis, *sweschman*, the soun of five punda." Aberd. Council Reg., vol. xlv., p. 653.]

**SWEUIN, SWEVING, SWEVYNYNG, SWEN-
YNG, s.** A dream, the act of dreaming.

The figure flei as licht wynd or the sonne beme,
Or maist likly ane wauerand *sweuin* or dreme.

Doug. Virgil, 65, 15.

—Sam tyme in our *swewing* we tak kepe.

Ibid. 446, 11.

I slaid on ane *swewyning*, slomerand ane lite.

Ibid. Prol. 238, a. 8.

A *swewyng* awyth did me assaille
Of sonis of Sathanis seil.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 19.

The latter is merely a contr. O.E. *swæven*, A.-S. *swæf-en*, id. from *swæf-ian*, to sleep; Dan. *sover*, id. whence *soven*, sleep; Isl. *swæfn*, id. from *sof-a*, dormire.

That *sweuin* has also been formerly used as a v., appears from its part. *swewyning*.

Than come Dame Dremyng, all clad in black sabill,
With *swewyng* Nymphis, in cullouris variabill.

Didl. Honour, Gude Fame, &c. p. 1.

SWEY, s. A long crow for raising stones,
Ang. as *punch* denotes a smaller one.

Probably from Isl. *swaig-ia*, inclinare, q. to move the stones from their place. V. SWAY, v.

[SWEYN, s.] A proper name, Shetl.]

SWEYNGEOUR, SWYNGEOUR, SWINGER, s. Expl. "a fellow, a scoundrel; *swcir*

swingeouris, lazy fellows. A variety of *swinker*, a labourer, as in O. E., Chaucer." Gl. Lynds.

In Shetl. this word is expl. "a rogue."

"Wherefore shines the sunne, but that thou mightest walke? The sunne is not giuen thee to sleepe: he is but a *swinger*, but a lubbar, that will lye idle in the day light, and the sunne shall witnes against him in that day; much more that heauenly light, that sunne of righteousness shines he for nothing?" Rollock on Coloss., p. 20.

Sweyngeouris, and skuryvagus, swankys and swanys,
Geuis na cure to can craft.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 23.

Ane *swyngour* coffe, amangis the wyvis,
In land-wart dwellis with subteill menis,
Exponand thame auld sanctis lyvis,
And sanis thame with deil mennis banis.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 170.

Lord Hailes renders this "a rascally wench." Were this the sense, it might be allied to Dan. *swangr-er*, gignere, which is probably from *swange*, ilia. Rudd. expl. it "scoundrel, rascal;" but gives no probable etymon. Lye renders it desidious, iners, piger; Add. Jun. Etym. This sense is more probable; A.-S. *sweng*, *swong*, lazy, *swengornes*, torpor. In Elin. Review, Oct. 1803, it is observed, however, that the term "means only a strong man, or as the vulgar still say, a *swingeing* fellow, from Moes.-G. *swinthains*, potentia, or *swinth*, validus, robustus, as in Ulph., *Galatya swinthin*, fecit potentiam." P. 206.

[SWEYNT, s.] A quick, active movement, Shetl.]

SWICK, adj. Clear of any thing, Banffs.

Perhaps allied to Su.-G. *swig-a*, loco cedere, Isl. *swig-ia*, flectere; like S. *Jouk*.

[SWICK, s.] Good opinion, approbation; art, ability, Banffs. Same with *Sweck*, q. v.]

To SWICK, v. a. 1. To deceive, to illude, Fife. 2. To blame, to censure, Ang.

A.-S. *swic-an*, decipere; also, offendere. V. the s.

SWICK, SWYK, s. 1. Fraud, deceit, S.B.

Bot he gat that Archebyschapyrk
Nought wyth lawtē bot wytht *swyk*.

Wyntoun, vii. 8. 38.

Su.-G. *swik*, anc. *swick*, Dan. *swig*, id.

2. A trick, of whatever kind; as, "He played them a *swick*," Fife.

3. Blame, fault, criminality. *I had nae swick o't*, I had no blameableness in the matter, S. B.

A.-S. *swica*, *swic*, offensa, offendiculum.

4. A deceiver, Fife.

A.-S. *swice*, *swica*, proditor, deceptor, seductor.

SWICKY, adj. 1. Guileful, deceitful, Ang.

2. Tricky, roguish; applied to one who is given to innocent sport, Ang. V. SWIK.

To SWIDDER, v. a. and n. 1. To cause to be in doubt, to subject to apprehension, to shake one's resolution.

Than on the wall ane garritour-I considler,
Proclaimand lowle that did thair hartis *swidder*;
"Out on all falsheid the mother of euerle vice,
"Away inay, and birnand conetice."
Pallice of Honour, iii. 55.

V. v. n.

2. To doubt, to hesitate, pron. *swither*, S.

See there's nae time to *swidder* 'bout the thing.
Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

Then fute for fute they went togidder,
But oft she fell, the gate was slidder;
Yet where to take her he did *swidder*,
While at the last he would.

Watson's Coll., i. 41.

My hair began to rise on end,
My knees smat fast on ane anither,
My flesh crap closer to my skin,
And e'en my heart began to *swither*.

Duff's Poems, p. 116.

What gars ye *swither*? I'ze hand my wisht.

Deserteil Daughter.

Su.-G. *swaefio-a*, motitari; fluctuare. *Swaeftica mellan
hopp och fruktan*, inter spem et metum fluctuare; qn.
to swither betwixt hope and fricht.

Germ. *schwef-en*, to flit or float with little motion, to
hover; the word is used by Luther, Gen. i. 2. "The
Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." He
subjoins; "*Schwaid-en*, or *Schwaid-en*, is thought by
Adelung to be from the same root."

Prob. allied to A.-S. *swaether*, which of the two,
contr. from *swa hwaether*. But as it occurs in the
Pallice of Honour, perhaps it may rather be allied to
Germ. *schutter-n*, concutere, concuti. For Doug. evi-
dently uses it to denote a mental concussion. The
Germ. *v.* is a frequent. from *schutt-en*, Teut. *schuld-en*,
id. Su.-G. *skuld-a*. Hence E. *shudder*. "*Swither* is
expl. trembling." Gl. Morison's Poems.

SWIDDER, SWIDDERING, SWITHER, s. Doubt,
hesitation.

And since that ye, withoutten *swither*,
To visit me are come down hither,
Be blyth, and let us drink together,
For mourning will not mack it.

Watson's Coll., i. 66.

—I think me mair than blist
To find sic famous four
Besyle me, to gyde me,—
Considering the *swiddering*
Ye fand me first into.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 72.

Baith wit and will in her together strave,
And she's in *swither* how she shall behave.

Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

'While standing in a *swither* at the corner of the
ockwell, a cart came up from the bridge, driven by
stripling." R. Gilhaize, iii. 187.

—I was in a *swither*,
'Tween this ane and tither.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 335.

Swidders, Aberd. id.

An' as we're cousins, there's nae scouth
To be in ony *swidders*;
I only seek what is my due—

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 4.

SWIFF, s. 1. Rotatory motion, or the
sound produced by it; as, *the swiff of a
mill*, Loth.

2. Any quick motion, producing a whiffing
sound; as, *It past by me wi' a swiff*, Fife.
V. SWIFT.

3. A sound of this description, *ibid.* Synon.
Souch, s.

Isl. *swef-ast*, Su.-G. *swaefio-a*, circumagere, motitari.

SWIFF of Sleep, s. A disturbed sleep, *ibid.*
V. SOUF, v. and s. Isl. *swaef-a*, sopire.

To SWIFF, v. n. A term used to denote the
hollow melancholy sound made by the
wind, Roxb., Berwicks. Synon. *Souch*, v.

To SWIFF asleep, v. n. A phrase used to
denote that short interval of sleep enjoyed
by those who are restless from fatigue or
disease, South of S. Hence,

To SWIFF awa, v. n. To faint, to swoon,
S. A.

"Whan she had read it, I thought she was gaun to
swiff awa, for she turned as white in the gills as a
haddock that's new taen out o' a cod's mou." St.
Johnstoun, ii. 201. *Swuff*, id., Ettr. For.

SWIFT, s. A reeling machine used by
weavers, S.

Isl. *swief*, volva, instrumentum quo aliquid circum-
rotatur, ansa rotatilis, verticillum. V. SWIFF.

[To SWIFT, v. a. To reef, to reduce; as,
swift the sail, Shetl.]

To SWIG, v. n. 1. To wag, to move from side
to side, to walk with a rocking sort of
motion, S. B. "To turn suddenly," S. A.

He through the glen gaed canty *swiggin*,
As trim's a bead.

Tarras's Poems, p. 141.

[2. To walk or work with energy, Banffs.]

Isl. *swig-ia*, flectere; Su.-G. *swig-a*, loco cedere.
Ihre seems to view this and *waeg-a*, to have an in-
constant motion, E. *to Wag*, as originally the same; and
the idea has every appearance of being well founded.

SWIG, s. 1. The act of turning suddenly. V.
Gl. Compl. vo. *Suak*.

[2. Art, manner; skill, ability, Clydes.,
Banffs. V. SWECK.]

To SWIK, v. a. "To soften, assuage,
allay;" Rudd. Sibb.; to deceive.

And sum tyme wald scho Ascanes the page,
Caucht in the fygure of his faderis ymage,
And in hir bosum brace, gyf scho tharby
The luf vntellibyl mycht *swik* or satisfy.

Doug. Virgil, 102, 38.

Swik here undoubtedly signifies to deceive, used
metaph., from A.-S. *swic-an*, id. in its primary sense.
For it is the v. corresponding to *fallere* in the original.

SWIKFUL, adj. Deceitful, Wyntown.

SWIKFULLY, adv. Deceitfully.

Bot a fals traytoure cald Godwyne
This Ethelrede betraysyd syne,
And hym murthersyd *swykfully*.

Wyntown, vi. 15. 85.

SWIL, s. The swivel of a tedder, Shetl.
V. SULE and SWEIL.

SWILK, SUILK, adj. Such.

With *swilk* wordis thai maid thair mayn.

Barbour, xx. 277, MS.

"Ilk mane as wil nocht pay—*swilk* maner of dettis throu obligacionis &c. in the mone that now rynnis, that thai sal pay it in the money at rynniss fra that day furth." Acts Ja. II., A. 1541, Ed. 1814, p. 41.

A.-S. *swile*, *swyle*, talis. S. *sic*, *sik*, is evidently corr. from this, as the A.-S. word is contr. from Moes-G. *swaleik*, id. from *sica*, so, and *leik*, like, (similis).

To SWILL, v. a. To swaddle, S. *swéal*, *swayl*.

How that gaist had been gotten, to guess they began;
Well *swill'd* in a swins skin and smeir'd o're with suit.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 13.

Attour, I hae a ribbon twa ell lang,
As broad's my loof, and nae a thrum o't wrang.
Gin it hae mony marrows, I'm beguill'd,
'Twas never out of fauld syn she was *swayl'd*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 114.

Isl. *swellit*, strictus.

SWILL, s. Prob., a duty, for which money was taken.

"Thre sh. for sax huikis in hervest, xiiij d. for ilk *swill* of viij pultre." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

This term relates perhaps to a duty for which money was taken in exchange. The *cain* due for each plough-gate might be eight fowls. A.-S. *sul* denotes a plough. Hence, O. E. "*Sicling* or *Suling* of land, as much as one plough can till in a year;" Kersey. L. B. *swollunga*, *sulinga*, id. V. Spelman.

SWINE. The *swine's gane through't*, a proverbial phrase used in relation to marriage, when something untoward has taken place which breaks it off, S.

"The *swine's* gone through it;" spoken when an intended marriage is gone back; out of a superstitious conceit that, if a swine come between a man and his mistress, they will never be married." S. Prov., p. 330, Kelly.

"You should sift James's tender passion;—and if it's within the compass o' a possibility, get the *swine* driven *through't*, or it may work us a muckle dule." The Entail, ii. 285.

The idea was carried so far, that when a swine followed a marriage-party, it was reckoned an indubitable presage that the connexion would be unfortunate. Grose mentions the same superstition as prevalent in E. with still greater latitude of application. "If going on a journey on business, a sow cross the road, you will probably meet with a disappointment, if not a bodily accident, before you return home. To avert this you must endeavour to prevent her crossing you; and if that cannot be done, you must ride round on fresh ground. If the sow is attended with her litter of pigs, it is lucky, and denotes a successful journey." Popular Superstit., p. 45. Suppl. to Prov. Gloss.

The reason why this intervention of this animal has been supposed so unlucky, and particularly as to marriage, is nowhere assigned; but it might originate from the generally received idea that it is an unclean animal. Certain it is, however, that among ancient nations the swine was sacrificed at the celebration of nuptials; particularly by the Etrurians, the early Latins, and the Greeks in Italy. Instead of its being said of an intended marriage that "the swine had gone through it," when it failed after all the necessary preparations had been made, and among others the act of sacrificing a hog, the disappointed bridegroom is represented as thus expressing his losses;

Perit quidem *sus*, et talentum, et nuptiae.

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"I have lost my swine, my money, and my nuptials." Pierii Hieroglyph. Lib. 9. fol. 69, b.

It may be remarked in general, however, that most of the quadrupeds, and birds of evil omen, are such as were pronounced unclean by the Mosaic law. Besides the swine, the hare was deemed unlucky, particularly if it crossed a traveller's road; and among birds, the kite, the raven, the owl, the heron, the bat, &c. were accounted prognosticators of evil. Compare Lev. xi. 6 7. 14. 19. with Brand's Popul. Antiq. ii., 510. 518-537.

SWINE-ARNOT, s. The same with *Swine's Mosscoorts*, Banffs.

"*Swine-arnot* is clown's allheal, *Stachys palustris*." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 38.

SWINE-FISH, s. The wolf-fish, Orkn.

"The Wolf-fish, (*anarhichas lupus*, Lin. Syst.) here the *swine-fish*, an ugly animal, is often found in our seas." Barry's Orkn., p. 294.

SWINE'S-ARNUTS. Tall Oat-grass with tuberous roots; *Avena elatior*, Linn. S.**SWINE'S-MOSSCORTS.** Clown's all-heal, an herb, S. *Stachys palustris*, Linn. The Sw. name is *Swinknyl*, from *swin*, swine, and *knyl*, *knoel*, a bump, a knob.**[SWINE'S-MURRICKS.** Same with *Swine's Arnuts*, Shetl.]**SWINE'S-SAIM, s.** Hog's lard, S.

Seam signifies lard, E.

SWING, s. A stroke, a blow; Barbour. A.-S. id.**[SWINGE, s.** A heavy, swinging gait, Banffs. used also as an *adv.***To SWINGE, v. n.** To walk with a heavy, swinging gait, *ibid.*]**To SWINGLE lint.** To separate flax from the pith or stalk on which it grows by beating it, S. pron. *sungle*. A. Bor. to *swingle*, to rough-dress flax; Gl. Grose. [V. SCUTCH.]

While hemp and lint grow tap to lift,
And maids and matrons mingle,
May social glee set dunts adrift,
When *lint* they list to *swingle*.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 18.

The poem, whence this example is given, which possesses a considerable degree of humour, is entitled *The Swingling of the Lint*.

A.-S. *swing* "flagellum, a whip or scourge. Item, scutula; a swingle-staff or bat to beat flax." *Swingle*, in pl. *swingla*, "verbera, strokes, stripes, lashes. Item, flagella, scutulae; swingella, flailles, staves or bats to beat flax, or thresh corn." Somner.

SWINGLE-TREE, s. The stock over which flax is scutched, Dumfr.; synon. *Swingling-stock*.**SWINGLE-WAND, s.** The instrument with which flax is *swingled*, S. B.

N 3

SWINGLER, s. The instrument used for beating flax, Dumfr.

SWINGLING-HAND, s. A wooden lath or sword for dressing flax, Roxb.; synon. with *Swingle-wand*.

SWINGLING-STOCK, s. An upright board, about three feet in height, morticed into a foot or *stock*, over which flax is held while it is beaten by the *swingling-hand*, *ibid.*

SWING-LINT, s. An instrument used for breaking flax, Roxb.

I find it written *swinglind*, perhaps erroneously.

They laid sae fast upo' the boards,
The *swinglinds* gaed like horsemen's swords.
Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 72.

Teut. *swinghe*, *id.* baculus linarius.

Teut. *swinghel-en het vlas*, *id.* Mollire linum flagello, contundere linum, Kilian; from *swingh-en*, Su.-G. *swaeng-a*, vibrare, quater, or A.-S. *swing-an*, flagellare, caedere.

SWINGLE-TREES, s. pl. The moveable pieces of wood put before a plough or harrow, to which the traces are fastened; pron. *single-tree*, S.

"*Swingle-trees*, are crooked pieces of wood, to which the horses traces are made fast behind the horses." Clav. Yorks.

"Sometimes the breast-woddies, an' sometimes the theets brak, and the *swingle-trees* flew in flinders, as gin they had been as freugh as kail-castacks." Journal from London, p. 5.

Teut. *swinghel-en*, to vibrate, to move backwards and forwards.

To SWINK, SWYNK, v. n. To labour.

His servand, or himself, may nocht be spard,
To *swynk* or sweit, withouttin meit or wage.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120.

"I *swynke*, I busye, I trauayle my selfe.—I am but a fole to *swynke* for other men." Palagr. B. iii. F. 381, b. A. Bor. "*Swinked*, oppressed, vexed, fatigued;" Gl. Brockett.

A.-S. *swinc-an*, laborare, fatigare. O. E. *swinke*. Great loubies and long, that loth were to *swinke* Clothed hem in copes, to be known from other; And shopen hem hermetis, her ease to have.

P. Ploughman, Pass. 1.

SWINK, s. Labour; Chauc. *swinke*.

Ever as thai com newe,
He on ogain hem thre;
Gret *swink*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 97.

[To SWINT, v. n. To squint, Shetl.]

To SWIPE, v. n. 1. To move circularly, Lanarks.

2. To give a stroke in a semicircular or elliptical form, as when one uses a scythe in cutting down grass, S.

Isl. *swip-a*, signifies vibrare, to brandish, to move backwards and forwards. The term seems to include the idea of the celerity of action or motion, being also

rendered *celerare*. *Swicp-r*, has the sense of vortex, apparently from the whirling motion. Perhaps the word may be traced to *swicf*, *ansa rotatilis*, *verticillus*, *instrumentum quo aliquid circumrotatur*; or to *swicfast*, Su.-G. *swaefw-a*, *circumagi*. It is probable that the E. v. to *Sweep*, as including great affinity of sense, has a common origin both with *Swype*, S. and with these northern terms. The S. word may, however, be allied to Isl. *swip-a*, *flagellare*, *swicp-a*, *percute*. *Thorgila swicpadi svinninum*; *Thorgila puerum flagellavit*. *Muna their Gizor geirum swicpa*, *Gizorem non percuteis frameis*; Haldorson. These terms all seem primarily to express the idea of a quick, smart stroke, from *swip-a*, *cito agere*.

SWIPE, SWYPE, s. 1. A circular motion, Lanarks.

2. A stroke fetched by a circular motion, *ibid.*, Aberd.

Syne Francie Winsy steppit in,
A sauchin slavery slype,
Ran forrat wi' a furious din,
And drew a swinging *swype*.
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 124.

SWIPPER, SWIPPERT, adj. 1. Quick, swift, nimble.

All thoct he eildet was, or step in age,
Als fery and als *swipper* as ane page.
Doug. Virgil, 173, 54.

Bot than the *swypper* tuskand hound assayis
And neris fast, ay redly hym to hynt.

Ibid. 439, 29.

A. Bor. "*Swipper*, nimble, quick; Ray; Brockett. This is also O.-E. "*Swypir* or *delyuir*. Angilis." Prompt. Parv.

2. Sudden, hasty, tart. One is said to speak *swippert-like*, when he speaks hastily, as if in ill-humour, S.

In rinning aff lay my relief I thought;
But of my claixe he took a *swippert* clought.

Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

SWIPPERTLY, SWIPPIRLIE, adv. Swiftly.

Turnus the chiftane on the tothir syde,
Come to the ciete, or that ony wist,
Furth fleand *swippirlie*, as that him best list.
Doug. Virgil, 275, 24.

Then *swippertly* started up a carl.—
Jameson's Popul. Ball., i. 303.

[SWIRD-DANCE. A dramatic martial dance performed by seven men in armour, representing the seven champions of Europe, Shetl.]

To SWIRK, v. n. To spring, to set off with velocity.

Full craftely conjurit scho the Yarrow,
Quhillk did forth *swirk* as swift as ony arrow.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 4.

Allied perhaps to E. *Jerk*, or Belg. *schrikk-en*, to start; whence probably the E. word.

To SWIRL, v. a. and n. 1. To whirl like a vortex; to carry off as by a whirl-wind, S.

—Fearfu' winds loud gurl'd,
And mony a lum dang down, an' stack
Heigh i' the air up *swirl'd*.
A. Wilson's Poems, 1798, p. 61.

"The trees—waved and soughed, and some withered leaves were *swirled* round and round as if by the wind." Marriage, ii. 33.

—"He forgot, in harkening to the cheerful prattle of the Garnock waters, as they *swirled* among the pebbles by the road side, the pageantries of that mere bodily worship which had worked on the ignorance of the world to raise such costly monuments of the long-suffering patience of heaven." R. Gilhaize, i. 150.

2. To be seized with giddiness, Ettr. For.

"We'll never mair scar at the poorly-woolly of the whaup, nor *swirl* at the gelloch of the ern." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 288.

3. Used to denote the motion of a ship in sailing; but improperly.

—Wha—in a tight Thessalian bark
To Colchos' harbour *swirl'd*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

Su.-G. *surr-a*, *scarfu-a*, Isl. *moirr-a*, Belg. *noier-a*, to be hurried round. *Scarfu-a* and *moirr-a* are originally the same with *huerrfu-a*, *s* being prefixed. Hence *huerrfu-a*, to be carried round, *wattu huerrfel*, a whirlpool, &c.

SWIRL, *s.* 1. A whirling motion of a fluid body, *S.*

The swelland *swirl* rphesit vs to heuin.
Syne with the wall swak vs agane doun euin,
As it apperit, vnder the sey to hell.

Doug. Virgil, 87, 24.

2. A whirling motion of any kind, as that caused by the operation of the wind, *S.*

"The leaves are withering fast on the trees, but she'll never see the Martinmas wind gar them dance in *swirls* like the fairy rings." Bride of Lam., iii. 96.
It often signifies an eddy; applied to water, to wind, to driving snow, *S.* V. the *v.*

3. The vestiges left of a motion of this kind. "*Swirl*—the remaining appearance of such a motion;" Gl. Sibb., *S.*

4. A twist or contortion in the grain of wood, *S.*

5. The same with *Cowlick*, a tuft of hair on the head which brushes up, &c., Clydes.

SWIRLIE, *adj.* 1. Full of twists, contorted; full of knots, *knaggy*, *synon. S.*; *q.* as denoting the circunvolutions of wood, the veins of which are circular.

He taks a *swirlie*, auld moss-oak,
For some black, grousome carlin.

Burns, iii. 136.

2. Entangled; applied to grass that lies in various positions, so that it cannot be easily cut by the scythe, *S.*

3. Inconstant, ever in a state of rotation, *Roxb.*

But whan the glass is fillin',
Then, *swirlie* fortune, frown and fight;
Their joys are past your killin'.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 187.

SWIRLING, *s.* Giddiness, vertigo, *S.*

SWIRLON, SWIRLIN, *adj.* Distorted, *S.O.*; applied to the human body, West of *S.*

Auld, *swirlon*, slaethorn, camsheugh, crooked wight,
Gae wa', an' ne'er again come in my sight.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 29.

[SWISK, *s.* A whisk, a small broom, Shetl. Dan. *risk*, *id.*]

SWITH, SWYTH, SWYITH, *adv.* Quickly; *als swyth*, as soon.

For hunger wod he gapis with throttis thre,
Swyth swelliand that morsel raucht had sche.

Doug. Virgil, 178, 27.

Als swith as the Rutulianis did se
The yet opin, thay ruschit to the entré.

Ibid. 302, 32.

Chaucer, *aswith*.

Swith is also used as a sign of the superlative, like *Lat. vultu*, *E. very*. Sometimes it signifies vehementer; from *swith*, valens, potens, fortis.

"Scot. we say, *Swith away*, i.e., be gone quickly," Rudd.

Sibylla cryis, that prophetes diuine,
Al ye that bene prophane, away, away,
Swyth outwith, al tha sanctuary hy you, hay.

Doug. Virgil, 172, 13.

Swyth man! fling a' your sleepy springs awa'.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 6.

Swith frae my sight, nor lat me see you mair.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 62.

SWITHNES, *s.* Swiftmess, velocity.

"After deith of Canute succedit his son Herald, namit for his gret *swithnes* Hairfut, quibilk reiosit the crown of Ingland twa yeris." Bellend. Cron. B. xii. c. 8. A pedum velocitate, Boeth.

To SWITHER, *v. n.* To hesitate. SWITHER, *s.* Hesitation, confusion. V. SWIDDER, *v.* and *s.*

To SWITHER, *v. n.* 1. To swagger, *Roxb.*

2. To talk or act as assuming a claim of superior dignity or merit, as *E. swagger* is used; to hector, South of *S.*

3. To exert one's self to the utmost, *Roxb.*

To wark they fell, what they could *swither*,
The lint flew fast frae ane anither, &c.

Swingling of the Lint, Jo. Hogg's *Poems*, p. 71.

4. As a *v. a.*, to make to fall, to throw over, Tweeddale.

SWITHER, *s.* 1. A severe brush, like one who is made to swagger, or becomes giddy from his situation, *ibid.*

O sweet is Hymen, nuptial tether,—
Where lovers leal, wi' ane anither,
Stand clear o' dool;
Nor wi' the kirk ere risk a *swither*,
On cuttle stool.

On Matrimony, A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 43.

2. A trial of strength; applied to mental or lingual exertion, *ibid.*

Then we'll at crambo hae a *swither*,
In hamespun dress.—
Let poor folk write to ane anither,
The way they learn'd it frae their mither,

Or some auld aunt's loquacious *swither*
O' wit and glee.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 184, 189.

3. The act of throwing down, or over, *ibid*.

Allied perhaps A.-S. *swith-ian*, *praevalere*, *praepollere*, "to prevail, to overweigh, to surmount;" from *swith*, *potis*, able, good. *Swithor*, *swithre*, in comparative, *potior*, more able. *Swithran hand*, (q. d. *potior manus*), the right hand; Somner. Teut. *swulder-en*, however, signifies *streperare*, to make a noise.

To SWITHER, *v. n.* To whiz.

"With such an unwonted force did he fly forward, —that the staff which he carried above his shoulder, came by me with a *swithering* noise like that made by a black-cock on the wing at full flight." Hogg's *Winter Tales*, i. 240.

Perhaps radically the same with *Quhiddir*, *Quhüther*, to whiz, with the sibilant substituted for the guttural sound.

[SWITTER, *s.* A state of entanglement or confusion; work done in such a state; also, one who works so, Banffs.]

[To SWITTER, *v. n.* To work in confusion, or in a confused manner, *ibid*.

Prob., another form of *Swither*.]

[SWITTLE, *s.* Thin liquid, as soup, &c., Shetl.]

[SWIVVLE, *s.* A strong blast; as, a *swivvle* o' wind, Shetl.]

[To SWIZ, *v. n.* To whiz, buss, Shetl.]

[SWIZ, *s.* A whizzing sound, *ibid*.]

[SWKEN, *s.* Prob., part of a pump, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 253, Dickson. Du. *zuigen*.]

SWOFTLY, *adv.* Swiftly, Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

To SWOICH, SWOUGH, *v. n.* To emit a rushing or whistling sound. V. SOUGH, *v.*

[SWOIR, SWOUR, *pret.* Swore, Lyndsay, Sq. Meldrum, l. 1103.]

[SWOMAND, *part. pr.* Swimming, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 1450.]

SWONCHAND, *part. pr.* [Dashing, swaying, heaving; gliding along.]

Yit induring the day, to that dere drew

Swannis *swonchand* full swyith, swetest of sware.

Houlate, l. 14.

"Swimming." Gl. Pink. But this is too general. The term may either signify, vibrating, Germ. *swenck-en*, *motitare*, whence *swanck-vederen*, *penae* remiges, Kilian; or it may denote the stateliness of the motion of this beautiful fowl, as allied to Dan. *svink-er*, to strut, to have a proud gait.

[This term occurs repeatedly in *Morte Arthur* and in the *Troy Book*, but almost always in connection with waves or with water in motion.]

SWOND, *s.* A faint, a swoon; [*swonand*, swooning, Barbour, xvii. 648.]

"It list up one of its hellish claws, and struck the mother on the left side of the head with such violence that she immediately fell into a swoon for a considerable time." Relation of a Hellish Monster, A. 1709, — Law's Memor., p. 245, N.

SWOON, *s.* Corn is said to be *in the swoon*, when, although the strength of the seed is exhausted, the plant has not fairly struck root, S. B. In this intermediate sort of state, the blade appears sickly and faded.

A.-S. *swinn-an*, *deficere*, to decay.

SWORD-DOLLAR. A large silver coin of James VI. of S. V. JAMES RYALL.

SWORDICK, *s.* The Spotted Blenny, Orkney.

"The Spotted Blenny (*blennius gunrellus*, Lin. Syst.), which, from the form of its body, has here got the name of *swordick*, is found under stones among the sea-weed, both at low-water mark and above it." Barry's Orkney, p. 292.

SWORDSLIPERS, *s. pl.* Sword-cutlers, Gl. Knox's Hist.

This was anciently written *Sword slyper*. Thus, in the records of the burgh of Ayr, "John Wallace *sword-slyper*" is mentioned as one of the deacons of crafts, about the year 1583.

Teut. *slip*, *aerugo ferri*; *slip-en*, *acuere*, *exterere aciem ferri*, *atterere gladium coti*; *slyp-slcen*, *cos*; Belg. *slyper*, a whetter; Germ. *schleif-en*, to whet; *schleif-er*, a grinder, &c. Su.-G. *slip-a*, *acuere*. C. B. *slyp-annu*, *polire*, *liff-o*, *acuere*. Thus it appears that the term has been generally diffused.

SWORL, SWORIL, *s.* 1. A whirling motion, *swirl*, *synon*.

Bot lo ane *sworl* of fyre blesis vp thraw,
Lemand toward the lift the flam be saw.

Doug. Virgil, 435. 38.

[2. A swivel, Lyndsay, Compl. of Bagsche, l. 203.]

V. SWIRL, *s.*

SWOURN, Wallace, vi. 575. Perth. Ed. Read, *Smoryt*, as in MS. i.e., smothered.

Palyone rapys thai cuttyt in to sowndyr,
Borne to the ground, and mony *smoryt* owndir.

SWOW, *s.* The dull and heavy sound produced by the regurgitations of the dashing waves of a river in a flood, or of the sea in a storm; Clydes.

I' the mirk in a stound, wi' rairin' sound,

Aspait the river rase;

An' wi' swash and *swow*, the angry jow

Cam lashed down the braes.

Marn. of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May, 1820, p. 423, 452.

A.-S. *swog*, *sonus*, *bonibus*; *fragor*; a variation of *swog*, id. *Swog-an*, is also used for *swog-an*, *sonare*, cum sonitu irruere. *Swow* is thus originally the same with *Souch*, q. v., and with O. E. *Swough*, sound, noise, used by Chaucer.

To Swow, *v. n.* To emit such a sound, *ibid*. Edin. Mag. *ut sup*.

To SWOWM, SWOME, *v. n.* To swim.

"And the convoyar of thaim sall see & consydder gif thar be ony fische *scowmand* thar for the tym." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

To SWUFF, *v. n.* 1. To breathe high in sleep, Ettr. For.; pron. *Swoof*.

"I was—keeping a good look out a' round about, and Will he was *swuffing* and sleeping." Perils of Man, ii. 256.

A.-S. *swef-ian*, sopire; *swefod*, "fast or sound asleep," Somner.

2. To whistle on a low key, or under the breath, *ibid.* V. SOUF, *v.*

3. To move past in a whizzing way, Ettr. For.

SWUFF, SWOOF, *s.* The act of whizzing, *ibid.*

Probably from A.-S. *swif-an*, circumrotari; a rotatory motion often producing a whizzing sound.

[SWY, *s.* A swing, Shetl.; the local pron. of *sway*, *swée*, q. v.]

[To SWY, *v. a.* and *n.* To swing, *ibid.*]

SWYCHT, *adj.* [Errat. for *Wycht*, stout, q. v.]

And for thair is na hors in this land
Swa *swycht*, na yeit sa weill at hand,
Tak him as off thine awyne hewid,
As I had gevyn thairto na reid.

Barbour, ii. 126, MS.

SWYK, *s.* Fraud, deceit. V. SWICK.

To SWYKE, *v. a.* To cause to stumble, to bring to the ground.

With a swap of a swerde that swathel him *swykes*,
He stroke of the stele-hede, streite there he stode.
The faire fole fondred, and fel to the grounde.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 16.

A.-S. *swic-an*, facere ut offendat.

[SWYLE, *s.* A bog, Banffs.; *swylie*, boggy.]

[SWYLK, *pron.* Such, Barbour, i. 85.]

[SWYNG, *s.* A swinging blow; also, a swing, Barbour, xv. 188, xvii. 574.]

SWYNGYT, Barbour, viii. 307. Ed. Pink.

For thair that fyrst assemblyt wer,
Swyngyt, and faucht full sturdely.

But in MS. it is *swyngyt*, i.e., foined, pushed; as in Edit. 1620, *fonyeed*. Foin is from O. Fr. *foine*, a sword. V. Dict. Trev.

[SWYNGEOUR, *s.* V. SWEYNGEOUR.

[SWYPE, *s.* and *v.* Same with *Swig*, q. v., Banffs.]

SWYPES, *s. pl.* Brisk small beer.

"The twopenny is undeniable; but it is small *swypes*—small *swypes*—more of hop than malt—with your leave I'll try your black bottle." Redgauntlet, i. 313.

This term might originate from C. B. *swyff*, spuma, cremor, (Davies, Boxhorn;) or, according to Owen, *swyv*, yeast; q. beer that carries a good deal of foam,

"a reemin' bicker," S. Or, it might be traced to A.-S. *swip-an*, Isl. *swip-a*, citō, agere, agitare; to which Germ. *schwips*, citō, is obviously allied.

SWYRE, *s.* The neck; also, a declination in a hill, &c. V. SWARE.

SWYTH, *s.* Used for *Suth*, E. *Sooth*, truth.

Bot to sa *swyth*, thair fled nocht all.

Barbour, B. 7, 962, Ed. 1820.

To "say the truth." This might, however, be a mistake of the copier, casually giving the orthography of the adv. which signifies quickly.

SWYTHIN, *adj.* Swedish; or, from Sweden.

"Ane hundreth *Swyth*in buirdis of portage;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

This seems equivalent to the language of our old Book of Rates; "*Sweden* boards, the hundreth," &c. A. 1611.

[SYB, *adj.* Akin, Barbour, xiii. 511. V. SIB.]

[SYCHT, *s.* and *v.* V. SIGHT.]

[SYCHT, *s.* Errat. for *Fycht*, fight, Barbour, ii. 388, MS.]

SYCHTIS, *s. pl.* [The front parts of a gown, coat, &c. V. FORBREIST.]

"Item, ane schort gown of sad cramasy velvott, lynit with quhyt tasslateis, the *sychtis* with quhyt letuis." Invent. A. 1542, p. 100, 101. V. FOIRSYCHT.

[SYDE, *adj.* Wide. V. SIDE.]

SYDESMAN, *s.* One who takes part with another, an abettor.

"Be it kend, &c., me, Thomas of Killpatrick, laird of Clouseburne, and *sydesman* to ane honourable lord, John Lord Somervill, for all the dayes of my life; and obleidges and binds me to the said lord, be the faith of my body," &c. Memorie of the Somervills, i. 234.

Syle, as conjoined with *man*, is evidently used in the sense of Teut. *sijde*, pars, factio.

SYDIS, *s. pl.* Cuts of flesh, Doug. Virgil. V. SCHIDE.

[SYDLINGIS, *adv.* V. SIDELINS.]

[SYE, SYER, *s.* A sieve or strainer for milk, Clydes.; *syer*, Shetl.]

SYE, *s.* The sea.

—To Acheron ruin down that hellis *sy*. —
Doug. Virgil, 227, 44.

SYE, *s.* A seath or coalfish.

"The fishes commonly caught on the coast are—lythe, *sy*.—*Syes* under one year old are called cuddies." P. Portree, Invern. Statist. Acc., xvi. 149. V. SEATH.

SYES, *s. pl.* The herb called in E. *chives*, or *cives*, S. *Allium Schoenoprasum*, Linn.

Fr. *sire*, *cire*. O.E. "*Cyues*, herbe." Prompt. Parv.

SYFF, *s.* A sieve. In S. it is generally pron. q. *siv*.

Que quidem Cana de frumento, super fundum dictarum terrarum crescenti bene, et sufficienter

cum cribro et tiretantro, vulgariter loquendo *syff* and *ridyl*, cribrato, mundato, et debite depurato, prout et quemadmodum frumentum quod deferretur communi foro vendendum, preparatur et mundatur Abbati et conventui predictis. Regist. Scon., p. 92. Macfarl. MS.

O. E. *sife*, A.-S. *syfe*, Alem. *sef*, Belg. *sif*, id.

To SYILL, v. a. To ceil. V. SILE, v.

SYIS, SYISS, SYSS, SEIS, s. pl. Times; generally used in composition, as *fefe syis*, *oft syss*.

So thik with strakis this campoun maist strang
With athir hand *fefe syis* at Dares dang.
Doug. Virgil, 143, 14.

Lo how hardyment tane sa sudandly,
And drewyn to the end scharply,
May get *ofsyss* unlikely thingis
Cam to rycht fayr and gud endingis.
Barbour, ix. 634, MS.

Wyntown uses *fyve syis* for five times.

And the leit syde lang sall thou but dout
Cirkill and saile mony *seis* about.
Doug. Virgil, 81, 55.

V. SYITH.

SYISS, SYSE, s. Sice, the number of *six* at dice; from Fr. *six*.

Sum tynis *syiss*, and winnis but ess.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 164.

"Thus Chancer, Monk's Tale, l. 637. 'Sice fortune is touned to an ace.'" Lord Hailes, p. 295. Note. Hence to *sett apoun syse*, to set on a throw at dice, to play at dice in general.

Sum ledis langis on the land, for luf or for lak,
To sembly with thare chafis, and *sett apoun syse*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 14.

SYISSTRIE, s. [Lit. the measure-stick; the measure for the *boll* or *barrel*.]

—"To apply to the vse of the said brucht with the *syiss boll* and *syistrie*." Acts Cha. I., ut sup., p. 627.

SYITH, SYTH, s. Times; *feil syith*, many times.

Set I *feil syith* sic twa monethis in fere
Wrote neur ane wound, nor nicht the volume stere.
Doug. Virgil, 434, 19.

Full *fefe syth*, and weill *fefe syth*, a great many times, very often.

Nocht for thi *full fefe syth*,
Thai had full gret default off mete.
Barbour, iii. 470, MS.

Mr. Pinkerton expl. *syth*, easy; in reference perhaps to the following passage—

—And saw it wes not *syth* to ta
The toon, quhill sik defena wes mad.
Barbour, xvii. 454.

But here it is *syth*, in MS. A.-S. *sithe*, Moes.-G. *sitha*, vices, used in composition. *Twaimesintham*, twice; *sibansintham*, seven times.

SYKARIS. R. *synkaris*, i.e., his who *sinks* or cuts.

—"He gevand to the kingis grace fre of ilk punde of cuneyt money xx schillingis, except the wardenis fe, the sayaris fe, and the *sykaris* of the irlis fee," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 317. V. SAYAR.

[SYKES, SYKIS, s. pl. Trenches; rills, Barbour, xi. 300, xix. 742. Isl. *sik*, a trench.]

SYKKIS, s. pl. Perhaps sacks.

"To deliuer ij sauld treis [barrels for holding salmon] and ij *sykkis* within xv daies." Aberd. Reg. V. 16, p. 377.

To SYLE, v. a. 1. To deceive, to circumvent.

Dissemblance was bissie me to *syte*,
And Fair Calling did oft upon me *smyle*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 16.

"Surround, encompass;" Lord Hailes. But the character, in the personification, fixes the meaning as given above.

— Certis, we wemen
We set us all fra the sighte to *syte* men of treuth:
We dule for na evil deidis sa it be device halldon.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 16.

Thus subtelie the king was *sytil*,
And all the pepill wer begyilit.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 64.

"Choose ye this day, whether with humbled Esther you will wisely resolve to prove constant,—or if you will—like Peter overwhelmed with fear, adventure to seik your comforte and quietnesse in the sway of time, as though the Lord could be *syled*, as Absalom was with Chusaye's policie." Epistle of a Christian Brother, A. 1624, p. 5.

Allied to A.-S. *syl-an*, to betray. Isl. *sel-ia*, Su.-G. *sale-ia*, to deliver into the hands of another.

2. Elsewhere it may be rendered, betray.

Sen that I go begyild
With ane that faythe has *syld*.
Murning Maidin, Maitland Poems, p. 205.

i.e., delivered up faith, acted a false and treacherous part.

SYLERIN, SYLING, s. The ceiling.

"Yow may sie, in the cathedrall church of Aberdeen, the noblemen of Scotland ranked in order vpon the *sylerin* of the roof of the bodie of the church, wher the Earle of Southerland is placed before Crawford." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 55.

—"The olde *syling* that was once fast joyned together with nailes will begin to cling, and then to gape," &c. Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 812.

This has some resemblance of Teut. *solderinghe*, Belg. *zoldering*, the ceiling.

To SYLL, v. a. To cover. V. SILE, id.

SYLOUR, s. [Canopy], Gawan and Gol., 66. V. DEIR.

[*Selure* occurs in Green Knt., l. 76, and *seloure* in Awnt. Arth., 326.]

SYLL, s. A seat of dignity.

Had never [ever] leld of this land, that had been levand,
Maid ony feute before, freik, to fullil,
I suld sickirly myself be consentand,
And seik to your soverane, seymly on *syll*.
Gawan and Gol., ii. 10.

Than Schir Gologras the gay, in gully maneir,
Said to thai segis, semely on *syll*,
How wourschipful Wayne had wonnin him on weir.
Ibid., iv. 16.

A.-S. *sylla*, "*sella*, a seat, a chaire, a bench;" Somner. *Syll*, as applied to Arthur, may denote his throne; as respecting his nobles, the honourable seats provided for them; *seymly on syll*, the dignified appearance made both by the king and his lords.

To SYLLAB, *v. a.* To divide into syllables, S.

C. B. *silbe-u*, to syllabyze, to form the elements of speech.

[SYMER, *s.* Summer. V. SIMMER.]

SYMION-BRODIE, *s.* Expl. "a toy for children; a cross stick;" Gall. Encycl.

If the name has not been originally that of a tradesman who made such toys, the latter part of the word may be from *Brod*, a board. Teut. *simmen* signifies camous or crooked.

[SYMONET. A mistake in Edin. MS. for *Symon het*, called Simon, Barbour, ix. 10.]

[SYMPILL, *adj.* Low-born; inoffensive. V. SIMPILL.]

SYMPYLLY, *adv.* Poorly, meanly, in low and straitened circumstances.

—Soue to Paryss can he ga
And levyt thar full *sympylly*.
Barbour, l. 331, MS.

[SYN, *adv.* V. SYNE.]

[SYND, *v. and s.* V. SIND.]

[SYNDINGS, *s. pl.* Slops; properly rinsings, S.]

SYND, *s.* Aspect, appearance.

Quhair boun ye to, my friend, sche sais,
Astonishtly me think ye gais,
Tell me quhat mouis your mynd.
Gif ye gang wrang, I sall ye gyde,
Apearandly thou wanderst wyde,
I se weill be your *synd*.
Burel's Pdg., Watson's Coll., ii. 37.

Su.-G. *syn*, facies, A.-S. *onsien*, *onsyne*, vultus, aspectus.

[SYNDIR, SYNDRI, *adj.* Sundry, various; separate, Barbour, v. 106, ix. 441.

SYNDRELY, *adv.* Asunder, separately, Ibid., xii. 138.

SYNDRYNES, *s.* State of separation. V. under SINDER.]

SYNE, SYNDE, SYN, *adv.* 1. Afterwards, since, S.

—Thai wele sone gat of thair bed
A knaw child, throw our Lordis grace,
That eftre hys gud eldfadyr wes
Callyt Robert; and *syne* wes king.

Barbour, xiii. 695, MS.

Ane clene sacrifice and offerandis made I *syne*,
Into the fyris yettand sence and wyne.

Doug. Virgil, 73, 27.

It occurs in the same sense O.E.

Rowen drank, as her list,
And gave the king: *sine* him kist.

R. Brunne. V. Ellis, Spec., i. 116.

The spirit said, Think on the rich man,
Quhilk all tyme in his lustis ran,
Body and saull he loissit than,
And *synde* was buryit into hell,
As Jesus Christ hes said him sell.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 25, 26.

Synde corresponds with Teut. *sind*.

2. Late, as contradistinguished from *soon*.

"What I know I shall ever give you an account of soon or *syne*." Baillie's Lett., i. 355.
i.e., sooner or later.

Each rogue, altho' with Nick he should combine,
Shall be discovered either soon or *syne*.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 313.

Notwithstanding the similarity of A.-S. *sarne*, *segnis*, tardus, to *sene*, *niunis segnis*, too slow; this must certainly be viewed as originally the same with *sen*, prep. For this, as equivalent to E. *since*, merely denotes the time that has elapsed after some date or event referred to. Teut. *sind*, Germ. *sint*, post, postea. Wachter gives *sint* as synonym with *seit*, which he deduces from A.-S. *sith-ian*, ire, venire, rendering it, transitus in aliud tempus. A.-S. *sith*, as signifying time, might indeed have this origin; Su.-G. *sen* signifies both post and *seno*. V. SEN.

Our phrase *sen syne* may be viewed as a tautology consisting of two words radically the same, and, in fact, including no other idea than what is conveyed by *sen*; although the latter preserves more of the form of A.-S. *sith-than*, (after then), being immediately contr. from *sythyn*. Or, it may be considered as compounded of *sen*, conj. *since*, and the adv. *syne*, in the sense of then, q. *since*, after-then, or after that time. Still, however, it is tautological.

Syne, in the phrase *lang syne*, and *auld lang syne*, is used as if it were a *s*. To a native of this country, it is very expressive; and conveys a soothing idea to the mind, as recalling "the memory of joys that are past."

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' *lang syne*?

—We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld *lang syne*. Burns, iv. 123.

SYNE, conj. Since, seeing, S.

Bot Lorllys, gywe your curtesy,——
Syne that I set my besynes
Tyl al yhoure plesans generally.

Wynetown, i. Prol. 52.

Barbour uses *sen* in this sense.

SYNETEEN, *adj.* Seventeen, S. B.

SYNING-GLASS, *s.* A looking-glass or mirror, Roxb.

Su.-G. *syn*, inspectio, *syn-a*, inspicere; Isl. *syn-az*, videre; Dan. *syn-er*, id., *syne*, a view, a sight.

SYNLE, *adv.* Seldom, S. B. V. SEINDLE.

[SYNNYS, *s. pl.* Sins, Barbour, xx. 180.]

SYNOPARE, SYNOPEIR, *s.* Cinnabar.
Doug. Virgil, 400, 7.

SYOUR, *s.* Apparently a scion, a tender shoot.

"The designation of the person performer, is by two titles. 1. That lion of the tribe of Juda. 2. That root or *syour* of David.—Hec is the root or *syour* of David, by Juda and David to shew the true Messias promised of their seed." Forbes on Revel., p. 27.

[To SYPE, *v. n.* 1. To ooze, to drip, S. V. SIPE.]

2. To sip or drain up, to wipe, Clydes., Shetl.]

SYPINS, *s. pl.* The liquor that has oozed from an insufficient cask, S.

[SYPER, *s.* A cypress, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 712.]

SYPLE, *s.* "A saucy, big-bellied person ;" Gall. Enc.

Belg. *sepel-en*, signifies to drop ; Teut. *sijfel-en*, to whistle ; Isl. *sveift-a*, to be wheeled about. But as the definition includes ideas so little connected, it is scarcely possible to form any probable conjecture as to the origin. C. B. *syplawt* might seem to correspond with the latter idea, as it signifies "tending to heap together," from *syplaw*, accrevare.

To SYPYRE, SUPIR, *v. n.* To sigh.

Than softlie did I suoufe and sleep, —
Sypyring, quhils wyring
My tender body to.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 34.

My spreit supirs and sichts maist sair.

Burel, *ibid.*, ii. 48.

V. REMENT.

Fr. *souspir-er*, Lat. *suspir-are*, id.

[SYR, *s.* Sire, lord, Barbour, i. 283.]

SYRE, *s.* A title of honour. V. SCHIR.

SYRE, *s.* A sewer, S. *syver*, sometimes pron. as *syre*.

He and I lap o're many a *syre*.

Watson's Coll., l. 12.

V. SYVER.

SYSE, SYSS-BOLLE, *s.* A duty exacted at some harbours.

"Tolles, customes, *syse bolles*, port harberie, office of water bailliarie," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 94.

Perhaps from Teut. *assijac*, vectigal ; q. *assise-boll*, or "boll paid as duty." L. B. *sis-a*, Hisp. *sis-a*, tributum.

SYSE, *s.* Six at dice. V. SYISS.

[SYSTERNE, *s.* A cistern, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 4945.]

[SYTE, *s.* Grief, sorrow, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 333.]

SYTH, *s. pl.* Times. V. SYTH.

[SYTH, SYTHENS, SITTENS, *conj.* Although, since, seeing, S. V. SITH.]

[SYTHYN, *adv.* Afterwards, Barbour, ii. 85.]

To SYTHE, *v. a.* To strain any liquid, Larnarks. *Sey, Sile*, synon.; from the same origin as *SEY*, q. v.

SYTHOLL, *s.* An instrument of music. V. CITHOLIS.

[SYV, SIV, *s.* A sieve, S.]

[SYVER, *s.* A covered drain. V. SIVER.]

SYVEWARM, *s.* [Errat. for *Fyswarin*, a corr. of Fitz-Warren.]

The *Syrewarin* was takyn thar.

Bot sa rad was Richard of Clar,

That he fled to the south countré.

Barbour, xv. 75, MS.

"Editions read, 'The *Sicaryn*.' I cannot interpret either." Pink. N. The Edin. Edit., 1658, reads *syve-waryne*.

[This mistake of the Edin. MS. is corrected by the Cambridge MS. which has *fiscaryne*, the vulgar pron. of Fitz-Warren. As this reading makes the passage clear, Dr. Jamieson's elaborate note, which was founded on a mistaken interpretation, has been deleted. V. Prof. Skeat's Edit. of Barbour, p. 594.]

SYWEILL, *adj.* For *civil* ; apparently used in the sense of reasonable.

"A *syweill* mendis ;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

To SYZZIE, *v. a.* "To shake. He never *syzzied* me, he never shook me ;" Gall. Encycl.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *syst-a*, actito, factito ; or to Teut. *aus-en*, murmurare, Su.-G. *aus-a*, id., the wind, whose action these terms respect, being often the cause of shaking. Or shall we view it as corr. from C. B. *yegyd-w*, *yegwyd-w*, to shake, *yegyt-iaw*, to shake violently ?

T.

TA, *art.* The, Dumfr.; *Te*, [West of S.]

Most probably this is merely a provincial corruption. It must be observed, however, that by Norman-Saxon writers *te* is used as the article in all the cases; as *te king*, rex, the king; *te earl*, comes, the earl, &c. V. Lye in vo.

TA, *adj.* One; used after *the*; [as, *the ta—thet a*, the one.]

Thusgat, throw dowbill wdyrstanding,
That bargane come till sic ending,
That the *ta* part dissawyt was.

Barbour, iv. 306, MS

The Quene hir self fast by the altare standis,
Haldand the melder in hyr deuote handis,
Hyr *ta* fute bare

Doug. Virgil, 118, 15.

[TA, TI, TO; the sign of the *inf.*; as, *ta gang*, to go; also, as a *prep.*, as, "gang *ta* the toun"; and as an *adv.*, as, "put *ta* the door," i.e., shut the door, West of S., Shetl.]

TA AND FRA. To and from, on this and on that side.

Bot the slouth hund maid styntyn thar;
And waweryt lang tyme *ta and fra*;
That he na certane gate couth ga.

Barbour, vii. 41, MS.

To TA, *v. a.* To take. The *v.* frequently occurs in this form, even when it is not used *metri causa*.

His men he dressyt, thaim agane,
And gert thaim stoutly *ta* the playn.

Barbour, xiv. 263, MS.

To, Edit. Pink., *take*, Edit. 1620.

—We may nocht eschew the fycht,
Bot gif we foully *ta* the flycht.

Ibid. xv. 350, MS.

V. also xviii. 238.

TAA, *s.* A thread; [a tough fibre or filament, a fibrous root], Shetl.; Isl. *tae*, filum; Dan. *tave*, a filament, a string.

[TAAIE, *adj.* Fibrous, full of fibres, *ibid.*]

[TAAND, *s.* A brand of fire, a burning peat, Shetl. Sw. *tända*, to kindle, Dan. *tände*.]

TAANLE, *s.* V. TAWNLE.

[To TAAT, TAUT, *v. a.* and *n.* To mat, to entangle, Clydes., Shetl.]

[TAAT, TAUT, *s.* A mat; matting; pl. *tauts*, thick, coarse worsted for making rugs, Shetl.]

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[TAATIT, TAUTIT, *adj.* Matted; as, *tuatit hair*, S.; also, made of *taats* or tufts. V. TAAT, *s.*]

[TAATIE, *s.* A potatoe, Clydes., Shetl.]

In Shetland the pit dug in the field to preserve potatoes from the frost is called a *Taatie-hock*; and the bunker or corner in a house where the potatoes are kept is a *Taatie-kro*. V. Gl.]

To TAAVE, TYAAVE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To make any thing tough by working it with the hands, Moray, Banffs. pron. q. *Tyaave*. V. TAW.

[2. To tense out, as oakum; also, to caulk or close a rent by stuffing; part. pr. *taarin*, Shetl.]

3. To touse, to tumble, to wrestle in sport, Gl. Surv. Moray; as, "I saw them *tyaavin'* and wrestlin' thegither."

This sense corresponds with an idea suggested by an acute correspondent in Moray, that *Tyaave* of the north is the same with O. E. *Tew*, to lug, or pull; Bailey. It seems to have still more affinity to A. Bor. "*Teave*, to paw and sprawl about with the arms and legs;" Grose. The pronunciation of Yorks. must be nearly, if not entirely, the same; for Marshall gives the term in this form: "*To Teeave*, to paw and sprawl," &c. Prov. Yorks.

• In sense 3. it nearly resembles that of Lincolns. *Tacr*, as given by Grose. "Sick people are said to *tave* with their hands when they catch at any thing, or wave with their hands when they want the use of reason." This must certainly be viewed as only a variety of A. Bor. *Teave*. V. TAAVIN.

4. To ravel, Moray. [*Tyaven-skate*, skate reduced to filaments, Mearns.]

This *v.*, in its primary sense, would seem to claim affinity with Dan. *tave*, a filament, a string; *taved*, stringy; q. to draw out into strings. Baden renders *tave*, stupa, tow, hards, ockham.

TYAAVE, *s.* [Palaver, bustle, trouble], difficulty, pinch; as, to do any thing *with a tyaave*, I have a great *tyaave*, I have much difficulty; applied to means of subsistence, &c. Banffs., Shetl.

TAAVE-TAES, *s. pl.* The name given to pit-fir, used in Moray and the neighbouring counties, for making ropes, being split into fibres and twisted. Denominated from its toughness, *taes*, toes.

The term, as thus used, has considerable appearance of affinity to Fr. *tuyau*, a reed, also, a stalk. Palagr. expl. *tyar*, *tuyar*, "the drie stalke of humlockes or burres;" B. iii. F. 43, a. Westmorel. *taus*, wood split thin to make baskets of.

TAAVIN, TAWIN, s. Wrestling, tumbling. Aberd. V. v.

"By this time the gutters was coming in at the coach-door galore, an' I was lying *taavin* an' wainlin under lucky-minny like a sturdie hoggie that has fa'en into a peat-pot." Journal from London, p. 3. 4. V. VOGIE.

Westmorel. *taavin* or *teavin*, kicking (Gl.), is perhaps originally the same.

Teut. *tonw-en*, agitare, subigere, Su.-G. *tag-a*, to struggle, A.-S. *taw-ian*, to beat.

TABBERN, TABERN, s. A kind of drum.

"When they cam nere the towne, hard the common bell and *tabbern*, and withal reteirit so fierslie as man perauyng, while they lost summe weapins by the waye." Lett. Jo. Wood, Sadler's Papers, i. 618. V. TALBRON.

TABERNER, s. [A drummer.] "Commoun *tabernar* and swescher;" Aberd. Reg.

"Whissels for *Taberners*, the dozen—xxiii s." Rates, A. 1611.

[In 1574, the Town Council of Aberdeen ordered John Cowper, their Swescher, to play on the Almany *Qubissil*, with a servant playing on the *tabourine*. E. pipe and tabour.]

TABBET. To *Tak Tabbet*, to take an opportunity of having any advantage that may come in one's way, Ayr.

"I'll *tak tabbit* wi' you anither time." Edin. Mag., April 1821, p. 352.

Fr. *tabut-er*, to butt or push; to trouble, to molest; *tabut*, trouble, disquiet. Roquefort renders the verb, *Quereller avec chaleur*.

TABBIT, adj. *Tabbit mutch*, "a cap with corners folded up," Gl.

Her mither ware a *tabbit mutch*,
Her father was an honest dyker,
She's a black-eyed wanton witch,
Ye winna shaw me mony like her.

Lizzy Liberty, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 156.

Prob. allied to Isl. *tepp-a*, Su.-G. *tapp-a*, cohibere; q. "having the lappets confined," or "tucked up."

TABEAN BIRBEN. [Prob., made of Tabian ivory.]

And wha will kame thy bonny head
With a *Tabean birben* kame?
And wha will be my bairn's father,
Till love Gregory come hame?
—Myself will kame his bonny head
With a *Tabean birben* kame;
Myself will be the bairn's father
Till love Gregory come hame.

Urban's Scots Songs, B. i. p. 13.

V. also Herd's Coll., i. 149, 150.

The first word seems to denote the place where these combs were made. Fr. *Tabian* denotes of, or belonging to Tabia in Italy.

Prob., *birben* is a corr. of *evanrbane*, the term used by Gawin Douglas for ivory? If so, *Tabean birben kame* must denote "an ivory comb made at Tabia."

TABELLION, TABELLIOUN, s. A scrivener, a notary; a word introduced into our laws from Lat. *tabellio*, id.

"It is thoct expedient—that his hienes may mak *notaris* & *tabellionis*, quhais instrumentis sal haue full faith in all contractis ciuile within the realme." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1469, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 95. *Tabelliounis*, Edit. 1566.

* **TABERNACLE, s.** To keep up the *tabernacle*. 1. To continue in a full habit of body, not to lose flesh; as, "For a' the sair wark he speaks about, he ay keeps up the *tabernacle*."

2. To use means for keeping in full habit, S.

This is a common but low phraseology, which, prob., has originated from the figurative use of the word, in our version, as signifying the body, 2 Cor. v. 1., 2 Pet. i. 13.

[**TABERNER, s.** V. under **TABBERN**.]

TABETS, TEBBITS, s. Bodily sensation, feeling. *My fingers lost the tebbits*, i.e., they became quite benumbed, so that I had no feeling, S. B.; pron. *Taipit* or *Teppit*, Fife, Loth.

C. B. *tyb-to*, *tyb-yggy*, are expl. sentio, I feel—Lhuyd; but seen properly to apply to the mind, existimare, putare, opinari; Davies.

TABETLESS, TAPETLESS, TEBBITLESS, adj.

1. Not as expl. by Shurr. and Sibb., "without strength," but destitute of sensation, benumbed, S. B. *Teppitless*, Fife, Loth.

But toll and heat so overpower'd her pith,
That she grew *tabetless* and swart therewith.

Ross's Helenore, p. 25.

2. "Heedless, foolish," Gl. Burns, S. O.

The *tapetless* ramfeez'd hizzie,
She's saft at best, and something lazy.

Burns, iii. 243.

This is undoubtedly the same word.

TABILLIS, s. pl. Boards for playing draughts or chess.

"Item, ane pair of *tabillis* of silvir, ourgilt with gold, indentit with jasp and cristalline, with table men and chess men of jasp and cristalline." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 49.

It seems very doubtful, indeed, if the term *tables* was ever commonly applied to draughts. Phillips confines it to dice and chess. While Gern. *taefel* is a very ancient word, in its general sense corresponding with Lat. *tabula*, it had been very early applied both to dice and chess. Thus A.-S. *taefel* signifies a die, and also the game of chess; and *taefel-mon*, a chess man; *taef-ian*, "to play at dice or tables;" Sommer. Su.-G. *tafwel* also signifies a die, (Isl. *tafl*, id.) while *skafstafwel*, changed from *skachtafwel*, denotes a chess-board; from *schach*, a Persic word, signifying a king, retained in modern *Shah*, and also in Arab. *Sheik*; *taefla*, tessera ludere, Isl. *tefla*, id. *Thorbiorn sat a taefli*; Thorbernus aleae vacavit; Gretia, c. 64.

TABIN, s. A sort of waved silk, E. *Tabby*; Ital. *tabin-o*.

"*Tabins* of silke, the elle—v.l." Rates, A. 1611 In Edit. 1670, *Tabies* is substituted, p. 58.

TABLE, TABLES. 1. The name given to the permanent council held at Edinburgh for managing the affairs of the Covenanters during the reign of Charles I.

"Montrose answered, their warrant was from the *table* (for so were their councils in Edinburgh now call-

ed) requiring him also and them that were present to number their men, and have them armed, and in readiness to assist the *table*." Spalding, i. 103.

"The marquis procures a safe-conduct or pass from the *tables* to his son Ludowick (who then was at Strathboggie) to come to him wherever he was." Ibid. i. 299.

This council had received its name from a *green table* at which the members sat. Spalding sometimes designs it in these very terms.

Another reason has been given thus:

"As each rank consulted by themselves, they were called the *Tables*." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin., i. 184-5.

[2. The table spread for the Sacrament of the Supper; the Communion, S.]

TABLE-SEAT, s. A square seat in a church S.; apparently so named from the *table* in the middle, round which those who occupy it are seated.

TABLET, TABILLET, s. A small enclosure for holding reliques.

"Targattis, *tabilletis*, and hingaris with braislettis, in the said Henryes keeping."—"Item, ane *tablet* with ane floure delice of dyamonttis with thrie uther dyamonttis and rubie."—Item, ane *tablet* with the image of our lady." Inventories, A. 1552, p. 65.

Du Cange gives L.B. *tabulet-a* as denoting a small square box for holding the pix; and *tabulet-us*, for one in which reliques were kept. He describes them as adorned with precious stones, and one as having a *Camaheu*, apparently a Cameo.

TABLET, TABLIT A FACE. Synon. *Fast, Fassit*, q. v.

"Tua grit diamantis, ane tabled, & ane uther *tablet a face*. And a quheit sapheir *tablit a face*." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

In the parallel inventory, it is *tallie a face*, p. 291.

Ce lapidaire sçait fort bien tailler les diamans en *facettes*, en *tables*, au cadran. Dict. Trev. vo. Tailler. *Facette*, petite face. *Latus, angulus*. Les lunettes qui multiplient les objets sont faites de verres taillés à *facettes*. Les diamans se taillent à *facettes*, ou en *tables*.—*Facetter*, l. Terme de Diamantaire, tailler à *facette*. *Scalpere in varia latera*.

This is certainly the same with *FAST, FASSIT*, q. v. Fr. *facette*, cut in angles.

TABOURS, s. pl. A beating, a drubbing, Upp. Clydes.

The v. to *Tabour* occurs once in our translation, in regard to smiting the breast, in token of great sorrow. But I scarcely think that it is used, as in S., as signifying to drub. V. TOOBER.

TABRAGH, s. A term applied to animal food, that is nearly in the state of carrion, Fife; perhaps corr. from CABROCH, q. v.

TABURNE, s. A tabour. V. ROBIN-HOOD.

To TACH, TATCH, v. a. To arrest, to attach.

As he thus raid in gret angry and tayne,
Off Inglissmen thar folowed him fyfteen,
Wicht, wallyt men, that towart him couth draw,
With a maser, to *tach* hym to the law.

Wallace, vii. 304, MS.

Tack, Edit. Perth; *teach*, Edit. 1648, 1673.

"Those men,—being challanged of sacrilegious guiltines, will offer themselves no otherwayes to tryall, then, as if a cunning and long covered thiefe

tatched with innumerable fanges, and having all his houses stuffed with stolen wares, yet should partly protest, that in so farre as he had bene once honest, and of all men accounted so: hee ought therefore to be reputed so still, notwithstanding of any thing found by him, except it may bee cleared, what hour of his lyfe he did first begin to steale, in what place, and from what persounes." Forbes's Discoverie of Perverse Deceit, p. 6.

This is also O.E. "*Tach-yn* or arrestyn. Arretto.—*Tachinge* or arrestinge. Arrestacio." Prompt. Parv.

Most probably abbrev. from Fr. *attach-er*; L. B. *attach-are*, which, according to Hickes, primarily signifies, to seize by the hands of lictors or officers.

TACHT, adj. Tight, tense, close, S. B. Sw. *tact*, id.

[To TACK, v. a. 1. To take, to lease. V. Tack.

2. To hold, fasten, fix; to fix by means of small nails, S.]

TACK, TACKE, TAK, TAKK, s. 1. The act of taking; particularly used to denote violent seizure.

"—Certane gentilmen—heas vrit to tak Caupis, of the quhilk *tak* thair, and exactioun thair of, our soverane Lord, and his thre estatis knew na perfite nor resonabill cause." Acts Ja. IV. 1489, c. 35, Edit. 1566. *Tacke*, Edit. Murray, c. 18.

2. The act of catching fishes; [also, the quantity or number caught]; as, a *gude tack*, success in catching, S.

"He [the King] suld haue of euery boate, that passis to the draue and slayis herring, an thousand herring of ilk *tack* that hallis, viz., of the lambmes *tack*, of the winter *tack*, and of the Lentron *tack*." Skene, Verb. Sign., vo. *Assisa*.

"This ile hath also salt water loches, to wit, Ear, ane little small loche with guid *tack* of herringes.—Then is Lochfync, quherein thier is a guid *tack* of herringes." Monroe's Isles, p. 18.

Isl. *tek-ia*, captura, G. Andr.

3. A slight hold or fastening; [also, that which holds or fastens]. *It hings by a tack*, It has a very slight hold, S., from the E. r. *tack*.

4. The lease of a house or farm; also, possession, S.

"—Suppois the Lordis sell or annaly that land or landis, the takaris sall remaine with thair *takkis*, vnto the ischie of thair termis, quhais handis that euer thay landis cum to, for siclyke maill, as thay tuik thame for." Acts Ja. II., 1449, c. 17, Ed. 1566. *Tackr*, Skene.

TACKET, TACK, s. A small broad-headed nail, S.

—Johnny cobbles up his shoe
Wi' *tackets* large and lang.

Morison's Poems, p. 47.

V. CLAMP, s.

The idea of *lang* is not quite correspondent.

Evidently a deriv. from E. *tack*, id., [Gael. *tacaid*, a tack, Breton *tack*, a nail.]

WHISKEY-TACKET, s. A pimple, supposed to proceed from intemperance, S.

[To TACKET, *v. a.* To drive tacketts into boots or shoes; to fasten with tacketts, S.]

[TACKETIE, TACKETIT, *adj.* Filled with tacketts, S.]

[TACKIE, *s.* The name of a game in which one is appointed to pursue and catch the others; generally played in a stack-yard. The pursuer is also called a *tackie*, Banffs.]

[TACKIN, *s.* A state of excitement, Clydes., Shetl.]

TACKIT. *Tongue-tackit*, *adj.* 1. Having the tongue fastened by a small film, which must sometimes be cut in infants, to enable them to suck, S.

2. Tongue-tied, either as signifying silence, or an impediment in speech, S. *He was na tongue-tackit with them*, i.e., he spoke freely.

[TACKNE, *s.* An old ridiculous person, Shetl.]

TACKSMAN, *s.* 1. One who holds a lease from another, S.

"An assignation by the tenant without the landlords consent, though it infers no forfeiture of the right of tack itself against the *tacksman*, can transmit no right from him to the assignee." *Erskine's Instit.*, B. ii., T. 6, s. 31.

"To direct furth lettres in his hienes name and auctoritie, chargeing all *Takkismen* of the teyndis and londis—to compeir befor thaim," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 553.

2. In the Highlands, used in a peculiar sense, as denoting a tenant of a higher class.

"In this country, when a man takes a lease of a whole farm, and pays L.50 sterling, or upwards, of yearly rent, he is called a *tacksman*; when two or more join about a farm, and each of them pays a sum less than L.50, they are called tenants." *P. Lochgoil-head, Argyles. Statist. Acc.*, iii. 186, N.

"By *tacksmen* is understood such as lease one or more farms; and by tenants, such as rent only an half, a fourth, or an eighth of a farm." *P. S. Knapdale, Argyles. Statist. Acc.*, xix. 323, N.

TACKLE, *s.* An arrow, S.B. V. TAKYLL.

[TADE, *s.* A toad, S. V. TAID.]

SHEEP-TADE, *s.* The sheep-louse, the tick, Gall.; synon. *Ked*.

"*Sheep-tade* or sheep-tick, an insect which feeds on the blood of sheep;" *Gall. Encycl.*

TAE, *adj.* One, S.

"Ye'll—only hae to carry the *tac* end o' the hand-barrow to the water." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 161.

A. Bor. *Tae* the one; as, "*tea hand*, the one hand, North." *Grose*. V. TA, *adj.*

TAE, *s.* 1. The toe, S. A. Bor.

2. The prong of a fork, *leister*, &c.

A.-S. *Ial. ta*, Dan. *taa*, Su.-G. *taa*, (pron. *to*), id.

3. Applied to the branch of a drain, *Aberd.*

"Where several branches meet, near the head of a principal drain, which are provincially named its toes

or *taes*, (from some resemblance to the letter T), these branches generally enter it at an obtuse angle." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* p. 42.

Isl. tae, stirps, ramus; also expl. by Dan. *gren*, i.e., a branch.

[TAE'D, TAE'T, *adj.* Toed; pronged, S.]

THREE-TAE'D, *adj.* Having three prongs, S.

An awfu' scythe, out owre as shouter,

Clear-dangling hang;

A three-tae'd leister on the ither

Lay, large and lang.

Burns' Works, iii. 42.

TAE'S-LENGTH, *s.* Used to denote the shortest distance conceivable, S.; [*tae-breedth*, *tae-breeth*, is also used, Clydes., Banffs.]

"Am I no gann to the ploy, then?—'And what for should ye? to dance a' night, I'ae warrant, and no to be fit to walk your *tae's-length* the morn, and we have ten Scots miles afore us?'" *Redgauntlet*, i. 216.

TAE, TA, TI, *prep.* To; written in this manner to express the pronunciation, S. O.

"Ye'll soon see the want of education whan ye gang *tae* the uncas." *Writer's Clerk*, i. 122.

Teut. te, id.; *ad. a*, in.

To TAEN, *v. a.* To lay hands on the head of one who is caught in a game, Gall.

"One has to run with hands lockel, and *taen* the others;" *Gall. Encycl.*, p. 349.

TAENING, *s.* The act above described, *ibid.*

"When schoolboys catch one another in their games, they lay their hands on the heads of the one [those] caught; this ceremony is termed *taening* or taking."—"After a runner is *taend*, he is not allowed to run any more in that game." *Ibid.* p. 443.

This *v.* seems to be merely a barbarism, formed from the abbreviated pret. or part. pa. of the *v. to Take*, as being a term frequently used in the sports of children.

TA'EN about, *part. pa.* V. TANE.

[TAET, *s.* A small quantity, a tuft, West of S.; a nap or soft lump, Shetl. V. TATE.]

TAFF-DYKE, *s.* "A fence made of turf;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Ae day he ram'il his han' in a fumart hole,
The hole was i' the auld *taff-dyke*.

Ibid. p. 176.

Allied perhaps to C. B. *tycarch*, a turf, comp. of *tyer*, that which overspreads, and *arch*, uppermost. The term *taff*, however, may not respect the material of which the *dyke* is formed, but its use as a fence against the irruption of cattle; *Isl. tef-ia*, Su.-G. *toefwa*, impetire.

TAFFEREL, *adj.* 1. Thoughtless, giddy, *Ettr. For.*

"Beasy Chisholm—Heh! Are ye therein? May Chisholm—where's your titty? Poor *tafferel* ruined tawpies?" *Perils of Man*, iii. 202.

2. It sometimes signifies ill-dressed, *ibid.*

Probably from Dan. *taabe*, a fool; or perhaps q. *taivrel*, from S. *Taiver*, to wander.

TAFFIE, *s.* Treacle mixed with flour, and boiled till it acquire consistency; a sweet-meat eaten only on Hallowe'en, *Dumfr.*

"A. Bor. *taffy*, a sort of candy made of treacle;" Gl. Brockett.

From the viscosity of this stuff, shall we suppose that the term is allied to Dan. *tave*, a string, a filament, *tared*, stringy?

TAFFIL, TAIFLE, s. A table. Now it generally denotes one of a small size, S. B.

—"There was a four-nooked *taffil* in manner of an altar, standing within the kirk, having standing thereupon two books, at least resembling clasped books, called *blind books*," &c. Spalding's Troubles, i. 23.

"Then the Earl of Errol sat down in a chair,—at a four-nooked *taffil* set about the fore face of the parliament, and covered with green cloth." Ibid., p. 25.

Germ. *tafel*. Su.-G. *tafla*, tabula eujuscunque generis; *skriflaffa*, tabula scriptoria. Hence, as would seem, A.-S. *taefl*, a die, because tables were used in playing at dice; Su.-G. *taffel-bord*, a dice-table, tabula aleatoria, *taefla*, to play at dice; *skaf-taefel*, chess.

To TAFFLE, v. a. To tire, to wear out; *Taffled*, exhausted with fatigue, Fife.

Su.-G. *taefl-a*, signifies certare. But this is a secondary use of the verb as referring to playing at the tables, or at dice. Our term may have originally denoted the fatigue and lassitude of mind proceeding from delay and disappointment; as allied to Isl. *tafi-a*, morari, also impedire.

TAFT, TAFTAN, s. A messuage or dwelling-house and ground for household uses, S. B.

"He—script upo' paper at the dissolments an' tancements o' the *taftens*, an' bad pit to my name." H. Blyd's Contract, p. 5.

This term seems radically the same with E. *toft*, L. B. *toftum*.

TAFTEIS, s. Taffeta. Fr. *taffetas*, id.

"James Lord Torpchechin grantit that he had ane rufe of ane reid bed of crammase velvet, freinyeit with gold and lynit with reid *tafteis*." Inventories, A. 1573, p. 189.

To TAG, v. a. To tie, to bind, S.

Formed perhaps from A.-S. *tig-an*, vincire (Benson,) or Isl. *tey-ia*, *teig-a*, distrahere, distendere. [Sw. *taga*, to grasp. V. TACK.]

TAG, TAGG, s. 1. The latchet of a shoe; any thing used for tying, S.

2. Any thing tied or attached; also, the end, tip, tail; as, "That's a gude *tag*, as the coo said o' its tail," Clydes.]

"Gif ony persoun calls and persewis ane uther for improbation of ony evident, be resoun that the seill appendit thairto is false and feinyeit, because the samin is dividit and brokin, the ane part fra the uther, for altering of the *tag* quhairby the samin is hungin," &c. Balfour's Pract., p. 382.

3. Any little object hanging loosely from a larger one; as, "There's a *tag* o' clay hingin' at your coat," S. O. It is always applied to something disagreeable and dirty.

4. The white hair on the point of the tail of a cow or *stot*, Moray.

5. A disease in sheep, Loth.

"A disease,—affecting the tail, has been denominated *Tay*. It consists of scabs and sores, situated on the under side of the tail, arising, in warm weather, from its being fouled in purging." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 434.

6. A long and thin slice of any thing; as, a *tag of skate*, i.e., a slice of skate hung up to be dried in the sun, S.

7. Trumpery, trifling articles.

Thus quhan thay had rekkit the raggis,

To rounne thay wer inespurit;

Tuk up thair taipis, and all thair *taggis*,

Fare furth as thay war fyrit.

Symmye and His Bruder, Chron. S. P., i. 360.

Perhaps it may denote shreds of parchment on which pardons or indulgences were written. The language seems borrowed from a tailor's board.

[8. *Fagging*, troublesome labour, Shetl.]

TAGGIE, s. A cow which has the point of the tail white, S.O., Moray.

TAGGIT, TAGGED, part. adj. Applied to cattle that have the lower end or point of the tail white, Loth., Roxb., Moray, Ayr.; synon. with *Tuigit*. V. TAIGIE.

"Tua ky, the ane thairof blak cut-hornit, the vther broun *taggit*." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Her little tail wi' white was *taggit*,

Which often she in kindness waggit.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 178.

"If the lower part of her tail was white, she was said to be *taggit*." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 425.

The terms *Tag*, *Taggie*, *Taigie*, and *Taggit*, seem to have no respect to the distinguishing colour, but have originated from the part of the animal thus marked i.e., the extremity or point of the tail; Su.-G. and Dan. *tagg*, Isl. *tagg-r*, cuspis, aculeus.

It is a curious circumstance, indeed, that the very word *tail* has had its origin from one denoting hair. For this is the sense of Moes.-G. *tagl*. Hence Junius has observed; Islandis *tagl* est cauda equina; dubio precul ob densitatem pilorum. Atque adeo ab hoc ipso *tagl* [in Moes.-G.] ob eandem quoque causam cauda Anglosaxonibus dicta est *taegl*. Goth. Gl. p. 323.

TAGGIT, part. pa. [1. Fastened; confined, imprisoned.]

This rich man, be he had heard this tail,

Ful sad in mynd he wox baith wan and pail,

And to himselve he said, sickand ful sair,

Allace how now! this is ane hasty fair.

And I cum thair, my tail it will be *taggit*,

For I am red that my count be ovir raggit.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 38.

"Pulled," Pink. But it seems to be the same term, which in E. is sometimes used as equivalent to *tacked*. The phrase certainly signifies, "I shall be confined," or "imprisoned." There may be an allusion to a custom which still prevails in fairs or markets. Young people sometimes amuse themselves by stitching together the clothes of those who are standing close to each other; so that when they wish to go away, they find themselves confined. This they call *tagging their tails*, S. B. Hence the phrase may have come to denote the act of depriving one of liberty by imprisonment. V. OVER RAGGIT.

[2. Oppressed with work, exhausted, Banffs.]

To TAG, *v. n.* To wane, applied to the moon; as "The mune's *taggin'*," she is on the wane, Peeblesshire.

This might seem to be an elliptical use of a northern phrase; Sw. *Maenen tager af*, the moon decreases, from the *v. aften-a*, or *tag-a af*, to wane.

* TAG AND RAG. This E. phrase is used as denoting the whole of any thing, every bit of it; as equivalent to *Stoup and Roup*, Aberd.

TAGEATIS, *s. pl.* Prob., cups.

"That Robert of Crechtoun sall restore, content, & pay, to Robert Broiss of Arth—twa blankatis price viij s., twa *tageatis*, price of the pece x s., thre *basnatis*," &c. Act. Doni. Conc., A. 1591, p. 195.

This seems to signify cups; corr. from Fr. *tasse*, a little cup; a dimin. from *basin*, a bowl or cup. It confirms this view, that they are conjoined with *basnatis*, or small basons.

TAGGLIT, *adj.* Harassed with any thing; incumbered, drudged, S. B., most probably originally the same with *Taigled*. V. TAIGLE.

TAGHAIRM, *s.* A mode of divination formerly used by the Highlanders.

—Last evening-tide
Brian an augury hath tried,
Of that dread kind which must not be
Unless in dread extremity,
The *Taghairm* called; by which, afar,
Our sires foresaw the events of war.

Lady of the Lake, p. 146.

"A person was wrapped up in the skin of a newly slain bullock, and deposited beside a water-fall, or at the bottom of a precipice, or in some other strange, wild, and unusual situation, where the scenery around him suggested nothing but objects of horror. In this situation he revolved in his mind the question proposed, and whatever was impressed upon him by his exalted imagination, passed for the inspiration of the disembodied spirits, who haunt their desolate recesses." Ibid. Note, p. lxx.

Gael. *taghairm*, "a sort of divination;" Shaw. O'Reilly expl. Ir. *taghairm*, (overlooked by O'Brien) in the same terms; adding, "echo." The very design of this heathenish rite was to invoke the spirits of the dead. According to one form of it, the companions of the inquirer, whom they held by the legs and arms, cried; "Let his invisible friends appear from all quarters, and let them relieve him by giving an answer to our present demands." V. Martin's *Western Isles*, p. 110, &c.; also Pennant's *Voyage to the Hebrides*, ii. 360.

TAGHT, TACHT, *part. adj.* Stretched out, tightened, S.

—Ev'ry art'ry, nerve and sinnen,
Were scrow'd in concert, flat and sharp,
To whistle like the Aeolian harp,
Ilk tendon, *taght* like thairm, was lac'd;
Twa wounds seem'd sound holes, on his breast.

Beattie's John o' Arnha, p. 55.

This seems properly the old *part. pa.* of the *v. to Tie*, or that of A.-S. *ti-an*, *vincire*. V. TIGHT.

TAID, TED, *s.* 1. A toad, S. A.-S. *tade*.

Hunger and thirst, in stead of meat and drink,
And for thair clathing *taidis* and scorpions.

Lyndsay's Dreame.

He conjoins toads with scorpions, perhaps because the vulgar view the toad as a poisonous animal.

2. Transferred to a person, as expressive of dislike, aversion, or disgust, S.

Johnny Bull is wooing at her,
Courtin' her, but canna get her,
Filthy *ted* she'll never wed, as lang's sae mony's
wooing at her.

Lizzy Liberty, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 129.

Toad E. has the same metaph. use, though very frequently applied in good humour.

3. A term of fondness for a child, both in the north and south of S.

TAIDIE, TEDDIE, *s.* The diminutive from *Taid*, used as in sense 3, S.B.; Roxb.

It is singular how much habit can reconcile the mind to the most absurd metaphors or the most incongruous combinations! This term, from being originally used as expressive of disgust or contempt, has at length, by a strange transition, become a fondling denomination. Thus, S.B., a handsome child is called a *bonnie teddie*, or little toad; an amiable one, a *sweet teddie*; a darling, a *dear teddie*, &c.

TAID-STULE, *s.* A mushroom, S. B., synon. *Paddock-stool*.

In O. E. it was not named the seat, but the covering of the toad. "*Mussheron todys hatt*. Boletum. *Fungus*." Prompt. Parv. *Tode* is expl. *Bufo*; *ibid*.

To TAID, *v. a.* To manure land by the droppings from cattle, either in pasturing or folding, Fife. V. TATH.

TAIDREL, *s.* A puny feeble creature.

Let never this undought of ill-doing irk,
But ay blyth to begin all barret and bail:
Of all bless let it be as bair as the birk,
That tittit the *taidrel* may tell an ill tale.
Let no vice in this world in this wanthrift be wanted.

Poets. & Montgom. Watson's Coll., iii. 19.

A dimin. from A.-S. *tedre*, *tyldre*, tener, fragilis, imbecillus.

TAIFFINGOWN, *s.* "Ane pair of *taiffingownis*;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. It is also spelled *Taffyngownis*.

Perhaps a corr. of *Tabin*, a species of silk formerly imported into S. V. TABIN.

TAIGIE, TEAGIE, TYGIE, *s.* A designation given to a cow which has some white hairs in her tail. On this account she is also said to be *taigit*, Fife. V. TAGGIE.

An' whare was Rob an' Peggy,
For a' the search they had,
But i' the byre 'side *Teagie*,
Like lovin' lass an' lad.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 124.

To TAIGLE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To detain, to hinder, S.

"Whatt *taigled* yesae lang, Peggy," asked her mother.
'Did you no hear Hawky making a routing enough to deave a body?'"
Petticoat Tales, i. 269.

"Many a bitter ban, my grandfather said, they gave him for *taigling* them so long, when wind and tide both served." R. Gilhaize, i. 19.

- [2. To take up one's time or attention; to weary or fatigue, Clydes.] *Taiglit* must signify tired, wearied, in the following passage.

—"As Duinhé-wassal was a wee *taiglit*, Donald could, tat is, might—would—should send ta curragh." Waverley, i. 246.

3. To tarry, to delay, to procrastinate. "Now, dinna *taigle*."—"I winna *taigle*," S.

Poor Towser shook his sides a' draig'd,
An's master grudg'd that he had *taig'd*.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 128.

"Do ye think Mr. Keelivin has nothing mair to do than to wait for us, while ye're talking profanity, and *taigling* at this gait?" The Entail, i. 185.

"The shearers quat rather suner that nicht nor usual; an' my brither an' I *taiglit* a while ahin'." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

Allied to Sw. *taaylig*, slow of motion, Wideg. *togetlig*, lentus, Ihre. This the latter derives from A.-S. *tohllice*, lentus, lente, from *toh*, tenax, lentus, from Su.-G. *toy-a*, ducere. The pret. is *togh*.

- [TAIGLE, TAIGLIN, s. Hinderance, delay; also, whatever causes it, Clydes.]

TAIGLESUM, *adj.* What retains or retards; as, "a *taiglesum* road," a road which is so deep, or so hilly, that one makes little progress, S.

TAIKIN, s. A token, S. B.

Saxteen year after, he was at
A braithel, where the broth was fat;
In ancient times a *taiken* sure,
The bridegroom was na reckon'd poor.

Piper of Peebles, p. 14.

TAIKNING, s. A signal. V. TAKYNNYNG.

TAIKNE, TACKNE, s. An old ridiculous person, Shetl.

Isl. *taeki*, instrumenta magica; or from Su.-G. *tok*, fatuus, *tok-as*, ineptire; unless it be merely *tekn*, prodigium.

TAIL, TALE, s. Account, estimation.

Thai send to Perth for wyn ande ale,
And drank, and playid, and made na *tale*
Of thare fays, that lay thame by.

Wyntown, viii. 26, 80.

Of me altyme thou gave but lytil *tail*;
Na of me wald have dant nor dail.

Friends of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 43.

i.e., "Thou madest little account of me."

Su.-G. *tael-in*, A.-S. *tel-an*, to reckon; to esteem.

- TAIL, s. 1. The termination of any particular portion of time; as, "the *tail* o' har'st," the end of harvest, S.

"Tail of May, end of May;" GL Shirr.

- 2. The retinue of a chieftain, Highlands of S.

"Ah! if you Saxon Duinhé-wassal (English gentleman) saw but the chief himself with his *tail* on!" "With his *tail* on?" echoed Edward in some surprise. "Yes—that is, with his usual followers, when he visits those of the same rank." Waverley, i. 238.

- 3. *He's gotten his tail in the well now*, a proverbial phrase used to denote that one

has got one's self entangled in some unpleasant business, affecting either character or interest, S.

It undoubtedly refers to some animal that, although anxious to keep itself dry in making a leap after its prey, gets itself wetted.

- [4. *Tails*, the extremity of a gown or petticoat, S.]

TAIL-BOARD, s. The door or *hint-end* of a close cart, S.; [syn. *back-door*.]

[TAIL-NET, s. The herring net farthest from the boat, S.]

To TAILE, r. a. [To agree with, to covenant, to bind; *him taile*, bind himself.]

And a rycht gret ost gadrit he.
And gert his schippis be the se
Cum, with gret toysoun of wittaill.
For at that tyme he wald him *taile*
To distroy wp sa clene the land,
That naue suld leve tharin lewand.

Barbour, xviii. 238, MS.

In Edit. 1620, it is rendered without regard to the MS.

For at that time hee *thought all haill*, &c.

P. 360.

[Isl. *tal*, a talk, speech, account; hence, a bargain. V. GL Skeat's *Barbour*.]

TAILE, TAILYE, TAILYIE, TAILLIE, TAYLYHE', s. 1. Covenant, agreement, synonym. with *conand*.

And quhen this *conand* thus wes maid,
Schir Philip in till Ingland raid;
And tauld the King all baile his tale,
How he a xii moneth all hale
Had (as it wrytyn wes in thair *taile*),
To reskew Strewillyue with bataill.

Barbour, xi. 5, MS.

Edit. 1620, *tailgie*.

For bayth thai ware be certane *tailyhe*
Oblyst to do thare that deide, sawf *tailyhe*.

Wyntown, ix. 11. 15.

"Bond, indenture, so called because duplicates are made, which have indentings, Fr. *tailles*, answering to each other;" GL Wynt.

- 2. An entail; merely a secondary sense of the term, as denoting a covenant or bond, S.

And at this *tailye* suld lelyly
Be baldyn all the Lordis swar,
And it with selys affermyt thar.

Barbour, xx. 135, MS.

This respects the entail of the crown on his daughter Marjory, and her heirs, failing his son David.

This worthy Prince, according to the *taille*
Made by King Robert, when heirs male should faillie, —
Into these lands he did himself invest.

Muse's Threnodie, p. 33.

"Entails were unknown in Scotland till the seventeenth century; a deed of *taille* merely regulating the manner of succession, and commonly altering it from heirs general to heirs male.—Craig, who wrote about the year 1600, knew nothing of entails in the modern sense. It was in the reign of Charles II. that they began to be frequent in Scotland." Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., i. 367-8.

O. Fr. *taillier* is used in this sense, in an instrument quoted by Du Cange, and bearing date A. 1406, vo. *Talliare*.

To TAILYE, TAILZE, TAILIE, *v. a.* 1. To bind an agreement by a bond or indenture.

For had the Talbot, as *tailye* was,
Justyd, he had awelt in-to that plas.
Wyntown, viii. 35, 199.

V. v. 149.

2. To entail, *S.*

"Of King Fergus orison to his nobillis, and how the crown of Scotland was *tailyet* to hym and his successors." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 8, b. Rubr.

"The lands that were not *taillied*, fell in heritage to a sister of the said William, viz. the lands of Galloway." *Pitcottie*, p. 18.

L.B. talli are, in re feudali, idem est quod ad quamdam certitudinem ponere, vel ad quoddam certum hereditamentum limitare; *Du Cange*.

TAILE, *s.* A tax [paid by an heir on his succession]; *Fr. taille*.

—Gif ony deys in this bataille,
His ayr, but ward, releff, or *taille*,
On the fyrst day sail weid.

Barbour, xii. 320, MS.

TAIL-ILL, *s.* A disease of cows, an inflammation of the tail, cured by letting blood in the part affected, *Loth.*

"*Tailill*, a distemper common with cows. The *tail* is sometimes cut quite away, ere a cure be effected;" *Gall. Enc.*

TAIL-SLIP, *s.* A disease affecting cows, *Lanarks.*

—"The *tail-slip*, a disease which cold sometimes brings upon cows,—first appears in the end of the *tail*, by affecting it in such a manner, that it seems soft to the touch. As the disease proceeds upwards, every joint has the appearance of being dislocated." *Ure's Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 191.

The last syllable may have the same meaning with *Teut. slipp*, crena, incisura; as the means of cure is, by making "a deep incision, with a sharp knife, the whole length of the part affected." *Ibid.*

TAIL-WORM, *s.* A disease affecting the tails of cattle, *S. B.*

"The *tail-worm* is also cured by cutting off a few inches of the tail, which bleeds pretty freely." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 491.

TAILLES, *s. pl.* [Prob. pendicles.]

—"All and hail the landes and baronie of Glasgow castle and citie, burght and regalitie of Glasgow, with all landis, boundis, and tenementis, housis, biggingis, orchardis, yairdis, *tailles*, killes, barnes, brewhoussis," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 597.

This cannot well admit of the sense of taxes, from *Fr. taille*. But the same *Fr.* term is given by *Du Cange*, when illustrating its synonym. *L. B. tallia*, as signifying, *Territorium urbis*.

TAIL-MEAL, *s.* An inferior species of meal, made of the tails or points of the grains. As these are first broken off in milling, they are separated from the body or middle part, which is always the best, *Ayrs.*

TAIL-RACE, *s.* *V. RACE.*

TAIL-TYNT. 1. To Ride Tail-tynt, to stake one horse against another in a race, so that

the losing horse is lost to his owner, or as it were *tines* his tail by being behind; *Fife.*

2. To Play Tail-tynt, to make a fair exchange, *ibid.* To Straik Tails, synonym.

TAILWIND, *s.* To Shear wi' a Tailwind, to reap or cut the grain, not straight across the ridge, but diagonally, *Loth.* *V. BANDWIND.* tails of cattle, *S. B.*

[TAILYE, TAILZE, *v.* and *s.* *V.* under TAILE, *v.*]

To TAILYEVE, *v. n.* "To reel, shake, jog from one side to another;" *Rudd.*

Quhen prince Enee persauit by his race,
How that the schip did rok and *tailyeré*,
For lak of ane gude sterisman on the see;
Himself has than sone hynt the ruler in hand.

Doug. Virgil, 157, 30.

[To TAILYIE, TAILZEE, *v. n.* To tally, to keep account of, *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, I. 351, *Dickson.*]

TAILYIE, TAILZIE, TAILZEE, *s.* [1. A tally; a tale; the gret *tailzie*, the long hundred of six score; the schort *tailzie*, the hundred of five score, *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, I. 361, *Dickson.*]

2. [A cut, a portion.] A *tailye* of beef, as much as is cut off to be roasted or boiled at one time, *S.*

His feris has this pray ressaith raith,
And to thare meat addressis it for to graith;
Hynt of the hydis, made the boukis bure,
Rent furth the entrellis, sum into *tailyeis* schare.

Doug. Virgil, 19, 34.

—On every dish that cuikmen can divyne,
Muttone and beif cut out in *telyeis* grit,
Ane Erles fair thus can they counterfitt.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 149, st. 16.

Fr. tail-er, *Su.-G. tael-ia*, *Isl. tel-ya*, to cut.

To this must be allied *O. E. Telw-en*, or *twytyn*. *Abesco. Reseco.* Prompt. *Parv.* "Tewinge, or theytinge," is expl. "Scissulatus." But this is evidently an *errat.* for *Telwinge*.

[TAILZOUR, *s.* A tailor, *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, I. 24, *Dickson.* *O. Fr. tailleour.*]

TAINCHIELL, *s.* [A mode of hunting deer. *V. TINCILL.*]

"Syxteen myle northward from the ile of Coll, lyes ane ile callit Ronin ile, of sixteen myle lang and six in bredthe in the narrowest, ane forest of heigh mountains, and abundance of litle deer in it, quhilk deer will never be slaine downwith, but the principal saitts [snares] man be in the height of the hill, because the deer will be callit upwart ay be the *Tainchell*, or without *tyuchel* they will pass upwart perforce." *Monroe's Isles*, p. 23.

"All the deire of the west pairt of that forrest will be callit [driven] be *tainchess* to that narrow entrey, and the next day callit west againe, be *tainchess* throw the said narrow entres, and infinite deer slaine there." *Ibid.* p. 7.

[*Tainchens* is evidently a corr. of *tainchels* : a corr. very prevalent among Highlanders.]

TAING, TYANG, TANG, s. 1. That part of an iron instrument which is driven into the handle; as, "the *taing* o' a graip," "the *taing* o' a fow," or pitch-fork, &c., Aberd.; *Tang*, Clydes., id.

2. The prong of a fork, &c. *ibid.* V. **TANG, s.**
Isl. *tange* is used in this very sense. *Dens seu cauda cultri, quo manubrio inditur, seu jungitur intus.* G. Andr.

3. A tongue of land, Shetl.

"A *taing* is a narrow piece of land projecting into the sea, and is always bordered by a flat shore. It appears to have been derived either from a similarity to the law-*tings*, or from having been actually the site of a circuit-court." Edmonston's *Zetl.* Isl. i. 139, 140.
Norw. *Tange*, en pynt of landet, et naes; i.e., "a point of land, a ness" or promontory; Hallager. Isl. *tange*, isthmus, G. Andr. *Tangi* angustum, terra angusta in mare procurens, q. *Tunga*, lingua; Verel. Ind. *Tangi* lingua, vel lingua terrae, in mare se exserens, promontorium; Haldorson.

To TAINT, TAYNT, v. a. 1. To convict in course of law.

That schepe, he sayd, that he stall noucht.
And thare-til for to swere an athe,
He sayd, that he wald noucht be latha.
Bot sone he worthyl rede for schame,
The schepe thare bletyd in hys wame.
Swa was he *tayntyd* schamfully,
And at Saynt Serf askyd mercy.

Wyntoun, v. 12. 1232.

"f. attainted," Gl. It properly signifies, convicted; corresponding to Fr. *attaint*, L.B. *attaint-us*, *attaint-us*, criminis convictus. *Attainctæ*, *attincta*, convictio in actione criminali, aut manifestus cujuslibet criminis reatus; Du Cange.

2. Legally to prove; applied to a thing.

"And quhair it be *taintit* that thay [ruikis] big, and the birdis be flowin, and the nest be fundin in the treis at Beltane, the treis sall be foirfaltit to the King." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 21, Ed. 1566.

In this sense Skene uses *attainted*.

"And gif it be otherwaies *attainted* (or *proven*), he quha is esonyied, and his pledges, salbe amerciat for his noncompearance." 1. Stat. Rob. I. c. 6. s. 3. *Attayntum*, Lat.

TAINT, s. Proof, conviction.

"That within the burrowis throwout the realme na liggis nor bandis be maid.—And gif ony dois in the contrare, and knowlege and *taint* may be gottin thair of, thair gudis, that ar fundin gilltie thairin to be confiskit to the King, and thair lyffis at the kingis will." Acts Ja. II. 1470, c. 88, Ed. 1566.

"For gif the assisors sall happin to be convict as mensworne in the court, by ane *Taynt*, that is, be probation of twentie foure loyall men;—they sall tinc and forfalt all thair cattell." Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 14. s. 2. 3.

"*Attaint* or *Taynt*, is called the deliverance or probation of 24 leil men, the quhilke may be called an great assise." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Attaynt*.

This seems the same with S.B. *tint*, commonly used in the phrase *tint nor tryal*, with respect to any thing about which there is no information.

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See sair for Nory she was now in pain;
And Colin too, for he had gane to try
Gin he the lassie thro' the hills might spy;
But *tint* nor *trial*, she had gotten nane,
Of her that first, or him that last was gane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

This term occurs in a very old Latin writ.

—Asserens quod summa excedens quinquaginta solidos, debet probari per *taynt* probationem et non aliam. MS. Reg. Burg. Aberl. A. 1399, Vol. I.

Taynt probation denotes the evidence of twenty-five leil men.

TAINTOUR, TAYNTOUR, s. One who brings legal evidence against another for conviction of some crime.

"That na man haf out of the realme gold bulycone or siluer vnder the payn of escheite tharof, the tane half to the king & the tothir half to the *tayntour* & the takar." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1434, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 40. *Taintour*, Ed. 1566. V. **TAYNT, v.**

TAIP, s. A piece of tapestry.

"Item, ane meikle *taip* of Turque. Item, vii stikis of tapessarie," &c. Inventories, A. 1539, p. 51.

This is obviously the same with what is previously mentioned, "four grete pece of the *tapis* of Turque,—fiftene litle *tapis* of Turque," p. 50.

Fr. *tapis*, tapestry, hangings.

To TAIR, v. n. To cry as an ass.

"Than the suyne began to quhryne quhen thai herd the asse *tair*." Compl. S., p. 59.

Said to be "an imitative word," Gl. But it is evidently the same with Teut. *tier-en*, intentione voce clamare, vociferari.

TAIRD, TERD, s. 1. A term expressive of great contempt, applied both to man and beast, W. Loth. Expl. a "slovenly hash," Lanarks.

Gael. *tair*, contempt, *taireachd*, id.; also low life, baseness; *tairad*, baseness, Shaw.

As an old cow is called "ane auld *taird*," it might perhaps originally signify meagreness; from S.-G. *taer-a*, or A.-S. *taer-an*; Teut. *teer-en*, *ter-en*, to grow lean, to consume.

2. A gibe, a taunt, a sarcasm; as, "He cast a *taird* i' my teeth," Loth.; synon. *Sneist*.

[TAIRENSIE, s. A fury; violent behaviour, Shetl. V. **TAIR, v.]**

To TAIRGE, v. a. To rate severely. [*Tairgin*, a scolding, Clydes.] V. **TARGE.**

[TAIS, v. a. Takes, Barbour, ii. 146.]

To TAIS, v. a. To poise, to adjust; pret. *tasit*.

Ane bustuous schaft with that he grippit has,
Ayd incontrare his aduersaris can *tais*.

Doug. Virgil, 327, 36.

He *taisyt* the wyr, and leit it fley,
And hyt the fadyr in the ey.

Barbour, v. 623, MS.

Than Turnus smitin full of felony,
Ane bustuous lance, with grundin hede full kene,
That lang quhile *taisit* he in propir tene,
Lete girl at l'allas.

Doug. Virgil, 334, 11.

[O. Fr. *teser*, *toiser*, from Lat. *tensus*, outstretched.]

P 3

TAIS, TAS, TASSE, s. A bowl, or cup, S. *tass*.

He merely reassaile the remanent *tair*,
All out he drank, and quheluit the gold on his face.
Doug. Virgil, 36, 48.

This term occurs in a passage which contains a curious account of the *minutiae* of politeness in the reign of James V.

"At that tyme ther was no ceremonial reuerens nor stait, quha suld pas befor or behynd, furtht or in at the dur, nor yit quha suld have the dignite to vasche ther handis fyrst in the lasime, nor yit quha suld sit doune fyrst at the tabil. At that tyme the pepil var as reddly to drynk vattir in ther bonet, or in the palmis of ther handis, as in ane glas, or in ano *tasse* of siluyr." *Compl. S.* p. 226.

Concluding this, we toome a *tas* of wyne.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. li. 308.

Ramsay uses it as signifying "a little dram-cup,"
GL

—Haste ye, gae
And fill him up a *tass* of usquebae.

Poems, li. 122.

Tass is still used in the South of S.

"And now, Laird, will ye no order me a *tass* o' brandy?" *Guy Mannerings*, i. 38.

Fr. *tasse*; Arm. *tas*, *taez*; Biscay, *taza*; Arab. *tas*, Pers. Turk. *tasse*; Alem. *tasse*, Ital. *tazza*, Hisp. *taça*, id. Hence,

TASSIE, s. A cup or vessel, S.O.

Go fetch me a cup o' wine,
And fill it in a silver *tassie*.

Burns, li. 200.

But here's my Jean's health i' the siller-lipped *tassie*!
I'll part wi' them a' e'er I part wi' my lassie.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 94.

We learn from Pallas that *tas* is the Tartarian name for a cup. *Travels*, iv. 98.

TAISCH, s. The voice of a person about to die, Gael.; also improperly written *Task*, q.v.

"Some women—said to him, they had heard two *taische*, that is, two voices of persons about to die; and what was remarkable, one of them was an English *taisch*, which they never heard before." *Boswell's Journal*, p. 150.

To TAISSE, v. a. [1. To vex, irritate, Banffs.]

2. To examine with such strictness as to puzzle or perplex the respondent; as, "He *taisslit* me sae wi' his questions, that I didna ken what to say," S.

A.-S. *tyssian*, exasperare "to vex, to tease;" *Somner*.

[3. To toss, disorder, Banffs.]

4. Applied to the action of the wind when boisterous; as, "I was sair *taisslit* wi' the wind," S.; [syn. *tousle*.]

[5. To mix, confuse, jumble; with prep. *amang* or *in*, to handle overmuch, Clydes., Banffs.]

TAISSE, TEAZLE, s. [1. The act of vexing or teasing, Banffs.]

2. A puzzle; the act of puzzling, S.

3. A state of disorder; the act of disordering, Banffs.]

4. Overmuch handling; followed by prep. *amang* or *in*, Clydes., Banffs.

Taislin is also used in the same sense.

5. The effect of a boisterous wind, when the clothes are disordered, and one is scarcely able to keep one's road, S.

I—haist her roughly, and began to say,
I'd got a lump of my ain death this day;
Wi' weet and wind sae tyte into my teeth,
That it was like to cut my very breath.
Gin this be courting, well I wat 'tis clear,
I gat na sic a *teuzle* this seven year.

Ross's Helenore, p. 38.

The word is pron. *taissle*.

6. A severe brush of any kind, S. This is called a *sair taissle*; also written *tassell*, *tassle*, and *teasle*. [Syn., *tussel*.]

"It is some comfort, when one has had a *sair tassell*,—that it is in a fair lady's service, or in the service of a gentleman whilk has a fair leddy, whilk is the same thing." *Heart M. Loth.*, iv. 346.

Though Conscience' gab we try to steek,
It gies ane whiles a *tassle*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 83.

The idea might seem borrowed from A.-S. *taesl*, *carduus fullonum*, or fuller's thistle, E. *teasel*, a kind of thistle used in raising the nap upon woollen cloth; from *taes-an*, to tease.

Taisse might seem to be the same with *tussel*, used in the sense of struggle, N. and S. of E. (*Grose Prov. GL*) adopted by P. *Pindar*. But *tussel* is synon. with S. *Tousle*, q. v. which is still used as if quite a different word from *taissle*. Whether *tussel* be related to Germ. *tusel-n*, tundere, percutere, is doubtful.

To TAIST, v. n. To grope; used to express the action of one groping before him with his spear, while wading through a deep trench filled with water.

—Arayit weill in all his ger,
Schot on the dyik, and with his sper
Taistyt, till he it our woud;
Bot till his throt the watyr stud.

Barbour, ix. 383, MS.

Evidently synon. with Belg. *tast-en*, to grope, to handle, to feel; Germ. id., also *antast-en*; Su.-G. *tast-a*, *antast-a*, id. Ital. *tast-are*, Fr. *tast-er*, *lat-er*, used in the same sense, are clearly of Goth. origin. Wachter derives the Germ. *v.* from *tasche*, Su.-G. *tasse*, the paw of an animal, which originally signified the hand. Germ. *tasche* still denotes a clumsy fist. Teut. *met den tast gaen*, praetentare iter manibus aut pedibus; Kilian.

It confirms this derivation, that Teut. *tetse*, *tatse*, is rendered, palma pedis feri animalis; and *tets-en*, palma tangere.

Seren. assigns the same origin to the E. *v.* to *taste*. It seems undeniable, indeed, that this *v.*, as used in E., has been transferred from one organ to another; as originally respecting the sense of touch. Thus indeed the E. *v.* was anciently used.

Al they were ruhardi, that boued on horse or stole
To touche or to *taste* him, or taken downe of rode,
But thys blinde bachiler bare him through the hert.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 93, a.

[I rede thee let thin hond upon it falle,
And *taste* it wel, and ston thou shalt it finde.
Chaucer, C. T. 15970.]

TAIST, s. A sample; [a small portion.]
"And send one *taist* of the wyne to the
yerll of Rothies;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

TAISTE, s. The black Guillemot. V. **TYSTE.**

TAISTRILL, TYSTRILL, s. A gawkish,
dirty, *thowless* sort of woman; often
applied to a girl who from carelessness tears
her clothes, Roxb.

Probably from Dan. *taasse*, a silly man or woman, a
booby, a looby, *taasseil*, foolish, simple. If the last
part of the word is not the mark of a diminutive, it
may be traced to *ryll-er*, to roam, to ramble; q. "one
who rambles about in an idle and foolish way."

Tastrill is understood in a different sense in the
north of E., being defined by Grose, "a cunning
rogue;" *Taidrell*, by Marshall, "a rascal;" Yorks.

[**TAISYT, TASYT, pret.** V. **TAIS.**]

TAIT, TYTE, adj. "Neat, tight," Rudd.
Warton, Hist. E. P.

In lesuris and on levis littill lammes
Full *taist* and trig socht bletand to thare dammes.
Doug. Virgil, 402. 24.

About her palpis, 'but fere, as thare modyr,
The twa twyanys, smal men childer ying,
Sportand ful *tyte* gan do wrabil and wrang.
Ibid. 268. 1.

Frae fute to fute he kest her to and frae,
Quhys up, quhys down als *taist* as ony kil.
Henryson, Evergreen, l. 152. st. 25.

It is descriptive of the cruel sport which a cat
makes with a mouse, and of her playful motions,
before she kills it. The most natural sense is gay
frisky, lively, playful; and the idea seems borrowed from
the young of animals; Isl. *teit-r*, pullus animalis, hinnu-
lus; as, a young fawn, a kid, G. Andr.; *teit-ur*, juven-
cus, vel equulus exultans, expl. by Verel. merry and
lively as a foal.

It seems to signify nimble, active, in the following
passage.

Sa mony estate, for commoun weil sa quhene,
Owe all the gait, sa mony thevis sa *taist*,
Within this land was never harl nor sene.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43.

TAIT, s. A small portion. V. **TATE.**

[To **TAIT, v. a.** To pluck, pull, or divide in
small quantities, West of S.]

To **TAIVER, v. n.** 1. To wander. *Tauren*,
i.e., *taivering*. V. **DAUREN.**

This might be viewed as akin to Isl. *tauf*, mora,
genit. *tafar*; *tef-in*, morari, moram facere; G. Andr.,
p. 234.

2. To talk idly and foolishly, S.; synon.
Haiver.

3. To talk in an incoherent manner, like one
delirious, S.

This may be merely a metaph. signification of the
same v., as applied to the mind. In the same sense
one is said to *waver*, when incoherent in ideas and dis-
course.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *toover-en*, Alem. *touber-en*,
toufer-en, fascinare, incantare; which Lye deduces
from Teut. *doov-en*, Alem. *tob-on*, *dob-en*, insanire,
delirare: as magical arts seem to derive their name,

either from the vain ravings of those who use them, or
from the stupor produced in the ignorant. O. E. *tase*
is also used in the sense of delirare. V. Jun. Etym.
Isl. *tofr-a*, incantare, *tofrad-r*, incantatus.

TAIVERSUM, adj. Tiresome, fatiguing, S.

TAIVERT, part. adj. 1. Much fatigued; in a
state of lassitude, in consequence of hard
work, or of a long journey, S. *Fortaivert*,
synon. V. the v.

2. Stupid, confused, senseless, S. O.

"I wouldna trust the hair o' a dog to the judgment
o' that *taivert* bodie, Gibbie Omit, that gart me pay
nine pounds seven shillings and saxpence too for the
parliament." The Entail, i. 145.

"*Taivert*, foolish, half-witted;" Gl. Picken.

3. Stupified with intoxicating liquor, Ayrs.

"Ye wouldna hae me surely, Mr. Nettle, to sit till
I'm *taivert*?—I fin' the wine rinnin in my head already."
Sir A. Wylie, i. 238.

4. Overboiled, Ettr. For., Tweeddl.

TAIVERS, s. pl. Tatters; as, *boiled to*
taivers, Fife.

"They don't know how to cook yonder—they have
no gout—they boil the meat to *taivers*, and mak sauce
o' the brute to other dishes." The Steam-Boat, p.
238.

To **TAK, v. a.** To take, to lease, S.; also, to
give; as, "I'll *tak* you a blow;" "I'll *tak*
you ower the head wi' my rung," S.

Teut. *tack-en*, signifies to strike; percutere, laedere,
Kilian.

[To **TAK about, v. a.** To nurse, take care of,
gather in, Banffs.]

[To **TAK aff, v. a.** To mock, befool, S.]

To **TAK apon, v. a.** To conduct one's self, to
act a part.

Wallace so weill *apon* him *tak* that tide,
Throw the gret preys he maid a way full wide.
Wallace, v. 43, MS.

To **TAK back one's word.** To recall one's
promise, to break an engagement, S.

[To **TAK doon, v. a.** To reduce, emaciate; to
humble, make bankrupt, Clydes., Banffs.]

To **TAK the fute, v. n.** To walk out; a term
used of a child when beginning to walk, S.

To **TAK the gait, v. n.** To set off on a jour-
ney, S.

To **TAK in, v. a. and n.** 1. Applied to a road,
equivalent to *cutting* the road, or getting
quickly over it, S.

An' thought that night to their tryst's end to win.
Right cheerfully the road they did *tak in*,
Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., p. 73.

2. To get up with, to overtake, Aberd.

In this sense Sw. *tag-a up* is used.

3. To be in a leaky state, to receive water, S.
He latts his scheip *tak in* at luif and lie.

Leg. Ep. St. Androis, p. 307.

It is also used actively in the same sense; as,
"That boat *taks in* water," S.

4. To meet; as, "The kirk *taks in* at twal o'clock," the church meets at twelve, Lanarks.

To TAK *in about*, v. a. To bring one into a state of subjection, or under proper management, S.

It would seem to be borrowed from the domestication of an animal formerly allowed to go at large, or from the breaking in of one that has been unmanageable. It may, however, be borrowed from warfare; as E. *to Take in*, and Sw. *intag-a*, signify to take a town.

To TAK *in hand*, v. a. To make prisoner.

This Schyr Jhone in till playn melle,
Throw sowerane hardiment that felle.
Wencussyt thaim sturdely ilkan,
And Schyr Androw in *hand* has tane.

Barbour, xvi. 518, MS.

To TAK *in one's ain hand*. To use freedom with, not to be on ceremony with, to make free with; applied both in relation to persons and things, S.

"How will ye answer for this morning's work?" He said, "To man I can be answerable: and for God I will *take him in my own hand*." Walker's Peden, p. 48.

To TAK *in o'er*, v. a. Metaph., to take to task, S.

[To TAK *in wi'*, v. n. To become intimate with, to associate with, Clydes.]

[To TAK *kepe*. To take heed, Barbour, xvii. 61.]

To TAK *o' or of*, v. n. To resemble; as, "He disna *tak o'* his father, who was a gude worthy man," S.

To TAK *on*, v. a. and n. 1. To buy on credit, to buy to account, S.

Perhaps an ellipsis for, to take on trust; Sw. *taga paa credit*.

—"To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lieutenant Colonel, &c., of the Earl of Angus's Regiment.—The humble proposals of some honest people in the western shires, to whom it is offered to *take on in*, and make up that Regiment." Society Contendings, p. 394.

2. Applied to cattle when they are fattening well; as, "Thai stots are fast *takin on*," S.

3. To begin to get fuddled, S.

4. To enlist as a soldier.

"The drum went through both Aberleens, desiring all gentlemen and soldiers that was willing to serve in defence of our religion,—that they should come to the Laird of Drum younger, and receive good pay; whereupon divers daily *took on*." Spalding, ii. 165.

To TAK *on hand*, v. n. 1. To assume an air of importance, to affect state.

Sum part off thaim was in to Irland borne,
That Makfadyan had exile furth before;
King Eduuadis man he was sworn of Ingland,
Off rycht law byrth, suppos he *tuk on hand*.
Wallace, iv. 184, MS.

2. To undertake, to engage in any enterprise.

And quhen the King of Ingland
Saw the Scottis sa *tak on hand*,
Takand the hard seyld opynly,
And apon fute, he had ferly;
And said, "Quhat! will yone Scottis fycht?"
"Ya sekryly!" said a knycht,—
"It is the mast ferlyfull sycht
That eyre I saw, quhen for to fycht
The Scottis men has tane *on hand*,
Agayne the mycht of Ingland,
In plane hard feild, to giff bataill."

Barbour, xii. 446. 455, MS.

[3. To assert, declare, Barbour, ii. 20.]

O.E. "*Tak-yn on honde*. Manucapio." Pr. Parv.

To TAK *one's self* to do any thing. To pledge one's self. "He *tuik him* to preif," he engaged himself to prove; Aberd. Reg.

To TAK *one's sell*, v. a. 1. To bethink one's self, to recollect one's self, to recollect something which induces a change of conduct, S. It often includes the idea of suddenness.

When hunger now was slaked a little wee,
She *taks herself* and aff again she'll be:
Shamefu' she was, and skeigh like ony hare,
Nor cou'd she think of sitting langer there;
Weening that ane sae braw and gentle-like,
For us gude ends was making sic a fike.

Ross's Helenore, p. 30.

2. To correct one's language in the act of uttering it, to recall what one has begun to say, S.

To TAK *one's word again*. To recal what one has said, S.

Though it may be viewed as synon. with the phrase, *to Tak back one's Word*, it is used rather more generally; and does not necessarily imply breach of promise. It is often ludicrously applied to a north country, or *Aberdeen's man*, as if he claimed a right to recall his promise. If a native of the north of S. retracts what he has formerly said as to something trivial, as, for example, in eating of a dish which he has at first declined, it is common to remark in a jocular way; "You're a north country man, you may *tak your word again*."

This, however, has been explained in a more favourable way. The *Aberdeen's men*, it is said, were so faithful to their *word*, that, before bills or bonds were much known, when a purchase was made by one of them, he gave his *word* that the price should be paid on a day fixed. When the day appointed came, the *Aberdeen's man* paid his money, and *took his word again*, i.e., [asked no receipt.]

Sw. *tag-a igen sina ord*, to call back one's words; Wideg. The phrase, *tag-a sina ord tilbaka*, is used in the same sense, analogous to the other mode of expression in S.

For some other senses of the v., which usually occur in the form of the part. pa., V. TANE.

To TAK *out*. V. TA'EN *out*.

To **TAK** *to* or *til* one. To apply a reflection or censure to one's self, even when it has no direct application, S.

To **TAK** *up*, *v. a.* 1. To comprehend, to understand, to apprehend the meaning of, S.

"He's a clever lail; you may learn him any thing, he *taks* you *up* in a moment."—"I gied him several hints, but he couldna, or woudna, *tak* me *up*."—"He *taks* *up* a thing before ye have half said it."

"We come now to speak of some more clear and sure mark, by which men may *take up* their gracious state and interest in Christ." Guthrie's Trial, p. 103.

"A man *taking up* himself so, cannot but lothe himself for his abominations." Ibid. p. 183.

2. To raise a tune, applied especially to psalmody; as, "He *take up* the psalm in the kirk," he acted as precentor, [or letter-gae], S.

Sw. *tag-a up en psalm*, to raise a psalm.

To **TAK** *up* *wi'*, *v. n.* To associate with, to get into habits of intimacy, S.

This is nearly allied to E. *to take up with*, expl. by Johns., "to lodge, to dwell."

To **TAK** *vpone hand*, *v. n.* To presume, to dare.

"That nane of our souerane Lydyis (*sic*) liegis sould *tak vpon hand* to schute with half bag, culuering, or pistolate, at deir, ra, wyldie beistia, or wyldie foulis, vnder the pane of deid," &c. Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 483.

"That nane—hyaris of sic wynis and haueris of tauernis *tak vpon hand* to huird or hyde ony sic wynis coft be thame in thair housis and priuie placis," &c. Ibid.

To **TAK** *with*, or *wi'*, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To allow, to admit; as, "I was not drunk; I'll no *tak wi'* that," S.

2. To own, to acknowledge for one's own; as "Nabody's *taen wi'* that buke yet," S.B.

3. To brook, to relish, to be pleased with, &c., the sense depending on the use of an *adv.* expressing either satisfaction or dislike, conjoined with the *v.*, S.

"How does the laddie like the wark?" "Indeed he had been a dawtit bairn at hame, and he *taks* unco ill *wi'*."—"He *took* very ill *wi'* at first; but he's beginning to *tak* better *wi'* now."

To Take with is used in E., as signifying "to please;" Johns.; the thing being said to take with the person. According to the S. idiom, the idea is inverted.

4. [To be pleased or satisfied with, S.]; as, *I didna tak wi' him*.

5. To kindle; used with respect to fuel of any kind, when it catches fire, S.

"O what a sight it was to me, the kill took low, and the mill likewise *took wi'*, and baith gied just as ye would say a crackle, and nothing was left but the bare wa's and the steading." Steam-boat, p. 347.

6. To begin to sprout, or to take root. It is said that corn has not *tane wi'*, when it has

not sprung up; a tree is said to be beginning to *tak wi'*, when it begins to take root, S.

7. To begin to thrive, after a temporary decay, S.

The phraseology seems elliptical; as the expression, *to Tak wi' the Grund*, is sometimes used instead of it, S.

8. To give the first indication of having the power of suction. It is said that a pump is going to *tak wi'*, when it is judged by the sound, &c., that it is on the point of beginning to draw up water, S.

TAK, TAKE, *s.* [1. A lease, &c. V. **TACK**.]

2. Condition of mind; as it is said of a person, when in a violent passion, "He's in an unco *take* the day," Roxb.; nearly resembling the use of E. *Taking*.

[**TAKAR**, *s.* A taker, capturer, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 83, Dickson.]

TAK-BANNETS, *s.* A game in which *wads* or pledges are deposited on both sides, which are generally *bonnets*; and the gaining party is that which carries off, one by one, all the *wads* belonging to that opposed to it, Kinross.

TAKIE, *adj.* Lasting; applied to victuals, Clydes.

TAK-IN, TAKE-IN, *s.* A cheat, a deceiver, S.

His goodness ay I never doubt,
He's nae *take-in*, the kill-man.

Gall. Encycl., p. 298.

TAKIN, *s.* A pinch; as, *a takin o' snuff*, q. as much as one *takes* at once, Aberd.

[**TAKIN UP**, *part. pr.* Preparing; as, *takin-up* fish, preparing them for curing or cooking, Shetl.]

TAK-UP, TAKE-UP, *s.* The name given to a tuck in female dress, Dumfr., Gall.

The form of the term is also inverted. V. **IN-TACK**.

Dr. Johns. says of the E. *v. to take in*, as signifying to cheat, that it is "a low vulgar phrase." But it is a Dan. idiom, and probably very ancient. *Tage ind*, to inveigle, to draw in, to deceive; generally as implying the use of fair words.

TAKET, *s.* A small flat-headed nail, S.

"Cork *takets* of yron, the thousand xl s." Rates, A. 1611. V. **TACKET**.

TAKIN, TAKEN, *s.* A token, a mark, a sign, S. pron. *taikin*.

Among the Grekis mydlit than went we,
Not with our awin *taikin* or deitc.

Doug. Virgil, 25, 30.

To the mair meen taikin, a phrase commonly used, S. B., when one wishes to give a special mark of any thing that is described. *Meen* may be the same with A.-S. *maene*, Alem. *meen*, Su.-G. *men*, common, public;

q. to give an obvious mark, or one that may be observed by all.

Moes.-G. *taikns*, A.-S. *tacn*, Isl. *takn*, *teiku*, Su.-G. *tekn*, Belg. *teycken*, Germ. *zeichen*, id.

TO TAKIN, v. a. To mark, to distinguish.

"And quhair thair is na goldsmythtis, bot ane in a towne, he sall schaw that wark *takinnit* with his awin mark to the officiaris of the towne." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 73, Edit. 1566.

—Thou *takinnit* has sa wourthely
With signe tropheal the feild—

Doug. *Virgil*, 376, 20.

Moes.-G. *taikn-jan*, A.-S. *taec-an*, ostendere, monstrare; Su.-G. *tekn-a*, A.-S. *tacn-ian*, Isl. *teikn-a*, signare, notare.

A.-S. *taec-an*, whence E. *teach*, has been deduced from Sw. *te*, Isl. *ti-a*, monstrare. Stiernh. derives it from Moes.-G. *ataug-ian*, ostendere, comp. of *at*, ad, and *auyo*, oculus, q. to exhibit any thing to the eye.

TAKINNAR, TAKYNNAR, s. A portent, a person or thing that portends or prognosticates.

The dreidfull portis sall be schet but fall
Of Janus tempill, the *takynnar* of battell.

Doug. *Virgil*, 22, 7.

Thay delfand fand the *takynnar* of Cartage,
Ane mekill hors heid that was, I wene.

Ibid., 26, 49.

TAKYNNYNG, TAIKNING, s. [Sign; signal.]

On Turnberys snuke he may
Mak a fyr, on a certane day,
That mak *takynnyng* till ws, that we
May thar arywe in sawté.

Barbour, iv. 558, MS.

"*Taiknings*, are given to forewarn people of the approach of the enemy." Dict. Feud. Law.

TAKYLL, TACKLE, s. An arrow.

Qahirrand smertly furth flew the *takyll* tyte.

Doug. *Virgil*, 300, 20.

Ane haistie hensonur, callit Harie,

Quha was an archer heynd,

Tilt up ane *tackle* withouten tary.

Chr. Kirk, st. 10. *Chron. S.P.*, ii. 362.

Takil, Chaucer, *tacle*, Gower, id. Rudd. derives this from C. B. *tacel*, sagitta. Bullet mentions Celt. *taclu*, orner, *taecław*, ornamenens. From *tacel* comes O. Fr. *tacle*, a shaft or bolt, the feathers of which are not waxed, but glued on. From the same source is *takillis*; Doug. the tackling of a ship.

Chaucer uses the word in the same sense.

Wel coude he dresse his *takel* yemanly.

Prol., v. 106.

TALBART, TALBERT, TAVART, s. A loose upper garment, without sleeves.

Cled in his nuris *talbart* glad and gay,
Romulus sall the pepill ressaue and weild.

Doug. *Virgil*, 21, 28.

Vallike the kukkow to the philomene;

Thaire *tavartis* are not bothe maid of aray.

King's Quair, iii. 37.

Chauc. *tabard*, Fr. *tabarre*, Ital. *tabarro*, C. B. *tabar*, Ir. *tavairt*, chlamys, a long coat, a robe, Teut. *tabbaerd*, penula.

TALBRONE, TALBERONE, s. A kind of drum.

"That nane of our Souerane Ladyis liegis—cleith thame selfis with wappinnis, or mak sound of trumpet

or *talberone*, or vso *culueringis*," &c. Acts Mary, 1563, c. 19, Edit. 1566.

O. E. *taburn*, id., Minot, p. 45.

Thai sailed furth in the Swin,

In a somers tyde,

With trompes and *taburns*,

And mekill other pride.

Fr. *tabourin*, a small drum.

[TALD, part. pa. Told, counted, S.]

***TALE, s.** Account, estimation. W^t his *tale*, W^t your *tale*, &c., are nearly synon. with E. *Forsooth*, and are always meant to intimate derision, contempt, or some degree of disbelief; as, "He's gaun to tak a big farm, w^t his *tale*." "Puir silly tawpie, she's gaun to get a gryte laird, w^t her *tale*," &c. V. TAIL.

It resembles another contemptuous phrase, "Set him, her, or you up!" The resolution of the expression apparently is, "according to his *tale*," or "account of the matter." A.-S. *with* is sometimes used in the same sense. With *gecynde*, Secundum naturam, according to nature.

TALE-PIET, s. A term much used by children, to denote a tell-tale, a talebearer, S.

"If I had not held you as so old an acquaintance, this should have gone to my lady's ears, though I should have been called pick-thank and *tale-pyet* for my pains." The Abbot, i. 139, 140.

"Never mind me, sir—I am no *tale-pyet*; but there are mair een in the world than mine." Antiq., i. 82.

"It's a wonder to me—that the Laird maks a fool o' himsel, believing a' the clashes that gowks carry through the country.—I'll lay my lugs,—that, before a week gang ower, I'll find out what this *talepyet* is." Petticoat Tales, i. 237.

"*Teylpeyat*, or *Telpie*, a tell-tale; (perhaps as the pie or magpie) one who divulges secrets; spoken chiefly of children;" Yorks., Marshall.

Perhaps from the similarity of a tattler to the magpie, S. *piet*, that is always chattering; as for the same reason this bird received from the Romans the name of *garrulus*.

TALESMAN, s. The person who gives any piece of news, S.

Well, man, your father's dead. Aunt, gar me trow,
Reply'd the squire, wha tauld sic news to you?
Baith *tale* and *tales-man* I to you sall tell.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 34.

When one doubts, or seems to doubt, as to the truth of any story, it is common to say, "I'll gie ye baith *tale* and *talesman*," S.

TALENT, s. Desire, inclination, purpose.

Quhen thai war boune, to saile, thai went,

The wynd was wele to thair *talent*;

Thai raysyt saile, and furth thai far.

Barbour, iii. 694, MS.

First prynce Massiens cummys wyth his rout,—

Ane thousand stout men of hye *talent*

Under him leding, for the batal boun.

Doug. *Virgil*, 319, 54.

O. Fr. *talent*, Hisp. Ital. *talent-o*, L. B. *talent-um*, animi decretum, voluntas, desiderium, cupiditas. Hence Fr. *entant-é*, qui aliquid agere cupit. To this is opposed *mallalent*, mala voluntas. V. Du Cange. O. E. *talent*, lust, Palsgrau.

TALER, s. State, condition. *In better taler, in better condition, S. B.*

It is pron. *Talor* and *Tolor* in Fife. Any thing is said to be *in gude talor*, when in a proper state for the purpose in view; as water when heated to a sufficient degree for washing, &c.

O. Fr. *taillier*, state, condition. *Espece à haut taillier*; sabre; Roquefort.

TALLIATION, s. Adjustment of one thing to another, a tally.

—"Your ellwand would hae been a jimp measure to the sauwendie o' his books and Latin *talliations*." The Entail, i. 273.

L.B. *talliatio*, mensurarum adaequatio; Du Cange.

TALLIE AFACE. Cut in angles; applied to precious stones. V. **TABLIT A FACE.**

TALLIWAP, s. A stroke or blow, Perth.

First Donald king o' Scots the root o' a,—
Then Dugald gritled general o' the north;
Wha gave the Spaniards such a *talliwap*.

Donald and Flora, p. 61.

The last part of the word seems to be *S. wap*, a smart blow. Dan. *talie* signifies a small rope, or the tackle of a ship.

TALLOUN, TALLA, s. Tallow.

"Na *talloun* could be had furth of the realme, for the eschewing of derth of the samin." Acts Ja. V. 1540, c. 105., Edit. 1566.

To TALLON, v. a. To cover with tallow or pitch, or with a mixture of both; to caulk.

Now fletis the meikle hulk with *tallonit* keile.

Doug. Virgil, 113, 43.

The *talloned* burdis kest ane pikky low.

Ibid. 276, 32.

TALLOW-LEAF, s. "That *leaf* of fat which envelopes the inwards of animals," the caul or omentum, Gall.

Apparently from its resemblance of a *leaf* in its fibrous formation.

"When an ox or a sheep has a *gude tallow-leaf*, it is considered to have *fed weel*, and to be *deep on the rib*." Gall. Enc.

[TALLOW'T, TALLOWYT, part. adj.] Smeared with tallow, S.]

TALTIE, s. A wig, Ang., most probably a cant term.

It may, however, be q. a covering for the head; Isl. *tiald*, Dan. *telt*, a tent.

[TAM, s. Thomas, Clydes.; dimin. **TAMMIE.]**

TAM-O'-TAE-END, s. A ludicrous designation for the largest kind of pudding. Gall.

"*Tam-o'-tae-end*, the prince of the pudding tribe. It hath but one open end, hence the name *Tam* of the one end;" Gall. Enc.

TAM-TAIGLE, s. A rope by which the hinder leg of a horse or cow is tied to the fore leg, to prevent straying, Upp. Clydes. V. **TAIGLE.**

[TAM-TRAM. Fast and loose, Banffs.]

TAM-TROT, s. A cant term for what is commonly called *London-candy*, Roxb.

TAMMIE-CHEEKIE, s. The Puffin, *Alca arctica*, Linn., Mearns; supposed to be thus named from its broad bill.

TAMMIE HARPER. The crab called *Cancer araneus*, Linn. Newhaven. This seems the same with that mentioned by Sir R. Sibbald. *Cancer varius* Gesneri, the *Harper Crab*. Fife, p. 132.

TAMMIE-NORIE, s. 1. The Puffin, *Alca arctica*, Linn., Orkn., Bass. V. **NORIE** and **TOMMY NODDIE.**

2. The Razor-bill, *Alca torda*, Linn., Mearns.

TAMMACHLESS, adj. 1. Applied to a child that does not eat with appetite, Fife.

2. Tasteless, insipid, *ibid.*

This seems to be merely q. *stamochless*; *stamoch* being the vulgar pronunciation of *Stomach*, S.

TAMMEIST, pret. v. Apparently an errat. for *rammeist*, as *rent* is for *tent*.

Sik a mirthless musick thir minstrels did make,
While ky cast caprels behind with their heels,
Little rent to their tyme the town let them take,
But ay *tammeist* reilwood, and ravel'd in their reels.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 22.

i.e., went about ravening. V. **RAMMIS.**

To TAMMIL, v. n. 1. To scatter from carelessness, Loth.

2. To scatter or strew from design; as money amongst a crowd, as candidates often do at an election, Roxb.

TAMMOCK, TOMMACK, s. A hillock, Gall.

Meanwhile twa herds upo' the sunny brae
Forgathering, straught down on *tammocks* clap
Their nether ends, and talk their uncoss o'er.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.

"*Tommacks*, little hillocks;" Gall. Enc. Perhaps from Gael. *tomag*, a tuft; Ir. *tom*, a small heap, *tom seangain*, an ant-hill, *to-man*, a hillock, *tonnack*, a mound. C.B. *tom* and *tomen*, id.; *tomary*, having a heap.

[TAMTALLAN. *To ding Tamtallan*, to surpass all bounds, Banffs. Prob. a corr. of **TANTALLAN.]**

TAM-TARY, TAMTARRIE. [The state of being hindered or kept hanging on.] "*To hold one in tam-tary*, to vex or disquiet him," S. Rudd. vo. *Tary*.

It is probable, however, that this might be originally a military term, signifying that men were still kept, as we now say, on the alert; from Fr. *tantarare*, *not imaginé pour représenter un certain son de trompette. Tubæ sonus quidam.* Dict. Trev.

TAMTEEN, s. A corr. pronunciation of *Tontine*, as *Hottle of Hotel*.

"They maun hae a *hottle*;—but they shall see that Luckie Dods can *hottle* on as lang as the best of them—ay, though they had made a *Tamteen* of it." St. Ronan, i. 22.

TANDLE, s. A bonfire, S. O.

Thae fards o' silk, brought owre the seas,—
Had I our dochters at a candle,
They'd mak a been an' rowsan *tandle*.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 62.

V. TAWNLE.

TANE, TAYNE. One, when *the* precedes.

And thay war clepit, the *tane* Catillus,
The *tother* Coras, strang and curagius.
Doug. Virgil, 232, 13.
The *tayne* of thaim upon the heil he gaiff,
The rousy blaid to the schulderis him claff.
Wallace, ii. 403, MS.

Toon, O. E., id.

"Either he schal hate the *toon* and love the *tother*."
Wiclif, Matt. vi.

This word is not only used as a *s.*, but often in our old Acts as a proper adjective.

—"And a nothir of the date of the xij day of August—of the *tane* half of the samyne landis of Nethirsannak." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 133. It occurs twice in the same Act.

"The one of two. *Tane* is a rapid pronunciation of *ta ane*;" Gl. Wynt. Rudd. views the word as formed from *ane* with *t* prefixed, as the Fr. put *t* before *il*, when the foregoing *v.* terminates in a vowel. But the *tane*, the *tother*, seem to have been originally *that ane*, *that other*. A similar form at least existed in O. E.

Heo nomen here conseil, & the folk of this lond raddle,
That heo bi twene this lond & Scotland schulde a wal here,
Strong and heyg on eche syde, ther no water nere,
From *that on se* to *that other*, that were hem bi twene.
R. Glouc., p. 98.

V. TA.

TANEHALF. One half.

—"Als thre letterz,—ane of the tak of the landis of Kennay the *tanehalf*, as Curatour to the said Gelis, and the *tother half*, be resson of the said Elizabeth porcionare, ladiis of Kennay," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 292.

TANE, part. pa. Taken, S.

Bot quhen she saw how Priamus has *tane*
His armour so, as thought he had bene ying:
Quhat fuliche thoct, my wretchit spous and Kinge,
Mouls the now sic wappynnis for to weild?
—Quod sche. *Doug. Virgil*, 56, 24.

TANE about. *Weel ta'en about*, kindly received and hospitably entertained, made welcome and well cared for, Ang.

Neist he persuades to gang with him all night,
Where I sud be *weel ta'en about* and right.
Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

Sw. taga Tael emot, to receive kindly, to give a good reception.

TANE-AWA, s. 1. A decayed child, S.

The name seems to have been formed from the vulgar belief, that the fairies used formerly to carry off, or *take away*, healthy children, and leave poor puny creatures in their room. V. FARE-FOLKIS.

The Romans had an idea somewhat similar, with respect to certain birds of night, particularly screech-owls; but, according to Ovid, it was doubtful whe-

ther they were really birds, or merely assumed this form from the power of witchcraft.

Out of their cradles babes they steal away,
And make defenceless innocents their prey.—
Whether true birds they were, or had that form
From some old ugly witches potent charm.—

Fasti, B. vi. *Massey's Transl.*, p. 303.

They believed, however, that these birds sucked the blood of the infants whom they carried off.

2. A child that exhibits such unnatural symptoms, as to suggest the idea that it has been substituted by the fairies, in the room of the mother's birth, S.

In the use of the term there is an evident metonymy; for it is applied to the substitute of the genuine child supposed to have been *taken away*.

"Really, guileman, I begin to hae a notion that he's as auld Espeth Freet, the midwife, ance said to me, a *ta'cawse*; and I would be nane surprised, that whoever lives to see him dee, will find in the bed a benweed or a windlestrae, instead o' a Christian corpse." *The Entail*, ii. 34.

This in E. is called a *Changeling*. It is singular, that there should be the same double use of the E. term as of that used in S., the child carried away being sometimes termed *changeling*. V. a satisfactory proof of this in Archdeacon Nare's Glossary, in vo.

This term may be more fully illustrated by an extract from a very ingenious and entertaining dissertation on this subject; from which it appears that the creed of superstition, as to elvish power, was carried still farther than has been already mentioned.

"The most formidable attribute of the elves, was their practice of carrying away, and exchanging children; and that of stealing human souls from their bodies. 'A persuasion prevails among the ignorant,' says the author of a MS. history of Moray, 'that, in a consumptive disease, the fairies steal away the soul, and put the soul of a fairy in the room of it.' This belief prevails chiefly along the eastern coast of Scotland, where a practice, apparently of druidical origin, is used to avert the danger. In the increase of the March moon, withes of oak and ivy are cut, and twisted into wreaths or circles, which they preserve till next March. After that period, when persons are consumptive, or children hectic, they cause them to pass thrice through these circles. In other cases the cure was more rough, and at least as dangerous as the disease, as will appear from the following extract.

"There is one thing remarkable in the parish of Saddie (in Inverness-shire), which I think proper to mention. There is a small hill N. W. from the church, commonly called Therly Hill, or Hill of Therdie, as some term it; on the top of which there is a well, which I had the curiosity to view, because of the several reports concerning it. When children happen to be sick, and languish long in their malady, so that they [are] almost turned skeletons, the common people imagine they are *taken away*, (at least the substance), by spirits, called *fairies*, and the shadow left with them; so at a particular season in summer, they leave them all night, themselves watching at a distance, near this well, and this they imagine will either *end* or *mend* them; they say many more do recover than do not." *Macfarlane's MSS. Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 230, 231.

The mode of cure in Orkney is, if possible, still more barbarous. A declining child, who is thence supposed to have been subjected to elvish influence, is hung up in the chimney for some time, over the fire, by the crook. This is supposed to drive away the *fairy part* from it. This idea strongly resembles that mentioned above, in the quotation from the MS. History of Moray; and must be viewed as another relique of heathenish

worship, particularly of that of Moloch, or Saturn, the Thor of the northern nations. There were, it would seem, two ways in which the worshippers of Moloch made their children to pass through the fire to him. One was, by actually consuming them, which, they believed, would ensure the preservation of all the rest of their children, and their own prosperity during life. Their other method was, to make the person pass between two fires, for a sign of consecration. The person who thus dedicated his son, delivered him into the hands of the priests, who had the charge of the fires. They gave back the son into the hands of the father; who himself, having thus obtained permission of the priests, was to lead his son through the flames. Maimonides de Idolatr. V. Ainsworth on Lev., xviii. 21.

We may observe the striking similarity between this and a druidical rite, mentioned *vo. BELTANE*, according to which there was a consecration by fire.

If the fairies carried off a child, leaving one of their own imps in its place, tradition says that they anxiously waited to see if the bereaved mother would suckle their elvish brood. If she did, her own was irrecoverably lost to her. If she treated it with scorn, refusing to do the duty of a mother, they were forced to restore her own child.

Ross has particularized some of the rites, used at child-birth, as preventives of this calamity.

Then the first hippen to the green was flung,
And unko' wools thereat baith said an' sung.
A burning coal with the hett tangs was ta'en
Frae out the ingle mids, well brunt an' clean;
And thro' the cossy-belly letten fa',
For fear the wca should be ta'en awa.

Helenore, First Edit., p. 6.

Pennant mentions the same superstition as prevalent in Perthshire.

"The notion of second-sight," he says, "still prevails in a few places; as does the belief of Fairies; and children are watched till the christening is over, lest they should be stole, or changed." Tour in S. 1769, p. 115.

"But the power of the fairies was not confined to unchristened children alone; it was supposed frequently to extend to full grown persons, especially such as, in an unlucky hour, were devoted to the devil by the execration of parents, and of masters; or those who were found asleep under a rock, or on a green hill, belonging to the fairies, after sunset; or finally, to those who unwarily joined their orgies." Minstrelsy ub. sup. p. 235.

It is singular, that the Rabbinical writers give an account of the danger to be feared from a she-devil, which has considerable resemblance. She, however, does not exchange, but actually destroys, children.

"This Shee-Divel they call by the name of *Lilith*. It is taken from the Night, for so the word signifieth first. And it will bee something to you when you remember your self of that ordinarie superstition of the old wives, who dare not intrust a childe in a cradle by it self alone without a candle. You must not think those people know what they do, and yet you may perceive their sillie waies to derive from an original much better, and more considerable then can bee guessed at from their prone and uninstructed waie of performance." Gregorie's *Episcopus Puerorum*, p. 97.

He ascribes the superstitious idea to a misinterpretation of Job i. 15, *And the Sabean fell upon them*, &c., which is explained in the Chaldee Paraphrase, *Lilith the Queen of Smargad came*, &c. This *Lilith*, in the Gloss. Talmud., is said to be "a kinde of shee-divel which killed children." To defend pregnant women from the power of this adversary, they observe certain enchantments with great solemnity.

"When the great bellid woman's time is com, the father of the familie, or for want of him, som *holie* man or other (for this is required too) is desired to com to

the room where the woman is to lie in; and then and there hee is to draw a circle on the several walls of that place, and upon the doors, both within and without, and moreover also about the bed, &c. And he is to inscribe these words, *Adam, Churrah, Chuta, Lilith*.—And so the child is thought to bee sufficiently defended." *Ibid.*, p. 97, 98.

The ridiculous superstition, which has crept in from the corruption of Christianity, that children are peculiarly exposed to danger from evil spirits, before being baptised, would almost seem to have been borrowed from that of the Jews, with respect to *Lilith*; who, according to their traditions, is made to say, "I have power over the male children from the day they are born until the eight day," i.e., the time of their circumcision. Stehlin's Traditions, i. 111.

It may be added, that, as Gregorie mentions it as the superstitious idea in England, that, if a child be left alone in a cradle, a candle should be lighted in the room; the superstition which prevails with some in S., is not less absurd. They use the Bible as a charm, by laying it in the head of the cradle, in order to preserve the infant from the power of evil spirits and witches.

In England, the term *Changeling* is used in the same sense with our *Tane-awa*.

There in the stocks of tries, white faies doe dwell,
And span-long elves, that dance about a pool!
With each a little changeling in their armes!

Ben Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

TANE down. 1. Enaciated or enfeebled in consequence of disease; as, "He's sair *tane down* wi' that host," S.

2. Reduced in temporal circumstances, S.B.

[3. Snubbed, humbled, degraded, Clydes.]

TANE out. *Weel tane out*, receiving much attention, S. This must be viewed as primarily denoting the attention paid to one in the way of frequent invitations.

[**TANE wi' one.** Pleased, satisfied, Clydes. For other meanings V. **TAK wi'.**]

TANG, adj. Straight, tight; *Pang*, synonym., Ettr. For.; to be traced perhaps to Dan. *twungen*, constrained, pressed, the *part. pa.* of *twing-e*, to press; or rather to *twang*, constraint, coercion, a pressing.

TANG, s. 1. The prong of a fork, &c. V. **TAING.**

A. Bor. "*Tang*, a pike. *Tang* also signifies a sting. North." Grose.

2. A piece of iron used for fencing any thing else, S.A.

This seems to be formed from *twing-ia*, constringere; whence *twingl*, copulatio, affinitas, *twingal*, ligamenta, *twingy*, junctura, compages; Verel., Haldorson.

[**TANGIS, s. pl.** V. **TANGS.**]

TANGIT, part. pa. Fenced with iron, having a rim of iron.

"Item, sex pair of brasin calmes [moulds] *tangit* with irne, serving for battertis, moyanis, falconis, and cutthrois." Inventor., A. 1566, p. 169. V. **TANGS.**

TANGS, TANGIS, s. pl. Tongs, S.

The wyff, that he had in his innys,
That with the *tangs* wael birs his schynnis,
I wald scho drount war in a dam.
He is no dog; he is a lam.

Dunbar upon James Doug, Maitland Poems, p. 92.

"You fand that whar the Highlandman fand the *tangs*." S. Prov.

This is given by Kelly in an E. form, and expl. thus: "A Highlandman being challenged for stealing a pair of tongs, said he found them; and being asked where? He said, Hard by the fireside. Spoken when boys have picked up something, and pretend they found it." P. 333, 384.

Taings, or *Tyungs*, as the term is pron. in Aberd., is often used as if it were a noun singular; as, "*a taings*," i.e., a pair of tongs. This has evidently been the ancient idiom.

"—Twa axis, a wovmill, a borell price xl d., v hukis, a *tangis* price xl d." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 132. V. TANGS.

A.-S. *tang*, Isl. *taung*, Belg. *taunche*, forceps. Junius views Goth. *teing-ia*, colligere, as the root.

TANG, s. A name given to the larger fuci in general, particularly to the F. digitatus and saccharinus, Ork. Shetl.

"—The sea-oak, (*Fucus vesiculosus*, Lin.) which we denominate black *tang*, and which grows next to the former, nearly at the lowest ebb." P. Shapinsay, Statist. Acc., xvii. 233.

"The common sea weed, here called *tang*, is pretty generally and successfully used as a manure for the lands." P. Delting, Zetl. Statist. Acc., i. 390.

Su.-G. *tang*, Isl. *thang*, id. Shall we view these words as allied to Isl. *teing-ia*, jungere?

[TANG-BOW, s. The round hollow growth on tang, Shetl.]**TANG-FISH, s. A name given to the seal, Shetl.**

"*Phoca Vitulina*, (Lin. Syst.) *Selkie*, Seal, Common Seal.—Seals are seen in considerable numbers near all the flat shores on the coast of Zetland, and are vulgarly known by the name of *tang-fish*." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 292.

"Nearer the island, there were many of the smaller seals, or *Tang-fish*, so named from being supposed to live among the *Tang*, or larger fuci that grow near the shore." Hibbert's Shetl. Isl., p. 586.

TANGIE, s. A sea-spirit, which, according to the popular belief in Orkney, sometimes assumes the appearance of a small horse, at other times that of an old man.

The name is supposed to originate from *Tang*, seaweed. The description seems nearly to correspond to that of *Kelpie*, q. v.

Tangie, I am informed, is the same with the *Sea-Trow*. This imaginary being is supposed to have his origin from the luminous appearance of the tangle, when it is tossed by the sea.

[TANG-SPARROW, s. The rock or shore pipit, Shetl.]**TANG-WHAUP, s. The whimbrel, Orkn. Scolopax phocopus, Linn.****TANGHAL, s. A bag, a satchel. V. TOIGHAL.****TANGLE, s. An icicle, S.**

Isl. *dingull*, an icicle; whence *dingl-a*, to hang and move as a loose icicle; pendere et motari veluti pendulae stiriae; G. Andr. vo. *Iaeschokull*. E. to dangle. "Stiria, a tangle of yce." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 34.

TANGLE, s. 1. The same with Tang. This name is also given to the stem or stalk of the larger fuci, S.

"The Alga Marina, or *sea-Tangle*, as some call it, *Sea-Ware*, is a rod about four, six, eight or ten feet long; having at the end a blade, commonly slit into seven or eight pieces, and about a foot and half in length. It grows on stone, the blade is eat by the vulgar natives." Martin's Western Islands, p. 149.

This seems formed from *thauingull*, the pl. of Isl. *thaung*, alga.

2. Used metaph. to denote a person, who although tall, is lank, S.B.

—We'll behad a wee,
She's but a *tangle*, tho' shot out she be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

Isl. *teugla*, skeleton, 2. animal macie confectum.

"*Tangle*—applied contemptuously to any long dangling person or thing;" Gl. Antiq.

TANGLE, adj. 1. Tall and feeble, not well knit in the joints; as, "a lang tangle lad," Fife, Ettr. For.**2. Applied to one when relaxed in consequence of fatigue, or when so much wearied as scarcely to be able to stand up, Ettr. For.****TANGLENES, s. Indecision, fluctuation, or pliability of opinion; from the looseness of tangle, (a sea weed.)**

Donald's the callan that brooks nae *tangleness*;
Whigging, and priggig, and a' newfangledness,
They maun be gane; he winna be baukit, man.

Jacobite Relics, i. 102.

TANGLE-WISE, adj. Long and slender, Clydes.**[TANGS, TANGIS, s. pl. Tongs. V. under TANG.]****[TANKER, s. Applied to anything very large and ugly, Banffs.]****TANMERACK, s. A bird, Perth. [Prob. an errat., or a corr. of *Tarmecan* for *Plar-migan*.]**

"Here also is the *Tanmerack*, a fowl of the size of a dove, which always inhabits the tops of the highest mountains." Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl., ii. 70.

TANNE, TANNY, adj. Tawney.

"Item, ane pece of *tanne* satene of remanes." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

"Item, ane paire of *tanny* velvett cuttitt out on variant taffatiis." Ibid. p. 44.

TANNIES, s. pl. [Prob. cloth or furs of a tawny or reddish brown colour.]

"That James Dury sall restore—to David Quithed burges of Edinburgh,—three mantillis of banis,—three cuschingis price xliij s., j^e hemp price v li. viij s.; half ane hundreth *tannies* price ij—," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 199.

[In Accts. L. H. Treas. *Tanny* or *Tunnee* is repeatedly mentioned as a kind of cloth. Thus, A.D. 1497, in Vol. I. p. 343, "Item, . . . for ij elne and ane half of Rowane *tunnee* to the Duches of York, to be hir ane see gounes," &c. But from the number of *tannies* given in the extract above, we may conclude that furs are meant.]

TANNER, s. 1. That part of a frame of wood, which is fitted for going into a mortice, S.; [E. *tenon*.]

Su.-G. *tan*, *tanor*, a tendon; q. that which binds or unites. Isl. *thinor*, lignum cui arcus incurvatus insertus est, et quod eum tensus retinet et sustinet; Verel.

2. *Tanners*, pl. The small roots of trees, Loth.; synonym. *tapouns*.

In this sense it seems more nearly allied to Isl. *tannari*, assulae; laths, chips, splinters; or *tein*, Sw. *teen*, surculus; Moes.-G. *tains*, virga, virgula; Belg. *teen-en*, vimina.

TANNERIE, s. A tan-work, S. Fr. id.

[To TANT, v. n. To sicken from eating disagreeable food, Shetl.; perhaps a corr. of S. *fant*, to faint.]

TANTERLICK, s. A severe stroke, Fife. It is also used in Ayr.

This term is probably allied to E. *Tenter*. Hence the E. phrase, to set one upon the *tenters*. *Tanterlick* may denote a rough stroke, such as that which is given to cloth when it is extended on the *tenter*-hooks. In a similar sense, one in a state of painful anxiety is said to be *put upon*, or to *come through*, the *heckle-pins*, S.

TANTONIE BELL. Prob. St. Anthony's bell.

He had to sell the *Tantonie bell*,
And pardons therein was.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 6.

"St. Anthony's bell, hung about the necks of animals," Lord Hailes.

Fr. *tantan*, "the bell that hangs about the neck of a cow," &c., Cotgr. It seems very doubtful, however, if this has any relation to St. Anthony. It seems rather from Fr. *tinton-er*, *tintouin-er*, to resound; whence perhaps *tingtang*, a term often used by children to denote the sound made by the ringing of a bell. The origin is Lat. *tintinn-o-are*, to ring; whence *tintinnabulum*, a little bell. C. B. *tant*, the chord of a musical instrument.

It is possible, however, that the term refers to St. Anthony. For *Tanton Fair* signifies "St. Anthony's Fair."

Archdeacon Nares has given a curious proof of a similar elision, in pointing out the origin of the E. adj. *Tawdry*. This, he says, is a vulgar corruption of St. *Audrey*, or St. *Ethelreda*. It implies that the things denominated *tawdry*, "had been bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where gay toys of all sorts were sold." This fair was held in the isle of Ely.

TANTRUMS, s. pl. High airs, stateliness. In his *tantrums*, on the high ropes, S. Cant E.

—I thought where your *tantrums* wad end.
Jameson's Popul. Ball., i. 299.

V. HOSTA.

Fr. *tantran*, a nick-nack; Germ. *tand*, vanity.

[**TANYIE-MAW, s.** A small species of the sea-gull, Shetl.; perhaps *tangie-maw*, from its frequenting the sea-shore. V. TANG.]

TAP, s. 1. The top of any thing, S.

The *tap o' ilka tow'r* and tree
Like siller gleam[s].

G. Turnbull's Poet. Essays, p. 196.

2. The head, S.

3. The tuft on the head of some fowls, S. Hence the phrase, *tapit hen*.

4. A top used by boys in play, S.

The shape or fashion of his head
Was like a con or pyramid;
Or like the bottom of a *tap*.

Colvil's Mock Poem, i. 8.

5. A *tap o' lint*, "Such a quantity of flax as spinsters put upon the distaff is called a *lint-tap*," Gl. Shirr., S.

6. A *tap o' tow*, the same with a *tap o' lint*; also, metaph., a very irritable person, Ayr.

"*Tap o' Tow*, head of flax;" Gall. Enc.

"'Here's a *tap o' tow*,' exclaimed the Leddy. 'Aff and awa wi' you to your mother at Camrachle.'" *En-tail*, ii. 274.

"No sooner did she behold his face, but, like a *tap o' tow*, she kindled upon both him and Kate, and ordered them out of her sight." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 145.

"I thought him one of the blythest bodies I had ever seen, and had no notion that he was such a *tap o' tow*, as in the sequel he proved himself." *Ann. Par.*, p. 229.

"*Tap o' tow*,—a quick-tempered person, like flax, easily kindled;" Gall. Enc.

NEVER Aff ONE'S Tap. [Always finding fault with one]; as, "She's never *aff* his *tap*," S.; apparently borrowed from the mode in which dunghill fowls carry on their broils.

To BE on ONE'S Tap. 1. To assault, literally; especially by flying at one's head, or attempting to get hold of the hair, S.

2. Metaph. to attack in the language of sharp reprehension or abuse, S.

To Tak ONE'S Tap in ONE'S Lap, and set aff.

1. To turse up one's baggage, and be gone, Teviotd., Loth.; borrowed from the practice of women accustomed to spin from a rock, who often carried their work with them to the house of some neighbour. An individual when about to depart, was wont to wrap up, in her apron, the flax or *lint-tap* at which she was spinning, together with her distaff.

"And does your Honour think—that will do as weel as I were to take my *tap* in my *lap*, and slip my ways hame again on my ain errand?" Heart M. Loth., iv. 9.

2. [To set off in haste]; as, "She took her *tap* in her *lap*," she went off in a great hurry, Ettr. For.; [syn. "she took hir *fit* in hir *han*," Ayrs.]

TAP-COAT, s. A great coat, one that goes uppermost, q. on the *top* of others, Dumfr.

"He was—weel arrayed; for he had twa *tap coats* and a plaid on." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 406.

TAP-KNOT, s. A knot or bunch of ribbons, worn as an ornament in a woman's cap or bonnet, S.

And our bride's maidens wer na few,
Wi' *tap knots*, lug-knots, a' in blew.

Muirland Willie, Herd's Coll., ii. 76.

TAP-PICKLE, s. 1. The uppermost grain in a stalk of oats, S.

Green-coated fairies, filgin' fain,
Jump the solitary glen,
Or drive the ceaseless clacking mill,
On the distant sounding hill,
Grunding their *tap-pickle* melder.

Donald and Flora, p. 190.

2. It is used by Burns rather in an indelicate sense.

TAP, TAIL, nor MANE. This phrase is used concerning an unintelligible account of any thing; "I dinna ken *tap, tail, nor mane* o't," S.

"He rambled through the whole 58th chapter of Isaiah; but his sermon had neither *top, tail, nor mane*, he had not one material sentence." Walker's *Passages*, p. 62.

It seems to have been borrowed from the different external marks by which a man knows his own horse or cow, by the *head, mane, and tail*. To some, however, it may seem that the second term should be written *main*, as denoting the body or main part.

TAP, adj. Excellent. V. TOP.

TAPEE, s. 1. The name given a few years ago to the forepart of the hair when put up with pins, S.

2. A small cushion of hair worn by old women, in what is called the *open* of the head, for keeping up their hair, Ayrs.

Fr. *toupet*, Isl. *topp-r*, *crista*, *vertex* vel *crines capitia*.

TAPER-TAIL, adv. Topsy-turvy, South of S.; [syn. *tapsalterie*.]

Fowk canna aye get just what they wad hae,
Yet d'ye na think that's ae great luck however?
For war't the contrair but for ha'f a day,
The warl wad a' gang *taper-tail* thegither.

T. Scott's *Poems*, p. 365.

Apparently q. *tap*, i.e., *top*, o'er *tail*.

TAPPENIE. A term used in calling a hen, Gall.

"Ye ken the cry of the Galloway dames to their stray hens when the Gypsies light their fires i' the woods, 'Chuckie, chuckie, *tappennie*,' say I may—our new come neighbours like feathered flesh ower weel." Blackw. Mag., May 1830, p. 163.

Apparently a corr. of *tap-hennie*, q. *tappit-hen*.

[TAPPIN, s. A tuft, a crest, S. O.]

[TAPPIT, TAPPITY, adj. Crested; as, a *tap-pit-hen*, q. v., S.]

TAPSALTEERIE, TAPSIE-TEERIE, adv. Topsy-turvy, Ayrs.

But gie me a canny hour at een,
My arms about my dearie, O;
An' warly cares, an' warly men,
May a' gae *tapsalterie*, O!

Burns, iii. 283.

Tapsie-teerie is the pron. in Roxb.

Prob., the origin of *Topsy-turvy*, is, as given by Skinner, *Tops in turcs*, vertices seu capita in cespice. But although the term *ethelturf*, or *tyrf*, occurs in A.-S. in the sense of patrium solum; it does not appear that either A.-S. *tyrf*, or E. *turf*, has been commonly used as denoting the ground or soil. Perhaps the latter part of the word is connected with Teut. *duera*, Franc. *derne*, A.-S. *thweor*, Isl. *thwer*, Su.-G. *ticær*, Dan. *twær*, oblique, awry, across. *Duaraicey*, in Belg. still denotes a cross way, Dan. *twæreej*, id. Thus the phrase might originally be, q. *tops twæreej*, or *tops-al-twæreej*, "the heads all the wrong way," turned upside down.

TAP, s. To sell by *Tap*, understood as signifying to sell by auction or outcry.

"Item, that na commoun cremaris of the toune wae to sell be *tap* ony hammermans work, nor regrait it agane till wther mens wae." Seill of Caus, Edin. 2 May, 1483, MS.

Perhaps it rather signifies to sell by retail; Teut. *tapp-en*, minutatim vendere, cauponari.

It occurs, perhaps in a similar sense, in the following passage:

"Wyttalis that cumis to this burgh other be see or land, quhilk beis *tappit* with the land mett, pay the duty of the hand bell." Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

TO TAPE, v. a. To make any thing, although little, go a great way, to use sparingly, S. synon. *hain*.

Then let us grip our bliss mair sicker,
And *tape* our heal and sprightly liquor,
Which sober tane, maks wit the quicker,
And sense mair keen.

Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 378.

Erroneously printed *tap*, which suggests an idea almost directly the reverse.

"Ye sall hae a' my skill and knowledge to gar the siller gang far—I'll *tape* it out weel—I ken how to gar the birkies tak short fees, and be glad o' them too." Heart M. Loth., i. 323.

Isl. *eg teppr*, obstruo, obturo; *tept-r*, cohibitus, shut up, restrained; *tepping*, restraint; G. Andr., p. 238. Su.-G. *taepp-a*, to shut, to stop up, to fill up blanks in a hedge; *taeppa*, a field hedged on all sides. This etymon receives confirmation from the similar use of *hain*, which originally signifies, to hedge in, to inclose by a hedge.

TAPEIS, s. Tapestry; Fr. *tapis*.

—Thy beddis soft, and *tapeis* fair,
Thy treitting, and gud cheir;

Gif I the treuth wald now declair,
I wait thou hes no peir.

Maitland Poems, p. 257.

Chaucer uses *tapiser*, for a maker of tapestry.

TAPESSARIE, *s.* Tapestry; Fr. *tapisserie*.

"Item, five pece of fyne *tapessarie* of the historie of Tobie garnest." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 50.

TAPETIS, *s. pl.* Tapestry.

Among proude *tapetis* and mighty riall apparall,
Hir place sche tuke, as was the gise that tyde.

Doug. Virgil, 35, 22.

Teut. *tapijf*, Lat. *tapetes*.

TAPETLESS, *adj.* Heedless, foolish. V. under **TABETS**.

TAPISHT, *part. pa.* In a lurking state.

The hart, the hind, the fallow deare,
Are *tapisht* at their rest.

A. Hume, Chron. S. P., iii. 383.

Apparently from Fr. *tap-ir*, to hide, to keep close;
tapisant, hiding one's self; lurking, squatting.

TAPLOCH, **TAWPLOCH**, *s.* "A giddy-brained girl," given as the same with *Tawpie*, Gall. Enc. Dan. *taabelig*, foolish. V. **TAUPIE**.

TAPONE-STAFF, *s.* The stave, in a barrel, in which the bung-hole is.

"That no barrel be sooner made and *blown*, but the Coupers Birn be set thereon, on the *tapone-staff* thereof, in testimony of the sufficiency of the tree." Acts Char. II., 1661, c. 33.

It seems doubtful whether it has received this name from the cork, or plug that is used for filling the bung-hole. This by coopers is called the *tap*, S. Perhaps originally the *tapping-staff*, i.e., the stave in which the orifice is made for drawing off liquor.

The term *blown* refers to the mode of trying whether a cask be tight. A little water is put into it. Then, the head being fixed on, a small hole is bored, by means of which the vessel is filled with as much air as it can contain. The effect is, that, if there be the least chink, the force of air makes the water bubble through it.

TAPOUN, *s.* A ramification, or long fibre at the root of a plant of a tree, S. B.

I have met with it in print, only as used metaph., with respect to Bishops.

"All here, praised be God, goes according to our prayers, if we would be quit of bishops; about them we are all in perplexity. We trust God will put them down; but the difficulty to get all the *tapouns* of their roots pulled up, is yet insuperable by the arm of man." Baillie's Lett., i. 241.

Perhaps from Dan. *tap*, a hollow tube; or Belg. *tapp-en*, to draw out, as these fibres extend themselves so far.

TAPPIE-TOURIE, *s.* 1. Any thing raised very high to a point, S.; synon. with *Tap-pitooie*, *Tappie-tourock*, Ayrs.

"There was, as Tibby described it, a *tappie-tourie* of hens in the middle, a hundred weight of black puddings graced one corner, and an enormous ham another." Petticoat Tales, i. 337.

2. The plug of paste which fills the opening in the top of a pie, *ibid*.

"If I were in your place,—I would gie him the *tappie-tourock* o' the pyc, and the best leg o' the fat hen." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 151.

TAPPIE-TOUSIE, *s.* A sort of play among children, S.

In this sport, one taking hold of another by the forelock of his hair, says to him—

"*Tappie Tappie tousie*, will ye be my man?"

If the other answers in the affirmative, the first says—

"Come to me then, come to me then;"

giving him a smart pull towards him by the lock which he holds in his hand. If the one, who is asked, answers in the negative, the other gives him a push backward, saying—

"Gae frae me then, gae frae me then."

The literal meaning of the terms is obvious. The person asked is called *Tappie-tousie*, q. *dishevelled head*, from *Tap*, and *Tousie*, q. *v.* It may be observed, however, that Su.-i. *tap*, signifies a lock or tuft of hair. *Haertapp*, *floccus capillorum*; *Idre*, p. 857.

But the thing that principally deserves our attention, is the meaning of this play. Like some other childish sports, it evidently retains a singular vestige of very ancient manners. It indeed represents the mode in which one received another as his bondman.

"The thrille kind of nativitie, or bondage, is, quhen *ane frie man*, to the end he may have the maintenance of *ane great and potent man*, randers himselfe to be his *bond-man*, in his court, *be the haire of his forehead*; and gif he thereafter withdrawes himselfe, and flees away fra his maister, or denyes to him his nativitie: his maister may proue him to be his *bond-man*, be *ane assise*, before the Justice; challengand him, that he, *sic ane day*, *sic ane yeare*, conpeired in his court, and there yeikled himselfe to him to be his *slawe and bond-man*. And quhen any man is adjudged and decerned to be a *natie or bond-man* to any maister; the maister may *take him be the nose*, and reduce him to his former *slaverie*." Quon. Attach., c. 56, s. 7.

This form, of rendering one's self by the hair of the head, seems to have had a monkish origin. The heathenish rite of consecrating the hair, or shaving the head, was early adopted among Christians, either as an act of pretended devotion, or when a person dedicated himself to some particular saint, or entered into any religious order. Hence it seems to have been adopted as a civil token of servitude. Thus those, who entered into the monastic life, were said *capillos ponere*, and *per capillos se tradere*. In the fifth century, Clovis committed himself to St. Germer *by the hair of his head*; Vit. S. Germer, ap. Carpentier, vo. *Cupilli*. Those, who thus devoted themselves, were called the *servants of God*, or of any particular saint.

This then being used as a symbol of servitude, we perceive the reason why it came to be viewed as so great an indignity to be laid hold of by the hair. He, who did so, claimed the person as his property. Therefore, to seize, or to drag one by the hair, *comprehendere*, or *trahere per capillos*, was accounted an offence equal to that of charging another with falsehood, and even with striking him. The offender, according to the Frisic laws, was fined in two shillings; according to those of Burgundy, also in two; but if both hands were employed, in four. Leg. Fris., ap. Lindenbrog, Tit. 22, s. 64. Leg. Burgund., Tit. 5, s. 4. According to the laws of Saxony, the fine amounted to an hundred and twenty shillings; Leg. Sax., cap. 1, s. 7, *ibid*. Some other statutes made it punishable by death; Du Cange, col. 243. V. HUSBAND.

It has been seen, that the custom of laying hold of the forelock most probably originated from a rite early introduced into the Christian Church, of persons devoting themselves to God, or to some saint, by the

hair of the head. It, therefore, seemed worthy of inquiry, if antiquity afforded any vestige to the harsh mode of treating these, in this sport, who wish to retain their liberty. It was thought most likely that something analogous might be found in the mode of manumitting a bondman among the ancient Romans. We find, accordingly, that the first thing the master did, in granting manumission, was to whirl his servant around, in *gyrum servum agere*. This custom is referred to by Persius.

—*Hen steriles veri quibus una Quiritem
Virtigo facit.* — *Sat. v. 75.*

*Verterit hunc dominus, momento turbinis exit
Marcus Dana.* — *Ibid. 78.*

Seneca also mentions the same custom, *Ed. 8*, and Quintilian, *Decl. 312*. The reason assigned for this gyration is, that thus the person manumitted was symbolically declared to be at liberty to go whatever way he pleased. Besides this, in the act of turning his servant round, the master gave him a stroke on the face with his hand. *Inter vertendum alapa faciem ipsius percutiebat Dominus.* Cornut. *ad Pers. loc. cit.* and Isidor. *ix. 4*. The consul and poet Claudian speaks of this stroke as given on the forehead.

—*Pulsata fronte recedit.* — *iv. 6. 11.*

In the *push* given, in the childish sport of our country, to him who refuses to become the vassal of another, there is an obvious relique of this Roman rite in manumission. *V. Pitisc. Lex. vo. Manumissio.*

TAPPILOORIE, s. Any thing raised high on a slight or tottering foundation, *S.*

[Evidently a corr. of *tapple o'er*, i.e., a thing likely to topple over.]

TAPPIN, s. 1. A tuft, as that on the crown of a bonnet, *S.O.*

My father's thrown his bonnet in the pot!

—Nought o't but the *tappin's* to be seen.
Falls of Clyde, p. 108.

Probably a dimin. from *tap*, the top.

2. The bunch of feathers on the head of a cock or hen, *Dumfr.*

3. Expl. "head," *ibid.*

Drink maks the auldest swack and strappen;
Gars care forget the ill's that happen—

The blate look spruce—
And e'en the thowless cock their *tappin*
And craw fu' crouse.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 16.

It seems to be transferred to the head from the tuft of a cock.

TAPPIT, TAPPINT, part. adj. Crested, *S.*
The latter perhaps properly belongs to the south of *S.*

TAPPIT HEN. 1. A hen with a tuft of feathers on her head, *S.*

2. A cant phrase, denoting a tin measure containing a quart, so called from the knob on the lid, as being supposed to resemble a crested hen. *V. Gl. Sibb.*

Weel she loo'd a Hawick gill,
And leugh to see a *tappit hen*.

Ritson's S. Songs, l. 263.

V. DUBBLE.

3. It has been expl. as still of a larger size.

"Their hostess—appeared with a huge powder measuring pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *Tappit-hen*." *Waverley, l. 148.*

4. This term denoted a large bottle of claret, holding three *Magnums* or Scots pints, *Aberd.*

TAP-ROOTED, adj. Deep-rooted, having one strong stem-like root.

"Clover—being a *tap* or deep *rooted* plant, it draws the greatest part of its nourishment from parts of the earth far below the reach of the plough or the horizontal roots of the barley." *Maxwell's Sci. Trans., p. 205.*

"The longer and stronger both be, the better will the ground be covered and rotted, and the less demand will this *tap-rooted* plant make upon that part of the earth where the horizontal roots of grain pasture for their food." *Ibid. 211.*

Tap seems used as denoting the surface of the soil, as if synon. with *CRAP*, *q. v.* But the sense is rendered obscure, *tap-rooted* being given as if it were synon. with *deep-rooted*.

TAP-SWARM, s. 1. The first swarm which a hive of bees casts off, *S.*

2. Applied metaphorically to a body of people leaving their former connexion.

"Mrs. Buchan's squad, the *tap-swarm* of the Relief, after traversing Nithsdale and Galloway, in search of the New Jerusalem, have returned to their former abodes and occupations." *Agri. Surv. Ayr., p. 163.*

TAPTEE, A state of eager desire. "What a *tap-tee* he is in!" How eager he is! *Lanarks.*

Isl. taep-ta, digitis pedum aegre insisti. Perhaps it is merely a corruption of *S. tiptae*, *q.* "standing on *tiptoe*," in a state of eager expectation.

TAPSMAN, s. A servant who has the principal charge, other servants being subjected to his orders; as, "the *tapsman* of a drove," *Dumfr.*

TAPTHRAWN, adj. Perverse, obstinate, *S. q.* having the *tap*, i.e., top or head distorted; or in allusion to the hair of the head lying in an awkward and unnatural manner, *S.*

TAPTOO, s. 1. A gaudy ornament on the head, *Ayrs.*

2. To *Put* one into a *Taptoo*, to excite one's wrath, to produce violent passion, *ibid.*

This, in sense 2. at least, may be merely a corr. of the phrase *Tap o' Tow*, a top of tow, *q. v.* It is, however, also pronounced *Tiptoo*. *V. TAPTEE.*

TAP-TREE, s. A solid and rounded piece of wood, resembling the shank of a besom, put into the bung-hole of a masking-vat or cask, formerly used for drawing off the liquor; *q.* "that by which the *tree* or barrel is *tapped*," or from *tap*, a faucet.

"Put a cork or dottle in the under end;—or you may make use of a *tap-tree*, and then you need not a cork. Let the water stand four hours upon the ashes; then take out your cork, or *tap-tree*, and have a tub below to receive the lee that comes off." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 284.

- *To TAR, *v. a.* 1. To besmear with tar. This *v.* is often used metaph. in the phrase, "A' *tarr'd* wi' ae stick," all of the same kidney, or all characterised by the same spirit, &c., S.

—"If yon woman ye ca'd sister and you were ae parent's bairns, I was thinking ye might aiblins be *tarr'd* wi' ae stick." St. Johnstoun, ii. 200.

The allusion is to the bit of wood used as a brush for putting the tar-mark on sheep.

- [2. To *tar the fingers to do a thing*, to have the greatest difficulty in doing a thing; also, to be very unwilling to do it; generally said regarding wet, dirty work, West of S., Banffs.]

TAR-BUIST, *s.* The box in which the *tar* is kept with which sheep are marked, Roxb., Tweedd. V. BUIST.

To TAR, *v. n.* [Prob., to twitch, to pull about; to *tig* and *tar*, to tousle, to pat and pull about.]

To *tar* and *tig*, syn grace to thig,
That is a pityous preis.
Therefore bewar, hald the on far,
Sic chafwair for to prys:
To *tig* and *tar*, then get the war,
It is ill merchandys.

Balnearis, Evergreen, ii. 199.

I know not if this word bears a sense allied to Isl. *taer-a*, donare, sumptum facere; Su.-G. id. alere, nutrire; Teut. *teer-en*, victitari; epulari.

TARANS, *s. pl.* "Expl. children who have died before baptism;" Gl. Sibb.

"The little spectres called *Tarans*, or the souls of unbaptised infants, were often seen flitting among the woods and secret places, bewailing in soft voices their hard fate." Pennant's *Tour in S.*, 1769, p. 157.

Gael. *taran*, the ghost of an unbaptised child, Shaw.

TARDIE, TAIRDIE, *adj.* Peevish, ill-humoured, sulky and sarcastical, Kinross.

We might view this as originally the same with Teut. *taertigh*, sour, A.-S. *teart*, id.; did not the term give some indication of affinity to TAIRD, a gibe, q. v.

TARETATHERS, *s. pl.* What is torn to shreds; as, "Tam got naething for his fechtin', but his coat into *taretathers*," Teviotd.; i.e., torn, from *tear*, and *tatters*.

TARGAT, TERGET, *s.* [1. A pendant, tassel, ornamental drop.]

"Item, ane bingar mail lyke ane 'M' with four dyaumonttis, and ane gryt perle."—"Item, ane riche *targatt*, with thre naikit images, sett all full of dyaumonttis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 65.

Being conjoined with a *kingar* or hangar, it might seem to respect the royal armoury, meant rather for

ornament than for use. But afterwards it appears that the *targat* was a sort of ornamental blazon worn in the royal bonnet or hat.

"Item, ane bonnet of velvot with ane *targat* set with ane gryt tabill dyaumont, tene [ten] plain dyaumonttis in settis of gold, xviii settis of perle," &c. Ibid. p. 67, 68.

"Item, ane *targatt* of gold with the ymage of our lady, estimat to viii crownis of wecht." Ibid. A. 1516, p. 27.

"Item, ane bonnet of blak velvott with ane *tergat* of the marinadin, hir taill of dyaumonttis," &c. Ibid. p. 68.

There hang nine *targats* at Johnie's hat,

And ilk ane worth three hundred pound.

Johnnie Armstrong, Minstrelsy Border, i. 63.

2. A tatter, a shred, S.

Hale interest for my fund can scantily now
Cleed a' my callant's backs, and stap their mou':—
Their duls in *targets* flaff upo' their backs.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 87.

V. CODROCH.

3. *Targets of skate*, long slices of this fish dried, Aug. synonym. *tays*.

Sw. *taryad*, torn; Isl. *taryar*,amenta, chips. But the immediate origin is Su.-G. *targ-a*, minutis ictibus disscindere, to split by a repetition of light strokes; a frequentative from *taer-a*, terere. V. Ibre, vo. *Sarys*. Hence applied to denote a tassel. V. TARGAT s. 2.

To TARGAT, TARGATT, *v. a.* To ornament, to border with tassels.

"All things mislyked the precheors; they spack baldly against the *targatting* of thair taills, and against the rest of thair vanity; quhilk they affirmed sould provoke God's vengeance, not only against those foolish wemen, bot against the hole realme." Knox's *Hist.*, p. 330.

"Bot fie upon that knave Death, that will come quhiddir we will or not; and quhen he hes laid on his areist, the foull wormes will be busie with this fleach, be it never so fair and so tender: and the silly saull, I fear, sall be so feabill, that it can nyther cary with it gold, garnishing, *targating*, pearl, nor precious stones." Ibid., p. 334.

To TARGE, TAIRGE, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to strike, Perth.

A.-S. *theroc-an*, "percutere, tundere, flagenare verberare; to strike, to knock, to beat, to thump;" Sommer. Teut. *dersch-en*, Su.-G. *troesk a*, id.

2. To keep in order, or under discipline, used metaph., S.

"Callum Beg—took this opportunity of discharging the obligation, by mounting guard over the hereditary tailor of Slioch nan Ivor; and, as he expressed himself, *targat* him tightly till the finishing of the job." Waverley, ii. 286.

3. To rate severely, to reprehend sharply, Roxb.

4. To cross-question, to examine accurately, Loth.

—"Now thinkin' ye might be *black-fit*, or her secretar', I was just wissin' o' a' things to see ye a wee gliff, that I micht *targe* ye." Saxon and Gael, i. 161, 163.

[I on the questions *targe* them tightly.

Burns, The Inventory, iv. 374.]

TAIRGIN, s. Severe examination or reprehension : as, "I'll gie him a *tairgin*," Roxb.

***TARGE, s.** Metaph. used in the sense of protection or defence.

"To thief and reaver he was sicker *targe*, and by the contrary a plain enemy to good men." *Pittscottie*, p. 43, Edit. 1768.

TARGED, part. adj. Shabby in appearance, tattered, Clydes.

TARICROCKE, TARICROOKE, s. A pitchfork, Shetl.

Isl. *terre*, porrigos, and *krok*, uncinus, q. to extend by means of an instrument hooked at the end. [The Shetl. pitchfork so called has the prongs at right angles with the shaft, and is used for gathering and spreading sea-weed as manure. V. Gl. Shetl.]

[**TARLE, s.** A small weak animal ; a little weak or lazy person, Banffs.]

[To **TARLE, v. n.** To be lazy, to work in a lazy or slovenly manner ; also, to be weak through illness, *ibid.* *Turloch* is also used.]

TARLOCH, TARLOGH, adj. 1. Weak, peevish ; grumbling, Ayr.

These senses are given in Gl. Surv. Ayr., p. 693.

2. Slow at meat, loathing, squeamish, S.

3. Stormy ; as, "a *tarlogh* day," a rough stormy day, Linlithg.

Gael. *doriaghlighie*, ungovernable.

TARLOCH, TARLOGH, s. 1. [Anything small, weak, or worthless, Ayr., Banffs.]; applied to a silly, inactive girl, Aberd.

C. B. *torl-a* signifies a slattern.

2. A sturdy brawling woman, generally giving the idea of a female tatterdemalion. It also includes that of filth.

It is commonly applied to beggars and the lowest people.

I charge the yit as I have ellis,
Be halle relickis, beidlis and bellis,
Be ormeitis that in desertis dwellis,
Be limitoris and *tarlochis*.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 47.

It is perhaps synon. with *limitoris*, with which it is conjoined ; and may have some connexion with Ir. and Gael. *tarlodhiam*, pron. gutturally, to collect, to bring together, to lay hold on.

TAR-LEATHIER, s. V. MID-CUPPLE.

TARLIES, s. Lattice of a window, S. *tirlers*, Fr. *treillis*.

"Upon the pavement of the said gallerie he laid a fadder beil, and upon the windowes he affixt blak claithe, that his shadow should not be seen, nor his feit hard quhen he went to and fro, and cuttit ane small hole in the *tarlies*, quhairby he might visie with his hagbute." *Historie of K. James Sext*, p. 75.

TARN, s. A mountain lake, S.

Each after each they glanced to sight,
As stars arise upon the night.

They gleamed on many a dusky *tarn*,
Haunted by the lonely eam.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, p. 95.

"*Tarn*, a mountain lake ;" N. *ibid.*

Dr. Johna. has given this word as meaning "a pool." Grose defines A. Bor. "*tarn*, a lake or mere pool." North.

It is of Goth. origin ; Isl. *tiorn*, pl. *tiarnir*, stagnum, palus, Sw. *tiarna* synon. with *moras* ; Verel. ; *tiarn*, lacus, stagnum, lacuna ; G. Andr., p. 238. Sw. *tiarn*, "a pool, standing water ;" Wideg.

To **TARRAGAT, v. a.** To question, S.; evidently abbreviated from E. *Interrogate*.

[**TARRAGATIN, s.** Strict examination ; also, the act of examining strictly, S.]

TARRAN, s. A peevish ill-humoured person, Roxb. ; a variety of *Tirran*.

TARRIE, s. "A terrier-dog ;" Gl. Picken, Ayr. Renfr. ; probably borrowed from the Fr. mode of pronouncing the latter part of the name of this species. *Chien terrier*, q. *terrie*. [It is used also as an *adj.*, as, a *tarrie* dog.]

As we had naught but wearin' graith,
We clamb the braes like *tarries*.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 177.

To **TARROW, v. n.** 1. To delay.

This semple counsale, brudir, tak at me ;
And it to cun perqueir se nocht thou *tarrow*,
Bettir but stryfe to leif allone in le,
Than to be machit with a wicket marrow.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 122.

The S. Prov. seems used in this sense ; "Be still taking and *tarrowing* ; take what you can get, though not all that is due ;" Kelly, p. 63, i.e., take what is offered, and allow time for what remains. Also, that, "Lang *tarrowing* takes all the thank away ;" Fergusson's S. Prov., p. 23.

2. To haggle, to hesitate in a bargain.

He that wes wont to beir the barrowis,
Betwixt the baik-hous and the brew-hous,
On twenty shilling now he *tarrows*,
To ryd the hé gait by the plewis.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 144.

i.e., he hesitates as to the sufficiency of the sum.

Tarrow is still sometimes used as signifying that one murmurs at one's allowance of food, &c., S.

[An' I hae seen their coggie fou,
That yet hae *tarrow't* at it.

Burns, iii. 98.]

3. To feel reluctance, [to be displeased ; to grumble.]

But she's as weak as very water grown,
And *tarrows* at the broust that she had brown.

Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

—Nane of us cud find a marrow,

So sally forfairn were we ;

Fonk sud no at any thing *tarrow*,

Whose chance looked naething to be.

Song, ibid., p. 150.

"To loath, to refuse," Gl. Ross. This is perhaps more strongly expressed than the term admits. Children are said to *tarrow* at their meat, when they delay taking it, especially from some pettish humour, or do it so slowly that it would seem they felt some degree of reluctance. It is rendered, "take pet," Gl. Ritson. "A *tarrowing* bairn was never fat ;" S. Prov., Kelly, p. 13.

"He *tarrows* early that *tarrows* on his kail;" S. Prov. "The Scots, for their first dish have broth (which they call kail) and their flesh-meat, boil'd or roasted, after. Spoken when men complain before they see the utmost that they will get;" Kelly, p. 135. *Tarrie* and *tarrow* are used in this sense as synon.

But ye'll repent ye, if his love grow cauld ;—
Like dawted wean that *tarries* at its meat,
That for some feckless whim will orp and greet.—
The dawted bairn thus takes the pet,
Nor eats tho' hunger crave,
Whimpers and *tarrows* at its meat. —

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76, 77.

"To refuse what we love, from a cross humour;" Gl. ibid.

The prep. of had formerly been used instead of *at*.
"I am sure it is sin to *tarrow* of Christ's good meat." Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 19.

4. To complain; *I darena tarrow*, I dare not complain; Clydes.

5. [To be sick and weakly]; applied also to springing corn turned sickly and not advancing, Banffs., Gl. Surv. Moray.

Perhaps from A.-S. *teor-ian*, *ateor-ian*, *eteor-ian*, to fail, to tarry, to desist or give over. Celt. *tario*, to tarry, Bullet.

* **TARRY**, *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to *tar*, S.; as in E.

2. Applied to those whose hands resemble *tar* in its adhesive power, light-fingered, S.

"The gipsies hae *tarry* fingers, and ye would need an ee in your neck to watch them." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 158.

TARRY-BREEKS, *s.* "A sailor;" S., Gl. Burns; a low word. It is frequently used in a proverbial phrase, intimating that those of the same profession should be exempted from expense by their brethren.

—*Tarry-brecks* should ay go free.

Dominie Deposed, p. 43.

TARRY-FINGERED, **TARRY-HANDIT**, *adj.* Dishonest, disposed to carry off by stealth, S. from *tarry*, of or belonging to *tar*, because of its adhesive quality.

Man sets the stamp; but we can tell
He's aften *taury-haun'd* himsel.

Picken's Poems, l. 65.

"*Taury-haun'd*, addicted to pilfering;" Gl. ibid.

TARSIE-VERSIE, *adj.* A term applied to walking backwards, Roxb.

Fr. *tergiverser*, to flinch, to shrink back.

TARTAN, **TARTANE**, *s.* Woollen cloth or silk, checkered, or cross-barred with threads of various colours, S.

Syne schupe thame up, to lowp, ovr leiss,

Twa tabartis of the *tartane*;

Thay complit nocht quhat thair clowtis wes,—

Quhan sewit thaim on, in certain.

Symmye & his Bruder, Chron. Sc. Poetry, l. 360.

It would seem, that the ancient Gauls were much attached to parti-coloured garments; and, as their posterity of the lower classes still do, deemed the

dress honourable in proportion to the variety of colours. This appears from an old law mentioned by Ohalloran; although we must be allowed to entertain some doubts with respect to the era affixed to it.

"The respect paid to letters, in Ireland, extended to its professors, who were held in rank and estimation, next to the blood royal; as appears by a sumptuary law passed—about the year of the world 3050, which allows to *Ollamhs*, or Doctors in different sciences, but one colour less in their garments than to the princes, viz. six; the knights and prime nobility being allowed but five; the *Beatachs*, or keepers of constant open house for all strangers, four; military subalterns, three; soldiers, two; and artizans and plebeians, one. This custom of many coloured garments, we find to be extremely ancient: thus we read in Genesis, 'Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age, and he made him a coat of many colours.'" Introd. to Hist. and Antiq. of Irel., p. 19, 20.

It would seem, that the bars or stripes of fur, by which the parliamentary robes of peers are still marked, as distinguishing their rank, is a vestige of this ancient custom.

The earliest mention made of *tartan*, as far as I have observed, is in the reign of James III. in the Acc. of John Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer of the king, A. 1474.

"Item, fra Will. of Rend, 7 Mail, and deliverit to Caldwell, halve an elne of double *tartan*, to lyne riding collhrs to the Queen, price . . . 0 8 0." Borthwick's Brit. Antiq., p. 139.

It was also used "for my Lorde Prince."

"For 4 elne and ane halve of *tartane*, for a sparwort about his credill, price elne 10s. . . . 2 5 0

—"Ane elne and ane half of *blew tartane*, to lyne his gowne of a clath of gold. . . . 1 10 0."

Ibid., p. 142, 143.

From its being called *blew*, it appears probable that the term was not then appropriated to variegated stuffs.

Lord Hailes seems disposed to give the use of *tartan* a very early origin in our country. Having quoted the *Acta Sanctorum*, in proof that our good Queen Margaret used her influence to get the inhabitants of S. to wear garments *cum diversis coloribus*, he adds; "That party-coloured stuff coloured *tartan*, which has been long a favourite with us, was perhaps introduced into Scotland by Margaret." Annals, l. p. 37, N. A. 1093.

Tartan is worn both by men and women in the Highlands, for that piece of dress called the Plaid. In Angus, and some other Lowland counties, where it is not worn by men, women of the lower, and some even of the middle ranks, still wear a large veil of this stuff, rather of a thin texture, as a covering for the head and shoulders. The *Philibeg* also, or *Kilt*, worn by the Highlanders instead of breeches, is generally of *Tartan*.

Notwithstanding the zeal of Ramsay, in ascribing the highest antiquity to the Plaid under this name, (V. his poem entitled *Tartana*, or the Plaid); there is no evidence that this word was anciently used in Scotland. It is not Gaelic or Irish. It seems to have been imported, with the manufacture itself from France or Germany. Fr. *tiretaine* signifies linsey-woolsey, or a kind of it worn by the peasants in France. Teut. *tiereteyn*, id. vestis lino et lana confecta, pannus linolaneus, vulgo linistima, linostema, burellum; Kilian. Bullet mentions Arn. *tyrtenu* as of the same meaning with Fr. *tiretaine*, which he calls a species of *droynet*, our *druggel*. L. B. *tiretanus* occurs in the same sense in ancient MSS. This, according to Du Cange, is pannus lana filoque textus. He quotes the Chartulary of Corbillum, or Nantes, as containing the following article. *Item unq fardeaulx de Tiretaine vers doit 11 sols ob.* These linsey-woolsey cloths were most probably particoloured. But although this should not have

been the case, the word, originally signifying cloth of different materials, when it passed into another country, might, by a natural transition, be used to denote such cloths as contained different colours. Or, although the stuff first used in Scotland, under the name of *Tartan*, might be merely the *Tiretaine* of the continent; when the natives of this country imitated the foreign fabric, they might reckon it an improvement to checker the cloth with the most glaring colours. *Tiretaine* is thus described by Thierry, Le Frere's edition, 1573. *De la Tiretaine, Picard du telon, Coenomanis, Du Beinge, Northman.* The passage, I suppose, should have been printed thus. *De la Tiretaine, Picard Du Telon, Coenomanis; Du Beinge, Northman.*; as intimating that this cloth was called *Tiretaine* in Picardy, *Telon* in Maine, and *Beinge* in Normandy.

Gael. *braec* is the term used to denote what is particoloured. What we call a *tartan plaid* is Gael. *breacan*. Perhaps *Gallia Braccata* may have received its designation from the circumstance of a particoloured dress being worn by its inhabitants, rather than from that of their wearing breeches.

TARTAN, adj. Of or belonging to *tartan*, S.

O! to see his *tartan* trouze,
Bonnet blue, and laigh-heel'd shoes!
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 107.

TARTAN-PURRY, s. "A sort of pudding made of red colewort chopped small, and mixed with oatmeal;" Gl. Shirr. Aberd., p. 37. [*Tart-and-Purrie.*]

I would have gi'en my half year's fee,
Had Maggy then been jesting me,
And *tartan-purrie*, meal and bree,
Or butt'ry brose,
Been kilting up her petticoats
Aboon her hose.
Forbes's Domestic Depos'd, p. 35.

V. PURRY.

The last part of the word is evidently Teut. *porreye*, *purreye*, jus sive cremor pisorum; Fr. *purée*, sap, juice, *La purée de pois*, pease pottage or the liquor of pease. Perhaps the term *tartan* is prefixed, because the coleworts used are parti-coloured. It may, however, be softened from Teut. *taerte-paense*, testum, q. soup made in an earthen pot.

[*Tart-and-Purrie*, porridge made with the water in which cabbage has been boiled," Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

A literary friend has suggested, that it may be from Fr. *tarte en purée*. The French use the phrase, *tarte en pomme*, to denote a tart made with apples. But whether the other phrase is used for one made with pease-pottage, I cannot say.

TARTAR, s. Apparently used in the same sense with *tartan*, as denoting chequered cloth.

"Item, a covering of variand purpur *tartar*, browdin [embroidered] with thrissillis & a unicorne." Inventories, A. 1498, p. 11.

O. Fr. *tartaire*, however, is expl. *Sorte d'étoffe de Tartarie*; Roquefort.

To TARTLE at one, v. n. 1. To view a person or thing with hesitation as not recognising the object with certainty, Loth. Perth. "*I tartled at him,*" I could not with certainty recognise him.

2. To boggle, as a horse does, Loth.

3. To hesitate as to a bargain.

"A toom purse makes a *tartling* merchant!" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 17.

4. To hesitate from scrupulosity; denoting an act of the mind.

Some gentlemen, that's apt to tartle,
Some seem two sentences to *tartle*,—
Contained in this ancient deed.

Cleland's Poems, p. 86.

Perhaps the second line was written, *Seem at two sentences, &c.*; as the repetition of *some* mars the sense.

Thir Gentlemen have weasands narrow,
That makes them *tartle*, flinch, and tarrow.
A medicine I will prescribe,
And paun my thrapple it shall thrive.
Send them a while to other nations,
Whence their veins may have dilatations.
When they return, they'll you request
To have the favour of the *Tes*.

Ibid., p. 104.

Formed from Ital. *tartagliare*, to stutter, to stammer, used obliquely. The term may have been imported by some of our early travellers, who had seen the exhibition of the *Commedie dell'arte*, so long a favourite with the Italians, one of the standing characters of which was named *Tartaglia*, as representing a stutterer. V. Barretti's Account of Italy, i. 172. 175.

To TARTLE, v. a. To recognise, to observe; as, "He never *tartled* me," Roxb.

TARTLE, s. The act of hesitation in the recognition of a person or thing, Loth.

TARTUFFISH, adj. Sour, sullen, stubborn, Renfrews.

To TARVEAL, v. a. 1. To fatigue, S. B.

The never a rag we'll be seeking o't;
Gin ye anes begin, ye'll *tarveal*'s night and day,
Sae 'tis vain ony mair to be speaking o't.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 134.

2. To plague, to vex; Gl. Sibb.

This seems merely a corr. of Fr. *travailler*, to labour; to vex, to trouble; Ital. *travagliare*. This Verel. deduces from Isl. *thrael-a*, Sw. *traal-a*, duro labore exerceri, p. 284. Isl. *taarfelle*, however, signifies illachrymor, G. Andr. to lament, bewail.

It is not improbable that this is originally the same with *Torfe*, v. n., to pine away, and therefore that it should be traced to the same source.

TARVEAL, adj. Ill-natured, fretful, S.B.

"The vile *tarveal* sleeth o' a coachman began to yark the peer beasts sae, that you wou'd hae heard the sough o' ilka thudd afore it came down." Journal from London, p. 5.

TARY, s. Delay.

The thickest sop or rout of all the preis,
There as maist *tary* was, or he wald ceis,
This Lausis all to sparpellit and inuadis.
Doug. Virgil, 331, 44.

"The cauf of his *tary* behind." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

TARYSUM, adj. Slow, lingering.

Almychty Juno hauand reuth by this
Of hir lang sorow, and *tarysum* dede, I wys,
Hir maide Iris from the heuin has send
The thrawand saul to lous.

Doug. Virgil, 124, 32.

[TARY, TARYE, *s.* and *v.* V. under TAR, *v.*]

To TARY, TARYE, *v. a.* 1. To distress, to persecute.

In Twlybothy ane il spyryte
A Crystyn man that tyme *taryit*.
Of that spyryte he wes then
Delyveryd throuch that haly man.

Wynlowen, *v.* 12, 1211.

Sa. G. tary-a, lacerare.

TARY, TARYE, *s.* Vexation, trouble.

—For folye is to mary,
Fra tyme that bayth thair strenth and nature falis,
And tak ane wyf to bring thameself in *tarye*.
Mailland Poems, p. 314.

2. To impede, to hold back, to keep at bay ;
[also, to bear, to endure.]

"When they saw the febilnes of thare god, for one
take him be the heillis, and dadding his heid to the
caleay, left Dagoun without heid or handis, and said,
"Fy apoun the, thow young Sanct Geile, thy father
wald have *taryed* four suche." Knox's Hist., *p.* 95.

TASCAL MONEY. The money formerly
given in the Highlands to those who should
discover cattle that had been driven off, and
make known the spoilers.

"Besides tracking the cows,—there was another
means whereby to recover them ; which was, by send-
ing persons into the country suspected, and by them
offering a reward, (which they call *Tascal Money*) to
any one who should discover the cattle, and those who
stole them." Burt's Letters, *ii.* 243.

Perhaps from Gael. *taiscall-am*, to view, observe,
reconnoitre ; Shaw.

[To TASE, *v. a.* V. TAIS.]

To TASH, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To soil, to tarnish,
to injure, *S.* Fr. *tach-er*, *id.*

But now they're threadbare worn,—
They're *tashed* like, and sair torn,
And clouted sair on ilka knee.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 214.

2. Often used to denote the injury done to
character by evil-speaking, *S.*

3. To upbraid, *S. B.*

4. To fatigue ; as, to *tash dogs*, to weary them
out in hunting, *Roxb.*

To TASH *about, v. a.* To throw any thing
carelessly about, so as to injure it, *Aberd.*

TASH, TACHE, TASHIN, *s.* 1. A stain, a
blemish, *S.* *Tache*, Chaucer, a blot, *Fr. id.*

2. A stain in a metaph. sense ; disgrace, an
affront, *S.*

"Mr. Hog was one from whom the greatest op-
position to Prelacy was expected, and therefore a *tash*
must be put on him at this Synod." Wodrow, *i.* 41.

TASK, *s.* The angel or spirit of any person,
Ross-shire.

"The ghosts of the dying, called *tasks*, are said to
be heard, their cry being a repetition of the moans of
the sick.—The corps follow the tract led by the *tasks*

to the place of interment ; and the early or late com-
pletion of the prediction is made to depend on the
period of the night at which the *task* is heard." Statist.
Acc., *iii.* 380.

Gael. *taise*, dead bodies, ghosts ; Shaw.

TASKER, TASKAR, *s.* [A thresher] ; also,
a labourer who receives his wages in kind,
according to the quantity of work he per-
forms, who has a fee for a certain task,
Loth.

[A.-S. *Therscan*, to thresh ; and *tasker* is a corr. of
tarsker or *thersker*.]

"The *taskers* are those who are employed in thresh-
ing out the corn ; and they receive one boll of every
25, or the twenty-fifth part for their labour ; and this
has been their fixed and stated wages, as far back as
can be remembered." P. Whittingham, *E. Loth.*
Statist. Acc., *ii.* 353.

This word has been long used in our country.

"Gif ather of the saidis parties sall happin to sum-
mound ony sic persounis alledgit complices, and speci-
allie puir and miserabill persounis, sic as plewmen,
fischaris, *taskaris*, cottaris, or uther puir laboraris of
the ground, and will not accuse thame thairefter ;—
the partie—sall refund, content and pay to ilk persoun
that beis clengit, his expensis," &c. A. 1535, Balfour's
Pract., *p.* 307.

"He that is *tasker* in ony man's barn, resaving
profit fra him thairfor, may not be witness in his
cause." Ibid. *p.* 377.

"The reaper or schearer cutteth it doune.—The
tasker, or the foot of the ox treadeth it out." Reson-
ing betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, *Prol. ii. b.*

Andro Hart, has *tasker* in his edition of Bruce, where
threscher occurs in the [Edin.] MS.

Then could he come with his two men,
Before that folke could not him ken.
He could a mantle haue old and bare,
And a faile, as he a *tasker* were.

Bruce, *p.* 92.

But he has made nonsense of the passage, by read-
ing *before* that folke, &c. instead of,

Bot, for that men suld nocht him ken,
He suld a mantill haif, &c.—

and by putting a full point after *ken*.

[The Camb. MS. has *tasker* in this passage (Barbour,
v. 318). V. Prof. Skeat's Edit.]

"*Tasker*, a thresher. *Norf.*" Grose.

TASKIT, *part. adj.* Much fatigued with
hard work, *S.* ; [syn. *forjeskit*.]

TASKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance
of being greatly fatigued, *S. B.*

Right baugh, believe it as ye will,
Leuks Scotland, *taskit-like*, an' dull, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 133.

TASS, TASSE, TASSIE, *s.* A cup or goblet.
V. TAIS.

TASSEL. *Sair Tassel.* V. TAISSE.

TASSES, *s. pl.* [An errat. for *Tassee*, a
clasp, a fibula.]

Mon in the mantell, that sittis at thi mete,
In pal pured to pay, prodly pight.

The *tasses* were of topas, that were thereto right.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal, ii. 2.

"Cups," Pink. V. TATS. [But this is a mistake. So also is *bags* or *purses* which Dr. Jamieson suggested. *Tasses* is an errat. for *Tassec*, a clasp, a fibula; and the line should run thus;—

The *tassec* was of topai, that ther to was tighte.

Teut. *tatee*, a buckle. V. TRES.]

[To TASTE, *v. a.* To test, to try, Barbour, ix. 388. Mid. E. *tasten*, *taste*, id.]

TASTER, *s.* [A species of sea-fowl.]

Avis marina Taster dicta. Sibb. Scot., p. 22.

It is uncertain what bird is meant; not the *Tyste* surely, because the author mentions this a few lines below.

TASTIE, *adj.* 1. Having an agreeable relish, palatable, S.

—Fisher lads gang out wi' lights,
An' horrid liesters,
To gust the gab of gentler wights
Wi' *tasty* reisters.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 5.

2. Displaying taste; as applied to dress, &c., S.

TATCH, *s.* A fringe; a shoulder-knot, Ettr. For., Tweedd.; Fr. *attache*, "a thing fastened on, or tied unto, another thing;" Cotgr.

To TATCH, *v. a.* To drive a nail so far only as to give it a slight hold, Aberd.

To TATCH in, *v. a.* To fix slightly by a nail, ib.

To TATCH *thegither*, *v. a.* To join together in a slight manner, by *tatching* in a nail, as carpenters do, to try their work, ibid.

These are viewed as the original and proper senses of the *v.*; but it is sometimes used with greater latitude.

Prob. from *Tache*, the ancient form of E. *Tack*, a nail with a round head, or Teut. *tactee*, id. *clavus umbellatus*.

TATE, TAIT, TEAT, TATTE, *s.* A small portion of any thing; as a *tate* of woo, of lint; i.e., of wool, of flax, S.

—Fleas skip to the *tate* of woo,
Whilk alee Tod Lowrie hads without his moo.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 143.

An' tent them daily, e'en and morn,
Wi' *teats* o' hay, an' rips o' corn.

Burns, iii. 79.

It is applied to hair, as equivalent to *lock*, S.

Her hair in *tails* hung down upon her brow.

Ross's Helenore, p. 22.

—Apoun his chin feill chanos haris gray,
Liar felterit *tatis*, with birand eue rede.

Doug. Virgil, 173, 45.

It is used by Skene as denoting a portion, or part divided from another.

"Like as ane forke hes twa graines, this precept hes ane alternative command of twa partes.—*Itaque hoc praeceptum est furcatum*,—quhilk is divided in twa *tails* or parts." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Furche*.

The following is given as a prognostic of approaching bad weather, according to the hereditary creed of the peasantry, in Galloway.

Unto her hovel, dropping through, the sow,
Presagefu' o' the blast, the strae in *tates*
Right carefully collects.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 143.

Halderson gives Isl. *taeta* as signifying, 1. Lanugo, the down which is on herbs; and 2. Minimum quid, synon. with Dan. *smule*, a crumb. But *Tate*, or *Tait*, especially as it denotes a small portion of wool, may have had its origin from the Isl. *v. tae*, *ta*, explicare, which is used in a sense nearly connected; *tae-a ull*, carpere lanam, to pluck, draw out, to tease wool; Dan. *tae-er*, "to pick wool." Thusa *tail* might primarily signify, a small quantity of wool plucked from the animal, or drawn out. A.-S. *te-on*, as well as Moes.-G. *tink-an*, trahere, seems to claim a common source with *tae-a*, and Su.-G. *ti-a*, explicare.

Sibb. defines it "lock of hair or wool, commonly matted;" deriving it from A.-S. *gelead*, connexus, unitas. But the term does not necessarily include this idea; as appears from the use of the epithet *felterit* by the Bishop of Dunkeld. Su.-G. *taatte*, hodie significat pensum, vel quantum fuso simul imponitur, *En lin-taatte*, portio lini. Fenn. *tutti*, lhre. Sw. *tott. totte*, manipulus lini aut lanae, ab Isl. *tae*, Sw. *to*, *tot*, lanificium, tomentum; Seren. Thus it seems probable, that this word has had its origin from the pastoral life of our ancestors; when their ideas were greatly confined to their flocks, and many of their terms borrowed from these. V. Fx.

TATELOCK, *s.* A small *lock* of hair, wool, &c. matted together, Clydes.

TATH, TAITH, TATHING, *s.* 1. The dung of black cattle, S. *tuid*, Ang.

"There is a tradition that a priest lived here, who had a right to every seventh acre of Ladifron, and to the *tathing* (dung as left on the ground) every seventh night." P. Monimail, Fife, Statist. Acc., ii. 204.

Isl. *tad*, dung, manure; also *taidfull*, id. q. the falling of the *tath*.

2. "The luxuriant grass which rises in tufts where the dung of cattle has been deposited," Gl. Sibb. A tuft of such grass is called a *tath*, S.; [syn. *gosh*.]

"All grasses, which are remarkably rank and luxuriant, are called *tath*, by the stock farmers, who distinguish two kinds of it; *water tath*, proceeding from excess of moisture, and *nolt tath*, the produce of dung." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 468.

"In the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk," says Jacob, "the lords of manors claimed the privilege of having their tenants' flocks of sheep brought at night upon their own demesne lands, there to be folded for the improvement of the ground: which liberty was called by the name of *Tath*."

To this source must we trace the A.Bor. term, *Tathy-grass*, expl. by the intelligent Mr. Brocket, "short grass that has no seed, refuse grass." It has no connexion with the phrase *tusfy grass*. Grose has given *Teathe* as signifying "the dung of cattle, North."

Both the *v.* and verbal noun occur in O.E. "*Tathyn* londe. Stercoro. Stercorisio.—*Tathing* of londe. Stercorizacio. Ruderacio." Prompt. Parv.

Isl. *taeta* expresses the very same idea: *Foenum, lactaminis beneficio proveniens*; G. Andr., p. 234.

The term *tath* had been anciently used in some parts of E. as Suffolk, Norfolk, &c. *Dominicum hoc privilegium jaldam liberam* vocant forenses: Tenentium servitatem, *Sectam fallae*: stercoracionem, Iceni *Tath*. Spelman, vo. *Falka*.

To TATH, *v. a. and n.* 1. To dung; applied to black cattle only, *S. taid*, Ang.

Isl. *ted-ia*, *stercorare*; also, *lactare*.

Maxwell uses the term with greater latitude, as applicable to horses.

—"The dung of horses is not proper for sandy grounds, being too hot, as may be observed from the grounds they *tathe* upon in summer; where in place of throwing up a fresh tender grass, as it does on clay grounds, it commonly burns up all under and about it." *Sel. Trans.*, p. 123.

2. To manure a field by laying cattle on it, *S.*

"It has—been in pasture these twelve years.—It is well *tathed*." *Maxw. ut sup.*, p. 28.

"The outfield was kept five years in natural grass; and, after being *tathed* by the farmers cattle, who were folded or penned in it, during the summer, it bore 5 successive crops of oats." *P. Keith-Hall, Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, ii. 533.

TATH-FAULD, TATH-FAUD, *s.* A fold in which cattle are shut up during night, to manure the ground with their dung, *S.*

TATHING, *s.* The act of manuring a field, by making the cattle lie on it, *S.*

"After a *tathing*, by allowing to lie upon the field at night, and after milking at noon, two or three crops of oats are taken." *P. Kilchrenan, Argyles. Statist. Acc.*, vi. 268.

TATHT, *s.* The same with *Tath*, the dung of black cattle.

"The saidis personis sall content & pay—for the wanting of the *tatht* & fulye of the said nolt & scheip." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1492, p. 289.

TATHIL, *s.* A table, Fife; apparently corr. from *Taffil*, *q. v.*

TATHIS, *s. pl.* Gawan and Gol., iii. 21.

Thai gird on tua grete horse, on grund quhil thai grane;

The trow helmys, and traist, in *tathis* thai ta.

As it corresponds to the following line,

Their speris in the feild in *fendris* gart ga;

it may signify splinters, very small segments: *Isl. tael-a*, lacerare, *tet-r*, *toet-r*, shreds, tatters.

TATSHIE, *adj.* Dressed in a slovenly manner, Roxb.; allied perhaps to *Isl. tet-ur*, a torn garment, lacerare vestis, and *taet-a*, lacerare; *Haldorson*.

[To TATTER, *v. a.* To tear, to rend, *S.*]

TATTER-WALLOPS, *s. pl.* Tatters, rags in a fluttering state, *S.*

[To TATTER-WALLOP, *v. n.* To hang in rags, Banffs.]

TATTREL, *s.* A rag, Roxb.

The wind gars a' thy *tattrels* wallop,
An' now an' then thou's ay to haul up,
Wi' tenty care.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 106, 106.

A diminutive either from *E. tatter*, or from *Isl. tetr*, *Goth. tottar*, id.

TATTY, TATY, TAWTY, TATTIT, TAWTED, *adj.* 1. Matted, disordered by being twisted, or as it were baked together; a term often applied to the hair, when it has been long uncombed, *S.*

"The hair of thaim is lang and *tattie*, nothir like the woll of scheip nor gait." *Bellend. Descr. Alb.*, c. 13.

Nae *tawted* tyke, tho' e'er sae duddie,
But he wad stan't, as glad to see him.

Burns, iii. 2.

—This ilk strang Aventure,
Walkis on fute, his body wympit in
Ane felloun bustuous and grete lyoun skyn,
Terribil and rouch with lokkerand *tatty* harris.

Doug. Virgil, 232, 2.

"The hare of his berde wes lang and *taty*, and the hare of his hede maid his face elrage and wilde." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 140. *Promissa barba*, Lat.

It is most probable that the *adj.* should be viewed as formed from *Tate*, *Tait*, &c., used to denote a lock of hair, a small portion of wool, &c. *Isl. taeta*, lanugo.

2. Rough and shaggy, without conveying the idea of being matted; as, "a *tatty* dog," *S.*

Perhaps rather allied to *Isl. tuatt-a*, to tease wool. *V. Seren. vo. Teaze*.

TAUCH (gutt.), *s.* A term used to denote the threads of large ropes, Clydes.

Isl. tang, fibra; funis; *Su.-G. toga*, trahere.

TAUCH, TAUCHT, TAUGH, TAULCH, TAWCHT, *s.* Tallow, *S.*

—"Frieli forgives him—for the transporting—furth of this realme, at sundry times, tallow, molten *taucht*, or other forbidden goods," &c. *Martine's Reliq.*, D. Andr., p. 95.

"It is ordanit that na *taulch* be had out of the realme, vnder the pane of escheit of it to the king." *Acts Ja. I.* 1424, c. 35, Edit. 1566.

This is properly the name given to the article by tradesmen, before it is melted. After this operation it receives the name of *tallow*, *S.*

"Resolved, 1st, That anciently, when *Taugh*, or Rough Fat, was sold by Tron weight, it was then of very little value in proportion to its worth now.—2dly, That the standard weight for selling the carcasses of Black Cattle and Sheep by is Dutch; and *Taugh* was sold by Tron weight, merely to make allowance for the garbage or refuse, which was unavoidably mixed with it in slaughtering the cattle and sheep." *Edin. Even. Courant*, Oct. 5, 1805.

It is written *tauch*, in a foolish *Encoy* of Dunb. *Everg.* ii. 60, st. 25.

Belg. talgh, *Su.-G. Germ. talg*, *Isl. Dan. tolk*, id.

TAUCHEY, *adj.* Greasy, clammy, *S.*

TAUCHEY-FACED, *adj.* Greasy-faced, Clydes.

TAUCHT, *pret. v.* Gave, delivered, committed.

He *taucht* him siluer to dispend,
And syne gaiff him gud day,
And had him pass furth on his way.

Barbour, ii. 130, MS.

Bonnok on this wise, with his wayne,
The pele tuk, and the men has slayne.
Syne *taucht* it till the King in hy,
That him rewardyt worthely.

Ibid., i. 253, MS.

TAUDY, TOWDY, s. A term used to denote a child, Aberd. *Tedie, Todie*, Ang.

Hence *taudy fee*, Forb. the fine paid for having a child in bastardy, and for avoiding a public profession of repentance; in some places called the *cuttie-stool-mail*.

But yet nor kirk nor consterie,
Quo' they, can ask the *taudy fee*. —
For tarry-brecks should ay go free,
And he's the clerk.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 43.

Towdy, however, also signifies, podex; as in Gl. Everg.

TAUIK, s. Conversation, talk; Aberd. Reg.

TAULCH, TAUGH, s. Tallow, S. V. **TAUCH.**

[**TAULD, TALD, pret.** Told, S.]

TAUPIE, TAWPIE, s. A foolish woman; generally as implying the idea of inaction and slovenliness, S. V. **SMEERLESS.**

"Pottage," quoth Hab, "ye senseless *taupie*!
"Think ye this youth's a gilly-gawpy?" —

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525.

"She formally rebuked Eppie for an idle *taupie*, for not carrying the gentleman's things to his room." St. Ronan, i. 40.

"It's to be a mortification for thae miserable, unfortunate men, that are married to *taupies* and haverels that spend a' their substance for them." Inheritance, iii. 29.

Su.-G. *tapig*, simple, silly, foolish. Germ. *tapp-en*, to fumble, *tappisch*, clumsy.

Perhaps we have the word in a more primitive form in Dan. *taabe*, a fool, a sot, a tony, a simpleton; whence the compound *taabegaas*, a foolish, silly, addle-headed woman; Wolff. *Taabelig*, stolidus, stultus; *taabeligen*, incaute, stolidus, stultus; *taabelighed*, stultitia, simplicitas; Baden.

The latter part of *Hobby-tobby* may claim the same origin; as the word has a similar signification.

TAUPIET, part. adj. Foolish, S.

TAWPY, adj. Foolish and slovenly, S.

"'Oh Jean, Jean,' said he, in what was meant for a whisper, 'what sort of a niger will my Lord think me, comin' to his table wi' my *tawpy* dochter in her auld gown.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 46.

"Poor genty Bell!—I doubt—she's our thin-skinned to thole long the needles and prins of Miss Mally Trimming's short temper, and what's far waur, the *tawpy* taunts of her pridefu' customers." The Entail, i. 123, 124.

[**TO TAUTHER, TAUTHEREEZE, v. a.** To abuse by dragging hither and thither, Banffs.]

[**TAUTHER, TAUTHERIN, s.** Abuse, or the act of abusing as above, *ibid.*]

TAVART, s. A short coat, made without sleeves. V. **TALBART.**

TAVERNRY, s. Expenses in a *tavern*.

"Some set caution to remove from the town, after they had counted and reckoned for their *tavernry*." Spalding, i. 320.

TO TAW, TAWEN, v. a. and n. 1. To pull, to lay hold of, to tumble about; Gl. Sibb. To spoil by frequent handling, Berwicks.

—Ilka coof wha yet has tried it,
Has loos'd the knots that sicker tied it,
An' held it right:
They've *tawen't* sae, till now they've made it
An unco sight.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 89.

2. To suck greedily and with continuance; as a hungry child at the breast, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *teig-r*, a draught, haustus, amystis,—*teig-a*, haurire; or Su.-G. *toy-a*, O. Teut. *toghen*, to draw.

3. To make tough by kneading; as, *Be sure you taw the leaven weel*; also, to work like mortar, either with the hand or with an instrument, Ang.

Teut. *touw-en*, depsero.

TAW (pron. *Tyaaw*), **TAWAN, s.** 1. Difficulty, much ado, Aberd.

2. Hesitation, reluctance, *ibid.* *To do any thing with a tawan*, to do it reluctantly, Ang.

Hence the Prov. phrase; "He callit me sometimes *Provost*, and sometimes *my Lovl*; but it was ay with a *tawan*." Perhaps allied to the last v. or Su.-G. *tog-a*, *toi-a*, *togn-a*, Isl. *teig-ia*, Moes-G. *tiuh-an*, to draw; if not to Isl. *tau*, mora, *tef-ia*, morari.

TAWBERN, TAWBURN, s. The tabour or tabret.

—The quibissil renderis soundis sere.

With tympanys, *tawbernis*, ye war wount to here.
Doug. Virgil, 299, 44.

Tawbunya, MS.
V. **TALBRONE.**

TAWCHT, s. Tallow. "Scheip *tawcht* & nolt *tawcht*. *Tawcht* candill." Aberd. Reg, V. 21. V. **TAUCH.**

TAWREAL, s. "Fatigue; perhaps from *travail*;" Gl. Shirr., also Gl. Sibb.

This word is prob. an *errat.* for *Tarveal*. V. **TAR-VEAL, v.**

[**TO TAWEN. V. TAW, v.**]

TAWEROINE, s. A tavern, Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

TAWIE, adj. Tame, tractable; "that allows itself peaceably to be handled; spoken of a horse or cow;" Gl. Burns.

—Ye ne'er was donsie,
But hamely, *tawie*, quiet, an' cannie.
Burns, lii. 141.

—Tho' bauld whan at hame,
He fand, whan afield he was *tawie* an' tame.
Picken's Poems, ii. 134.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *taeg-ia*, Su.-G. *taag-as*, trahi, *tog-a*, trahere, ducere; q. allowing itself to be led; or *teg-ia*, Isl. *tey-a*, allicere, as being easily enticed or prevailed with.

TAWIS, TAWES, TAWS, s. 1. A whip, a lash. [*Taw*, the point of a whip, S.]

As sum tyme scientis the round top of the tre,
Hit with the twynit quhip dois quhirle we se,

Quham childer driuis biass at thare play
About the clois and vods hallis al day ;
Scho smytin with the *tawis* dois rebound,
And rynnys about about in cirkil round.

Doug. Virgil, 220, 7.

Rudd. derives it from E. *taw*, A.-S. *taw-ian*, coria subigere, Belg. *ton-uen*. But it is more allied to Isl. *taug*, *tag*, vimen, lorum, juncus. It is evidently a pl. a. q. *tagis*. *Taw* is still used in the sing. for the point of a whip.

2. The ferula used by a schoolmaster, S. *tawse*.

Syne be content to quite the cause,
And in thy teeth bring me the *tawes*,
With becks my bidding to abide.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., lii. 3.

"Never use the *tawes* when a gloom can do the turn ;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 57.

3. Metaph. the instrument of correction, of whatever kind, S.

-- Now its tell'd him that the *tawes*
Was handled by revengeful Midge.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 179.

"If we shall confederate with these, and give them places of trust and office with us, whom he has so eminently appeared against, we cannot expect but he will whip us with *tawes* of our own making, since we will not follow his method." Society Contendings, p. 71.

Ir. and Gael. *tas*, a whip, scourge, ferula ; but there is no similar word in C. B. Pers. *taasia*, *taasian*, a lash or thong. [A.-S. *tavian*, to scourge.]

To TAWS, TAZ, v. a. "To whip, scourge, be-labour;" Gl. Shirr., S. B.

TAWM, s. A fit of rage ; a cross or sullen humour, especially as including the idea, that one cannot be managed, when under its influence, S.

Lancash. "wetter *taums*, sick fits, water qualms ;" Bobbins.

Gael. *taom*, a fit of sickness, madness, or passion ; *taomach*, subject to fits ; A. Bor. to *taum*, signifies to swoon ; Grosse.

TAWNEY, s. The vulgar name for a mulatto, S. ; obviously from the complexion.

TAWNLE, TAANLE, s. 1. A large fire, kindled at night about Midsummer, especially at the time of Beltein, S. O. synon. *bleize*, *banefire*.

"The custom of kindling large fires or *Taanles*, at Midsummer, was formerly common in Scotland, as in other countries, and to this day is continued all along the strath of Clyde. On some nights a dozen or more of them may be seen at one view. They are mostly kindled on rising ground, that they may be seen at a greater distance." Gl. Sibb. vo. *Taanle*.

"An ancient practice still continues in this parish and neighbourhood, of kindling a large fire, or *taunle* as it is usually termed, of wood, upon some eminence, and making merry around it, upon the eve of the Wednesday of Marymass fair in Irvine. As most fair days in this country were formerly Popish holy days, and their eves were usually spent in religious ceremonies and diversions, it has been supposed, that *taunles* were first lighted up by our catholic fathers, though some derive their origin from the druidical times." P. Dundonald, Ayr. Statist. Acc., vii. 622.

"To this day the custom of making great fires, *Taanles*, or *Bleazes*, about the beginning of summer, or Beltein time, as it is commonly expressed, is continued all along the strath of Clyde. On some nights a dozen or more of these fires may be seen at one view. They are mostly kindled on rising ground, that they may be seen at a greater distance. They are not, however, attended now with any superstitious rite ; but only in compliance with an old custom, the original meaning of which is not generally known by the commonality. Ure's Rutherg., p. 100, N.

2. Used to denote a large fire in general, Renfr.

Now lassies start, their fires to kin'le,

An' load the chimly wi' a *tanle*

O' bleezin' coals and cin'ers.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 81.

Su.-G. *taend-a*, Moes.-G. *tand-ian*, A.-S. *tend-an*, *tyr-an*, to kindle ; Gael. *teine*, a fire. It has been conjectured, that *taunle* might be merely *Beltia* inverted, q. *Tein-bel*. According to the system of the Welsh kingdom of Strathclyd, we might suppose that the ancient Britons had left this word in the West of S. from C. B. *taulhyth*, incendium, a burning flame, Lhuud ; also, rogus, Davies. *Tanial*, to set on fire, *tanllyth*, a great blazing fire : *tanlli*, a fire glow ; Owen. Ir. *teineal* signifies touchwood, igniarium. V. BELTEIN.

TAWPY, TAWPA, s. A foolish woman. V. TAUPIE.

TAWRDS, s. The ferula, Aberd.

This might seem to be a singular variety or corr. of *Tawis*, *Tawes*, id. But most probably it has a different origin. For C. B. *tar-o*, *tar-ur*, signifies ferire, percutere, Boxhorn ; to strike, to hit, *tarawol*, impulsion.

TAWSY, s. A cup or bowl. Siller *tawsy*, silver bowl, Evergreen, ii. 20. V. TAIS.

[To TAWT, TAUT, v. a. To dash or drag to the ground ; to abuse by dashing or dragging, Banffs.]

[TAWT, TAUT, s. A sudden and heavy dash ; also, abuse by dragging about, ibid.]

[TAWTIT, adj. Dashed or dragged about, ibid.]

TAWTIE, adj. Shaggy.

He had an ill-faur't *tawtie* face.

Towser, Tannahill's Poems, p. 124.

V. TATTY.

TAWTIE, TATIE, s. The vulgar name for a potatoe, S. "*Tawties*, potatoes ;" Gl. Picken. "*Tatee*, a potatoe ;" Gl. Brockett.

"I like spades better ; they're handier for any kind o' work, haud awa' frae mucking a byre or holling *tawies*." Redmond, ii. 126.

TAWTIE-BOGLE, s. A scare-crow, S.

TAXATIVE, adj. Having the power of deduction from the force of an argument, or plea, as enfeebling it.

"Where it allows them to work in such and such work, which fell not naturally and properly under the subject-matter of their own occupation, the same is so

far from being *taxative*, that it is demonstrative and in their favours, and is an evident ampliation—of their liberty," &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl., iii. 67.

TAXATOUR, s. An assessor, one who ap-
portions a tax according to the supposed
ability of individuals.

"That ilk bischop in ilk denry of his diocise gar his
official and his dene summonde all the tenandis and
frehaldaris befor him, and cheiss *taxatouris*," &c. Parl.
Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 5.

L. B. *taxator*, qui *taxam* imponit pro uniuscujusque
facultate; Du Cange.

TAXED-WARD, TAXT-WARD, s. A forensic
term, denoting the wardship of a minor, in
which a limited sum is accepted in lieu of
the whole casualties.

"The casualty of ward entitled the superior, during
the heir's minority, to the whole profits of the
ward-fee which formerly arose to the deceased vassal,
either from the natural product of the ground, or from
the rent payable by tenants.—But if the ward was *taxed*,
the minor retained the possession, and the superior
had nothing to demand but the yearly taxed duty."
Ersk. Inst., B. ii. T. 5, § 5.

"That part of the lands holding black or simple-
ward, and part *taxed-ward*, the Lords put eighteen
years as the value of the simple-ward, and twenty for
the *taxed*." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iv. 788.

"*Taxt-ward*, is when the superior, instead of the
mails and duties due to him in ward-holding, is content
to accept *aliquid quota*, or annual prestation." Dict.
Feud. Law.

TAXT, s. A tax, an impost.

"To sett the said *taxt* equalie, euery man efter his
substance & faculty," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

The word occurs in this odd form very frequently
in our old acts. It appears as early as the reign of
James IV.

"That lettez incontinent be writtin to thaim to
raise, bryng in, and pay the said *taxt* to a schort day,"
&c. Acts Ja. IV., A. 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 218.

Probably formed in this manner, as an abbrev. of
taxat-io.

TAY, TAE, s. A toe, S.

—In fere
Followit Elymus, quham to held euer nere,
Diores, quhidderand at his bak fute hate,
His *tayis* choppand on his hele all the gate.
Doug. Virgil, 138, 27.

Tip-tais, tip-toes, Ibid., 305, 2.
A.-S. *ta*, Germ. *zehe*, Belg. *teen*.

To TAY, v. a. Perhaps, to lead; A.-S. *te-on*,
ducere.

"April 1683, at the Largs, in the west of Scotland,
a man at his plough knocks down his servant man,
taying his horse." Law's Memorials, p. 245.

[TAYNE, *part. pa.* Taken, Barbour, iv. 51.
V. TANE.]

[To TAYNT, v. a. To convict in course of
law. V. TAIN.]

[TAYNTOUR, s. One who brings legal evi-
dence against another for conviction of
some crime. V. under TAIN.]

To TAZ, v. a. To whip, S. V. under TAWIS.

TAZIE, s. A romping foolish girl, Roxb.
Hailick, synon.

Had Cupid ne'er a dart to spare
That day, on you?
Sure, if he did, ye'd no be lazy,
For poets are in love right crazy,
An' up Parnassus, wi' a *taxie*,
Ye'll leg, an' lean.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 133.

Dan. *taasse*, a woman; *taasse-e*, to play the fool.

[TCHEIR, TCHYRE, s. A chair, Lyndsay,
Thrie Estatis, l. 1959.]

TCHICK, *interj.* 1. A sound produced by
the pressure of the tongue on the roof of
the mouth, used for quickening a dull
horse, S.

2. An expression of surprise or of contempt, S.

—"Summing up the whole with a provoking wink,
and such an interjectional *tchick* as men quicken a
dull horse with, Petit-André drew off to the other
side of the path, and left the youth to digest the taunts
he had treated him with, as his proud Scotch stomach
best might." Q. Durward, ii. 92.

[To TE, v. a. To tie, Barbour, xv. 282.
A.-S. *tigan*, *tigian*.]

TEAGIE, s. A name given to a cow.
V. TAIGIE.

TEAK, s. An otter, Shetl.

Isl. Su.-G. *tik*, canicula. The name of a small dog
may have been transferred to this animal which so
nearly resembles it.

TEA-KITCHEN, s. A tea-urn or vase, S.
V. KITCHEN.

To TEAL, TILL, v. a. To entice, to wheedle,
to inveigle by flattery; generally, to *teal on*,
or to *teal up*, Ang.

With Penny may men wemen *till*,
Be that neuer so strange of will,
So oft may it be sene;
Lang with him will that noght chide.

Sir Penny, Chron. S. P., i. 140, st. 5.

It also occurs in the Old Legend of King Estmere.

Nowe stay thy harpe, thou proud harper,
Nowe stay thy harpe, I say;
For an thou playest as thou beginnest,
Thou'lt *till* my bride away.

Percy's Reliques, i. 59.

Su.-G. *tael-ja*, pellicere, decipere; Isl. *tael-a*, de-
cipere, circumvenire, synon. with Sw. *beswik-a*, Vercl.
Hence *taeld-ur*, deceptus, circumventus. *Miok taeldr*
oc *veikinn*, id.

Tulle, to allure, used by Chaucer, is radically the
same.

With empty hand, men may na haukes *tulle*.
Reves T. v. 4132.

It also occurs in the form of *Tole*.

No goblin, woodgoblin, Fairy, Elf, or Fiend,
Satyre or other power that haunts the groves,
Shall hurt my body, or by vain illusion
Draw me to wander after idle fires,
Or voices calling me in deal of night,

To make me follow and so *tole* me on
Through mire and standing pools to find my ruin.
Beaumont's Faithful Shepherdess, p. 792.

It seems to be the same word which R. Brunne uses in a neut. sense, p. 123.

In alle manere cause he sought the right in skille,
To gile no to fraude wild he neuer tille.

Junius views this as allied to A.-S. *betilllon*, used by King Alfred, in rendering the phrase, *introducatus est*, Bed. iv. 26. Add. Jun. Etym. But this etymon is doubtful.

TEAL, TEIL, s. "A busy-body; a mean fellow;" Gl. Tarr., Buchan.

An' honest heart an' conscience leal
Will langer stan' the test,
Than ony peevish near-gaun teal
Wi' a' his girmel's grist.

Tarras's Poems, p. 35.

As denoting a busy-body, it seems connected with Su.-G. *tael*, dolus; Isl. *taal*, dolus malus, item *fucna*, res fucata; Germ. *teil*, fraus, fallacia, *teil-en*, fallere. We may add C.B. *teyll*, dolus, fraus; Boxhorn.

TEALER, s. Or, a *tealer on*, one who entices, Ang.

[**TEALY, TEELIE, adj.** Encouraging, enticing, Shetl.]

*To **TEAR, v. n.** To labour stoutly, to work forcibly, Aberd.

TEARIN', part. adj. Active, energetic; as, "a *tearin'* worker," a "*tearin'* throwgain fallow," Roxb.

This may be merely an oblique application of the E. *v. to Tear*, as denoting activity approaching to violence. But perhaps it is allied to Teut. *tier-en*, tumultuari, perturbare. G. Andr., however, expl. Isl. *ey terre*, excerto.

TEASICK, s. A consumption, Montgomerie, V. FEYK. E. *Phthysick*, id. Gr. *φθυσίς*.

TEAZ, s. The prop on which a golf-ball is placed when first struck off; synon. *Tee*. *Teaz* is most probably S. B., perhaps originally the plural of *Tee*.

"Baculus, Pila clavaria, a goulfe-ball.—Statumen, the *Teaz*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 37, 38.

To **TEAZ, v. a.** To prop a golf-ball.

"Statumina pilam arena, *Teaz* your ball on the sand." Ibid.

In this curious Vocabulary, which contains many antiquated words, are some others scarcely to be met with elsewhere, under the same article, (*Baculus*), as applicable to this game: *Goat*, fovea; *Goated*, immissa in foveam; *Buncard-club*, baculus ferreus; *Wippen*, baculi filum.

To **TEAZLE, v. a.** To teaze, to vex, Loth.

TEAZLE, s. A severe brush. V. **TAISSLE**.

TEBBITS, s. pl. Sensation. V. **TABBETS**.

TECET, s. A ticket. "To subscrif a *tecet*;" Aberd. Reg.

TECHEMENT, s. Instruction.

—"Be the mercyfull providence of the Almychtie, —thair wes sumtyme submittit to my *techement* (albeit my eruditoun wes small) humane childer of happy

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ingynis, mair able to leir than I wes of to *teche*." Ninian Winyet's Third Tractat, Keith's Hist. App., p. 213, 214.

TEDD, adj. Ravelled, entangled, S. B.

Su.-G. *tudd-a*, intricare.

TEDDER, TETHER, s. A rope with which a horse is tied at pasture, E.

I mention this E. word merely in reference to a common S. Prov. "He wants only a hair to make a *tedder* o'"; applied with respect to those who seek for some ground of complaint or accusation, and fix on any thing however trivial.

"Since that national defection of taking that bundle of unhappy oaths,—the swearers have sought but a hair to make a *tether* of, against that small handful of non-swearers." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 65.

Johns. mentions Dutch [properly Fris.] *tudter*, Isl. *tindt*, id. The latter is probably an error of the press for *tindr*. In Su.-G. it is *tindur*. Lye gives Ir. *tead*, a rope, as the origin; Ihre adds C. B. *tidaw*, *dida*, to bind, whence, he says, E. *tie*. Serenius refers also to Sw. *taat*, funiculus. It is obvious, that here the radical idea is that of *tying or binding*.

As we call the stake to which the rope is tied, the *tether-stake*, this exactly corresponds to Su.-G. *tindur-stake*, palus, cui vinculum annectitur, Ihre.

To **TEDDER, TETHER, v. a.** 1. To bind by a stake at pasture, S. I have not met with any example of the use of the *v.* in E.

Isl. *tiodr-a*, Su.-G. *tindr-a*, pecus hoc modo alligare.

2. To be entangled in an argument.

"Heir Johnne Knox, be his awin sentence aganis utheris, is fast *tedderit* in the girm." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith's Hist. App., p. 238.

TEDISUM, adj. Tedious, S. B. *Teidsome*, Roxb.

"'It was an unco pleasant show,' said the good natured Mrs. Blower, 'only it was a pity it was so *tediousome*.'" St. Ronan, i. 238.

A corr. from E. *Tedious*, but allied to Teut. *tijd*, A.-S. *tid*, tempus, and the affix *sum*, as applicable to what requires time.

TEE, s. 1. A mark set up in playing at coits, *pennystane*, &c., S. B.

Isl. *ti-a*, demonstrare, q. as pointing out the place; Teut. *tijh-en*, indicare.

2. The nodule of earth, from which a ball is struck off at the hole; a term in golfing, S.

Driving their baws frae whins or *tee*,
There's no nae gowder to be seen.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

V. Goff, a Poem, p. 32.

3. The mark made in the ice, in the amusement of *curling*, towards which the stones are pushed, S. Syn. *Cock*, q. v. This is generally a cross surrounded by a circle.

Clim o' the Clough on seeing that,
Sten'd forth an' frae his knee
A slow shot drew, wi' muckle care,
Which settled on the *tee*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 167.

4. To a tee, to a tittle, exactly, S.

William M'Nish, a tailor sleet—
Took but as vizzy wi' his eie;
The bullet flies
Clean thro' the target to a tee,
And wons the prize.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 52.

If we understand it as given above, it seems to claim connexion with *S. Tee*, a mark. Thus, *to a tee*, would signify, "reaching the mark." *V. Tee*, Dict. This is the same with *A. Bor. Tiv-a-Tee*, "just the thing," *Gl. Brockett*; for he expl. *tiv* as signifying to. *V.* also *Grose*.

In *Loth.* it is also called the *Tozee*. This is most probably from *Tent. toe-sie-n*, *prospicere*, *capessere oculus*, *cavere*, *q.* the object which the player steadily keeps in his eye, the mark. Hence *toe-sicht*, *observatio*, *cautio*. The Belg. orthography retains a still nearer resemblance, *toe-zie-n*, to have regard to, to take heed. This may be viewed as confirming what has formerly been said, as to the probability of our having borrowed this game from the Low Countries. *V. CURLING AND TRAZ*.

To TEE, *v. a.* [To set or place in position.]

To tee a ball, to raise it a little on a nodule of earth, at the same time giving it the proper direction, *S.*

"That's a tee'd ba'"; *Ramsay's S. Prov.* p. 64.

"All that is managed for ye like a tee'd ball, (my father sometimes draws his similies from his own favourite game of golf.)" *Redgauntlet*, i. 302.

[*TEE, s.* *Pl. tees, teis*, iron holdfasts, in shape like the letter T, suspended from a horse's collar for attachment to the shafts of a vehicle, or for connecting the bit and bridle; also, the ropes by which a sailyard is suspended, *Gl. Accts. L. H. Treas.*, *I. Dickson*.]

[*TEE, s.* The thigh, *Shetl.*]

TEE, adv. Too, also. *Aberd., Cumb.*

[*TEE-NAME, s.* A name added to a person's surname, *Banffs.*]

To *TEEDLE, v. n.* To sing without words, to hum a tune, *Gall.*

"Teedling, singing a tune without accompanying it with the words"; *Gall. Enc.*, p. 444.

Ye's no be bidden work a turn,
At any time to spin, Matam,
But rock your weeane in a scull
And teedle Heelan sing, Matam.

Old Edit. of Hail awa frae me Donald.

This may have been originally the same with *E. Teedle*, to handle lightly, applied to fiddling. It is only a variety of *Deulle*, *q. v.*

TEEDY, adj. Peevish, cross-humoured, *Berw.*

Isl. teidr, signifies torvus et minax; *G. Andr.* But perhaps the *S.* term is formed from *Tid*, as denoting a gust of passion or ill humour.

[*TEELIE, adj.* Enticing. *V. under TEAL.*]

To *TEEM, v. a. and n.* 1. To pour out, *S. B.*, *Ayrs.*

—Flowers in plenty crown'd ilk burn that teems
Its siller dribble wimplin' thro' the fields.

Picken's Poems, iii. 57.

2. To rain heavily, *Dumfr.*

It is to be observed, however, that in *Ettr. For.* and *Tweedd.* *Teem* and *Tume* are used in different senses. *To Teem* signifies to pour, to pour out; *to Toom*, or *Tume*, to empty. *Teem* is used in *Annan-dale*, as signifying to empty by pouring. There, "teeming and raining" is a common expression. In the same manner *Teem* and *Toom* or *Tuam*, are distinguished. *A. Bor. Teem*, to pour out of one vessel into another; as, "Teem out the tea, hinny." *Toom* denotes what is empty, as, "a toom purse,"—"a tuam cart," *Gl. Brockett*.

[3. *To teem on*, to do any thing with great energy; also to beat severely, *Banffs.*]

[*TEEM, s.* 1. A heavy or long continued fall of rain, *Clydes.*

2. *A teem on*, a severe beating, *Banffs.*]

TEEMS, s. A fine sieve, used for sifting or dressing flour for pastry, &c., *Roxb.*

"*Temse*, a small sieve; from the French *tamise*, *Ital. tamiso*. Whence comes the word *tamise-bread*; i.e., bread, the meal of which has been made fine by *temsing* or sifting out the bran. *North.*" *Grose*.

Fr. tamise denotes a searce, bolter, or strainer; *tamisé*, searced or bouted. *Teut. tems, temst*, cribrum, *L.B. tamig-inm*; *Mod. Sax. teemiss*. *Menage* deduces the *Fr.* word from *Arm. tambez*, *id.*

[*TEEN, s.* A tune; so pron. in *Aberd. Banffs.*, &c.]

TEEN. Used as if it signified evening, *S.*

Wow, Jamie! man, but I'd be keen
Wi' canty lads like you, a wheen,
To spen' a winter Fursday teen.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 98.

This, however, cannot be properly viewed as a word. For it is merely the abbreviation of *at e'en*, i.e., "in the evening." Thus *Fursday teen* is merely "Thursday at even."

THE 'TEEN. This evening, *S.*

—"But thinks I, chaps, ye're aff your eggs for ance, gif ye ettle to come on us the 'teen at unawares." *Saint Patrick*, i. 168.

To *TEEN, v. a.* To provoke. *V. TEYNE.*

TEENGE, s. A colic in horses, *S.* perhaps corr. from *E. twinge*.

TEEP, s. A ram; the northern pron. of *Tup*.

TEEPIT, part. pa. Stinted in allowances, *Lanarks.*; evidently the same with *Taipit*. *V. TAPE.*

TEEPLE, s. A slight touch or stroke, *Aberd.*

To *TEEPLE, v. a.* To touch, or to strike lightly, *ib.*

This may be a dimin. from the *E. v. to Tip*, *id.* *Seren.* and *Widex.* give *Sw. tipp-a* as used in the same sense, *leviter tangere*; "to tap, to tip," to strike gently, to touch lightly.

TEERIBUS AND TEERIODIN. The war-cry of the town of *Hawick*. This, according to tradition, was that of the band which

went from Hawick to the battle of Flodden; and it is still shouted by the inhabitants of the borough, when they annually ride the marches.

This phrase is of high antiquity. Prob., it has been retained from the age of the Saxons, or borrowed from the Danes of the neighbouring districts of Northumberland, who have left many words on the border. A.-S. *Tyr*, Isl. and Dan. *Tir*, denotes one of the deities of the Goths; according to some, the son of *Odin*. The first word might make tolerably good A.-S.; *Tyr hæbbe us*, "May *Tyr* have us in his keeping!" The other seems to conjoin the names of *Tyr* and *Odin*, as supplicating their conjunct aid.

TEES, s. pl. [Fastenings, buckles. V. TEE.]

The *tees* of the saddle down yeed,
Or else he had born down his steed.

Sir Egeir, p. 48.

It seems uncertain, whether this be the same with *teis*, Doug. strings, cords; or allied to Teut. *talse*, a buckle. The former is more probable.

TEES. This is mentioned among a list of articles used in incantation.

—Palme crocis, and knottis of strease,

The paring of a preistis auld *tees*.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent., p. 318.

Perhaps for *tacs*, toes, i.e., the nails or corns on his toes; as *strease* for *stracs*, straw.

TEESIE, s. A gust of passion, Fife.

[**TEESIT, s.** The line first shot from a herring boat; also, the man whose line is first shot, Banffs.]

[**TEET, s.** The smallest sound or word, *ibid.*]

To TEET, v. n. To peer, to peep out. V. TETE.

TEET, s. A stolen glance, S.; *Keek* synonym.

"I saw Eppie stealin' a *teet* at him, an' tryin' to hodie the blink that bruindit in her e'e." *Campbell*, i. 331.

TEET-BO, s. Bo-peep, S. Gl. Shirr. synonym. *Keek-bo.* V. under TETE.

• **TEETH, s.** The fragment of a rainbow appearing on the horizon; when seen in the North or East, viewed as indicating bad weather, Banffs., Aberd.

This is also denominated an *angry tooth*.

It is supposed that this is merely E. *tooth* provincially pronounced. Isl. *tel-r*, however, denotes any thing very small, a remnant, that which is rent; and *taet-a* signifies dilanire, lacerare. It may be added, that because of its broken appearance it is elsewhere called a *Stump*.

To TEETH, TEETHE, v. a. and n. [1. To face, to venture, S.; to *teeth out*, to venture out of doors, Banffs.]

2. *To teeth with lime*, to build a wall, either dry or with clay in the inside, using a little lime between the layers of stones towards the outside, S. q. to indent.

"The fences are partly stone walls *teethed* with lime, partly ditches with thorn hedges on the top." P. Carnock, Fife, *Statist. Acc.*, xi. 482.

3. *To teethe upon*, to make an impression upon, Aberd.; most probably from the use of the *teeth* in fastening on food.

[**TEETHIN'-BANNOCK, s.** An oatmeal cake specially made for a child beginning to teeth, Banffs.]

TEETHRIFE, adj. Palatable, Teviotdale. *Moufrachty* synonym. Angus; *Toothsome, E.*

Compounded like S. *Salerife*, *Wankrife*, &c., but rather improperly, because *rife* denotes frequency or abundance, A.-S. *ryf*, frequens.

TEETHY, TEETHIE, adj. Crabbed, ill-natured, S. A. Bor. *A teethy answer*, a tart reply.

The term conveys the same idea as when it is said that a man shows his *teeth*.

TEETICK, s. The Tit-lark, Shetl.

"*Alauda Pratensis*, (Lin. syst.) *Teetick*, Tit-lark.—This bird builds its nest in holes and shelves of rocks." *Edmonstone's Zetl.*, ii. 236.

Teut. *nijle* and *tijken* denote any small bird; Isl. *tita*, *fringilla montana*.

TEETLE, s. The old mode of pronouncing the E. word *Title*, S., i.e., right.

"I hae brought the *teetles* o' the property in my pouch." *The Entail*, l. 145.

[**TEEVERIE, s.** Theft, Shetl.]

TEEVOO, s. A male flirt, Gall. Enc.

TEEWHOAP, s. The Lapwing, Orkn.

"The *Teechoap*, (*tringa vanellus*, Lin. Syst.) which, from the sound it utters, has the name of the *teechoap* here, comes early in the spring." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 307. V. *PEEWEIR* and *TEQUHEIR*.

TEHEE, s. A loud laugh. *He got up with a tehee*, S.

It is frequently used as an interj., expressive of loud laughter.

Te hee, quoth Jennie, teet, I see you.

Watson's Coll., iii. 47.

Tam got the wyte, and I gae the *tehee*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

Either from the sound; or allied to Su.-G. *hi-a*, *la-dere*, Isl. *ridere*.

Ti-he is used as a v. in O. E.

"And the wenches they do see geere and *ti-he* at him—well, should they doe so much to me, I'd forswear them all." *Ben Jonson's Works*, i. 13.

To TEHEE, v. n. To laugh in a suppressed way, Ayrs. Synonym. *to Tigher*.

"The goat was *tee-heeing*, the fool was at his merriment;" Gall. Enc.

The mingled scene was weel worth seeing;

Big bonafires here—there, boys *tee-heeing*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 96.

"*Tee-heeing*—Giggling," Gl. *ibid.*

Tehee, as a s., is used in like manner to denote a suppressed laugh, Ayrs.

[TEICHEOUR, *s.* A teacher, instructor, Lyndsay. Thrie Estaitis, l. 3889.]

TEICHEMENT, *s.* Instruction, Aberd. Reg. V. TECEMENT.

To TEICHER, TICHER, (*gutt.*) 1. To distil almost imperceptibly. When the skin is slightly cut, it is said to *teicher and bluid*, when the quantity of blood effused is scarcely sufficient to form a drop, South of S.

2. Used to express the appearance of a fretted sore, Roxb.

O.T. *tijgh-en*, indicare.—Hence,

TEICHER, *s.* A very small drop.

At every pyllis poynt and cornes croppis
The *teicheris* stude, as lemand beriall droppis,
And on the halesum herbis, elene but wedis,
Like cristall knoppis or small siluer bedis.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 449, 30.

"Drops of dew, *f.* a Fr. *tacher*, to spot; *tacheture*, a spot, speckle or mark." Rudd.

It seems rather to signify dots, small spots; in which sense S. *ticker* is still used, a dimin. from *Tick*, *id.* q. v.

TEIDSOME, *adj.* Tedious. V. TEDISUM.

TEIGHT, *part. pa.* Fatigued, Lanarks.

Isl. *teg-ia*, signifies distendere; *at tegia raeluna*, to lengthen or draw out a discourse so as to make it tiresome.

TEIL, *s.* A busy-body, a mean fellow, S. B.

Evidently from the same source with *Teal*, *Till*, to wheedle. V. TEAL, *s.*

To TEIL, *v. a.* To cultivate the soil, S., to *till*, E.

"We—be the tennor hereof grantis and gevis license to thame and thair successors to ryfe out breke and *teil* yeirle ane thousand acres of thair common landis of our said burgh." Chart. Ja. V. to the Burgh of Selkirk, ap. Minstrelsy Border, i. 264.

As Mr. Tooke has derived the E. *v.* from A.-S. *til-ian*, to raise, to lift up; observing, that "to *till* the ground is, to raise it, to turn it up," (Divers. Purley, ii. 69.) one might suppose that this derivation were greatly confirmed by the synon. expressions, *ryfe out* and *breke*, here used. But unfortunately, there is no evidence that the A.-S. *v.* was ever used in this sense. It signifies to prepare, to procure; to labour, to cultivate; to toil; to compute, to assign. V. Lye and Somner. Isl. *till-a* indeed signifies to lift up; attollere, leviter, figere. But I do not find that it is ever used to denote the cultivation of the soil. Nor does Teut. *till-en*, tollere, admit of this sense.

TEIND, TEYND, TEND, *s.* 1. Tithe, S.; pl. *teindis*.

—"That the ministeris and reidaris aucht and suld pay no *teynd* for thair gleibis and kirklandis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 612.

"That na man let thaim to sett thair landis, and *teindis*, vnder the pane that may follow be spiritual law or temporall." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 1, Edit. 1566.

Fra the Kyrk the *tendis* then

He reft wyth mycht, and gawe his men.

Wynston, iv. 4. 17.

Moes.-G. *taihund*, the tenth part, (whence *taihundondai*, tithes), Su.-G. *tiende*, anc. *tiund*, Belg. *teind*, *id.* Hence Isl. *tiund-a*, Sw. *tind-a*, *tiend-a*, Belg. *tiend-en*, decimare.

2. The tenth time.

For ony treti may tyd I tell the *teynd*,
I will nocht turn myn entent, for all this world brend.
Gawan and Gol., iv. 7.

Perhaps, "I tell thee for the tenth time;" or, "I tell thee the enquirer;" A.-S. *teond*, a demandant; also, an accuser.

To TEIND, TEYND, *v. a.* To tithe, S.

The hirdis *teindit* all the corne.

Spec. Godly Songs, p. 19.

V. also Acts Ja. VI., 1579, c. 73.

"That all personis havand title or takkis to ony teyndschaves, &c. sall pass or send and caus *teynd* the saidis coirnis ay, as the same is rady, within aucht dayis efter the shering thairof." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 139.

TEINDFREE, TEYNDFREE, *adj.* Exempted from paying tithes, S.

"Act declairing summes Grasse, gevin to the Ministeris for thair gleibis, to be *teyndfree*." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Edit. 1814, p. 612, Tit.

TEIND-MASTER, *s.* One who has a legal right to lift tithes.

"*Teind-masters*, are these who have right to *Teinds*." Dict. Feud. Law.

TEIND-SHEAF, *s.* A sheaf, payable as tithe, S.

—"Teind-schavis, and utheris *teindis*, frutis, rentis, proventis," &c. Sedt. Counc. A. 1562-3. V. TELISMEN.

TEIND-WHEAT, *s.* Wheat received as tithe, S.

"Item, money of teinds, 241 l. 6s. 8d. *Teind-wheat*, 11. b. Bear, 14 c. 6, b. Meal, 25 c. 5, b." List of Bishopricks, Keith's Hist. App., p. 181.

—"The *teind-sheaves* and vicarage thairof demittit in favours of the said Thomas Fraser of Stretchin." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V., 153.

To TEIND, TYNDE, TINE, *v. a.* To kindle, S.

"Candle-teening, candle-lighting; Westmorel. *To teen* and doubt the candle, to light and put out the candle;" Gl. Grose.

"Ne me *tecnlith* not a lanterne, and puttith it undir a bushel." Wiclif, Matt. v.

A.-S. *tend-an*, *tynd-an*, Moes.-G. *tand-jan*, *intand-jan*, Su.-G. *taend-a*, Isl. *tendr-a*, accendere. Wachter traces the Goth. terms to Celt. *tan*, fire, Gael. *teyn*, Ir. *tinning*: and undoubtedly the affinity is very obvious. He observes, that to the same family belong *tunder*, *tinder*, Isl. *tin*, *tinna*, a flint, *tindr-a*, to emit sparks *tinn-a*, to shine forth, *tungr*, a star, the moon, Germ. *tannen baum*, the pine, q. a tree which easily catches fire; and A.-S. *tender*, *tyndre*, Isl. *tundur*, E. *tinder*, q. something that kindles easily. V. BELTEIN.

TEIND, TYND, TINE, *s.* 1. A spark of fire, S. B.

2. A spark at the side of the wick of a candle, synon. *spender*, *waster*. *There's a teind at the candle*; i.e., It is about to run down, S. B. V. the *v.*

O.E. *teend*, *id.*

TEIR, adj. Tiresome, fatiguing, S.

It war *teir* for to tel treuly in tail
To ony wy in this warld wourthy, I wise,
With revaling and revay, all the oulke hale.

Gawan and Goh., iv. 27.

Su.-G. *taer-a*, consumer; A.-S. *teor-ian*, *tir-ian*, to tire. V. **TERE.**

TEIRFULL, adj. Fatiguing.

As thai walkit be the syde of ano fair well,
Throu the schynnyng of the son ane cietye thai se,
With torris, and turatis, *teirfull* to tell,
Bigly batolliit about with wallis sa he.

Gawan and Goh., l. 4.

TEIS, s. pl. Ropes, by which the yards of a ship hang.

Than all samyn, wyth bandys feit and kneis
Did heis thare sale, and crossit doun thare *teis*.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 14.

From the same origin with E. *tie*.

—"Defalkand to the said Laurence in the payment of the said soume als-mekle as the eftir fallis of the *teis* of the schip, callit the Katrine, is prufit of avale." Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 113.

TEIST, s. A handful, Aberd.

Prob. allied to Su.-G. *tast-a*, attricare, apprehendere, q. as much as one can grasp or lay hold of? Wachter observes that Germ. *tesse*, anciently signified the palm of the hand. Belg. *tast*, a gripe, a catch, *tust-en*, to handle, *aan tast-en*, to take hold of a thing; Sewel.

[To **TELDE, v. a.** To build, erect; pret. *teldet*, set up; part. pa. *teldede*, roofed, covered in. N. **TYLD.**]

[**TELDE, s.** A mansion, habitation. V. **TYLD.**]

To **TELE, v. a.** To cultivate, E. to till.

(Quben seil wantis than men of *teley* tyris;
Than cumis ane, findis it waist lyand;
Yokis his pleuch; *telis* at his awin hand.

Maitland Poems, p. 315.

TELELAND, s. Arable land; q. that which has been tilled.

—"And fra thence merkand nor-west our a moss to the nerrast *teleland* of Ardrgrane," &c. Merchies of Bp. Brynnes, 1437, Chart. Aberd. F. 14, M'Farl. MSS.

TELSMAN, s. A husbandman, a farmer.

—"Ordanis letteris to be direct to her Hienesses officiaris—chargeing thame to—command—all and sindrie parochinaris, takkismen, *telismen*, fewaris, rentalaris, possessouris, and utheris intronettouris with quibatsumevir teind-schavis, &c.—that nane of thame tak upoun hand to answer, intend or obey to ony benefit men, thair chalmernanis,—to the uplifting of the saids frutis," &c. Sed' Counc. A. 1561-2. Keith's Hist. App., p. 179.

They are distinguished from those that are merely leasees, and also from feuars. From A.-S. *tilia*, "agricola, colonus, a husbandman, a tiller of the ground;" from *tilian*, *tilig-an*, *tilig-ean*, elaborare terram, arare. Tussler uses *Tilman* for an husbandman. V. Johns. *Tylleman*, Hulcti Abcedar.

[*To **TELL, v. a.** To speak; *tell on*, speak out, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2158.]

TELLIN', s. [Advice, instruction, reproof.]
To Tak Tellin'. 1. To need to be frequent-

ly reminded of what ought to be done; as, "She's a clever servant in a house, but she *taks tellin'*," S.

2. To listen to advice, admonition, or warning; as, "He wadna *tak tellin'*," he would not be advised, S. A.

TELLIN', adj. Well or good for, beneficial to; as, "It was *tellin'* him that he did as ye did;" "It had been muckle *tellin'* ye that ye had bidden at hame;" i.e., it was, or it had been, to his or your advantage, &c., S.

"Raymondsholm is blithe aneuch for me, and it wad hae been *telling* some that are now safe frae skaith gin it had never been blither." Corspatrick, ii. 8.

[This idiom represents the impers. form of the v. *tell* with the meaning to take effect, to produce the desired or the best result; as in the remark regarding a piece of good writing, "Every line *tells*." It would be *tellin* him, if, etc., etc., i.e., it would produce the best result for him, if, etc., etc.] A.-S. *teala*, *tearla*, and *te-la* signify, bene, recte, probe. *Taela* *don*, benefacere; "to do good unto, to benefit;" *teula* *beon*, bene esse; *teala* *micel* *saec*, bene longum tempus; *te-la* *micle* *handfulle*, a good, great, or large handful," Somner. This term is also used as a s. the sense of Lat. bonum. V. Benson. It may indeed be viewed as an adj. in the following phrase; "They shall lay hands on the sick, and *heom bið teala*, and they shall recover," or "be well;" Mar. 16. 18. Hence, *unteala* *malc*, as in Joh. 18. 23.

TELLYEVIE, s. A violent or perverse humour.

Scho will sail all the winter nicht,
And nevir tak a *tellyerie*.

Sample, Evergreen, l. 67.

Apparently the same with S. *tirrie*, q. v. or perhaps from Fr. *tal-er*, to slope, to take an oblique direction.

TELYIE, s. A piece of butcher meat. V. **TAILYIE.**

[**TEMBA, s.** The moment, exact time; to be upon *temba*, to be on the alert, Shetl. Dan. and Sw. *tempo*, movement.]

To **TEME, v. a.** To empty. V. **TEYM.**

TEMED, pret. Enticed, wiled.

For drele thai wald him slo,
He *temed* him to the king.

Sir Tristram, p. 29, st. 40.

"Perhaps from Sax. *Temed*, or *Getemed*. *Mansuefactus, domitus. Tamed.*" Gl.

Mr. Scott is certainly right. The idea is, to entice forward. For the Goth. words, allied to E. *tame*, imply not only the use of force, but occasionally of gentle and persuasive means. Isl. *tem-ia*, asuefacere.

TEMERARITE, TEMERARITIE, s. Rashness in judgment.

"Gif it be fundin that the first assise acqwite the trespassour be *temerarite*,—so mony as beis conuict of that *temerarite* to be punist eftir the forme of the auld law contentit in the buk of Regiam Maiestatem." Acts Ja. III., 1475, Ed. 1814, p. 112. *Temerartie*, Ed. 1566. From Fr. *tameraire*, rash.

TEMMING, s. A kind of woollen cloth. V. TIMMING.

TEMPER-PIN, s. 1. The wooden pin used for tempering or regulating the motion of a spinning wheel, S.

My spinning-wheel is auld and stiff,—
To keep the temper pin in tiff,
Employs aft my hand, Sir.

Ritson's S. Songs, l. 175.

[2. Applied to one's temper or disposition; as, "She's lost her temper-pin," she has fallen into a sulky or angry mood, Clydes., Banffs.]

TEMPERALL, s. A temporal; "a coate-armour," Cotgr. O. Fr. *temporalle*.

And syne hing up above my sepulture—
My baner, basnet, with my temperall,
As bene the use of feistis funerall.

Lyndsay, Sq. Meldrum, l. 1789.]

TEMPLARIE, s. A foundation originally belonging to the *Knights Templars*; also called *Temple Lands*, S.

"His hienes can nocht vnderstand quhat cours to follow out auent the premisses—without his Maiestie—haue the sicht of the rentailis of all bischoiprikis, abbacies, prioris, provestries, personages, vicarages, alterages, chaipplanries, *templaries*, and vtheris benefices, and of all masondewis and hospitallis within this realme—and of all infestmentis—auent quhatsumeir kirklandis, *tempillandis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 564.

TENANT-STED, adj. Occupied by a tenant.

"Kerse being broken, the rest of the rooms were lying waste, and this was only *tenant-sted*; and as Kerse himself was personally liable, so must his tenant be." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iv. 793.

The latter part of the word may be traced either to A.-S. *sted*, locus, or to Tent. *staed-en*, in statu collocare.

TENCHES, TENCHIS, s. pl. Taunts, reproaches; S. *flyting*.

The rial stile, clepit Heroicall,
Full of wourship and nobilnes ouer all,
Suld be compil't, but *tenchis* or vnde wourde,
Kepand honest wise sportis, quhare euer thay bourde,
All lous langage and lichtnes lattand be;
Obscuand bewtie, sentence, and grauité.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 271, 31.

"Fr. *tenc-er*, *tanc-er*, *tans-er*, to chide, scold, taunt; *tanson*, a chiding, scolding, brawling with;" Rudd. *Tenceresse*, grumbling, Rom. de la Rose.

Tance and *tence* are also used in O. Fr. in the sense of *querelle*, *debat*, Dict. Trev. *Tanson* was applied also to a species of verse, in which poets seem to have carried on a sort of scolding-match.

"The evidences of the poetical talent, which had hitherto occurred in France, consisted of romances, tales and love-songs, *tensons*, or pleas in verse, and *serentes*, or the overflows of a satirical humour." Godwin's Life of Chaucer, i. 351.

He here speaks of the period preceding the age of Loris, who wrote the Roman de la Rose.

Tenson. Vieux terme de Poesie Française, qui s'est dit de certains ouvrages des Trouveres ou Troubadours—Ils contenoient des disputes d'amours, lesquelles estoient jugées par des Seigneurs et Dames qui s'assembloient à Pierrefeu et a Romans, dont les résolutions s'appelloient *Amets d'Amours*. On trouve encore de jolis *Tensons* dans les vieux Poètes Provençaux. Dict. Trev.

The Fr. *tenson* most probably first suggested to our poets that singular species of writing to which they have given the designation of *Flyting*; as, *The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy*, Evergreen, ii. 47. *The Flyting of Polwart and Montgomery*, Watson's Coll., iii. It even descended so far as to assume the title of *The Soular and Tailior's Flyting*, Evergreen, i. 190, st. 1. V. also *Contents* of the Vol.

Fr. *tenson* had its origin from L.B. *intentio*, a controversy. V. *INTENT*.

TEND, adj. The tenth.

—The tend of this Gregore
The second, quham of yhe herd befor,
The nynd of this curst Emperowre
Leo, that lywyd in fals errooure,
Oure the Scottis the Kyng Ewan,
Wyth the Peychtis, regnyd than,
In-til the kynryk of Scotland.

Wyntoun, vi. l. 3.

V. *TEND*.

To **TEND, v. a.** and **n.** To aim at; to intend, S. V. *TENT*.

"His Grace *tendis* on na aort, to moue or do any thing, bot that he may iustlie be the auise of the thre Estatis." Acts James V. 1535, c. 38, Edit. 1563.

"Ane grete pairt of thame, thaire folkis and frenndis, *tending* to convoy his grace to Edinburgh,—Waltir Scott of Braxhame knyght, with ane greite multitude of brokin mene, lychtit in his hienes gait, arayit in forme of batale, *tending* to haue put handis in his persoun," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 312.

"My lordis of consale, this is the answer that I Archibalde erle of Anguss makis to the quenis grace. In the first, quhar scho desiris surtie of me of bodelie harme, My lordis, I traist it is nocht vnknawin to all your L^{ty} that I neuir as yit did hire grace any harme in hire persoun nor neuer *tendis* to do." Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 293.

"Quhilk infestment we *tend*, Godwilling, at our next parliament to renew." Ibid., 1592, p. 620.

It may, however, be understood as signifying "attempt;" from Fr. *tendre*, "to endeavour, goe about, labour to get or come by;" Cotgr.

• Fr. *tend-re*, id.

TENDALE KNYFF. Some kind of knife.

—"Twa beltis, a *tendale knyff*, a horsa came [comb], & byrnyng irne," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 282.

Probably a local designation. Shall we suppose that knives, celebrated for their temper, had been formerly made somewhere in the *dale* or valley of *Tyne* in England? It might, however, be the maker's name, like *Jockteleg*.

• **TENDER, adj.** 1. Delicate, weakly, ailing, S.

"Mr. Henderson is much *tenderer* than he wont." Baillie's Lett., ii. 139.

"As, *Pope* was a tenderman.—By *delicate*, the Scots mean *sickly*, and the English *beautiful* or *pleasing*. These senses of the words, *tender* and *delicate*, the Scots seem to have taken from the French, who make use of *delicat* in the same sense as *foible*, weak or feeble; and *tendre* for *douillet*, unable to bear any hardship." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 108, 109.

"The haill other bishops, except the archbishop of Glasgow, who was old and *tender*, keeping his bed, and Mr. John Abernethy, bishop of Caithness, and the bishop of Dunkeld, who had disclaimed episcopacy,—were forced to flee into England for their safety and protection." Spalding, i. 130.

Fr. *tendre*, "nice, nesh, puling, delicate;" Cotgr.

2. Circumspect, avoiding all appearance of evil, S.; having a scrupulous mind, S.

"I never was a separatist, nor for quarrelling with tender souls about mint, cummin, or other the lesser tithes." Heart M. Loth., ii. 178.

3. Dear, beloved.

—"His hienes has diuers tyme writtin & maid supplicacioun both to our baly fader & his predecessouris for the promocioun of his *tendir* clerk & consalour maister Alex. Inglis, dene & elect of the bischoprik of Dunkeld to the bischopric of the samyn," &c. Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 171.

Fr. *tendre* is often used to denote warmth of friendship. As a s. it signifies love, a *tenderness* for one.

4. Nearly related.

"The king of England, thinkand he had no man so sib or tender to him as the king of Scotland his sister sone, &c., thairfor he desired effectuouslie to speak with the king of Scotland." Pitcottie's Chron., p. 381.

This seems an ellipsis for *Tender of Blude*, q. v.

TENDER OF BLUDE. Nearly related, standing in near consanguinity.

"In the mene tyme scho prayis hir said guid Sister to consider how moderatlie hir Majestie hes usit hir self in a cais quhairin for mony respectis scho had guid occasion to haif medlit mair earnestlie, that is in the cais of hir modir in law the Lady Margaret Countess of Lennox, being alsua sa *tendir* of blude to hir Majestie, quhome being inducit be hir exempill, scho doir maist earnestlie and effectuouslie request hir guid Sister to relief furth of captivitie, as alawa to restoir hir to hir landis, possessionis, libertie and formar favour." Answ. Q. Mary to Mr. Thomworth, Keith's Hist. App. p. 103.

"Lodovick, Duke of Lennox—came to Scotland after the death of his father,—being then of the age of nyne yeirs; whom king James receaved glaidlie and honorable, as one who was so *tender* of kinred and blood to him." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 125.

An oblique sense, founded on the use of Fr. *tendre*, as denoting that tenderness of affection which subsists between friends, and ought to be extended to those connected by blood.

To TENDER, v. a. To make delicate, Roxb.

"The quality of the food in the autumnal quarter has a more immediate influence in *tendering* their constitution, than at any other period." Ess. Highl. Soc., iii. 467.

TENDERLY, adj. Having the warm regard of kindred.

"Knawing the proximitie of blude standand betuix us, our said Sone, and our derrest brother James Erle of Murray;—And hauand experience of the naturall affection and *tenderly* lufe he hes in all tymes borne," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 13.

TENDERNESS, s. Scrupulosity in religious matters, S.

"Myaell am not clear to trinquet and traffic wi' courts o' justice, as they are now constituted; I have a *tenderness* and scruple in my mind anent them." Heart M. Loth., ii. 166.

TENE, TEYNE, s. 1. Anger, rage, S.

And quhen the King his folk has sene
Begyn to faile, for propyr *tene*,
Hys assenyhe gan he cry,
And in the stour sa hardly
He ruschyt, that all the semble schuk.

Barbour, ii. 377, MS.

Now sall thou de, and with that word in *tene*,
The auld trymblyng towart the altare he drew,
That in the hate blude of his sou sched new
Founderit

Doug. Virgil, 67, 21.

2. Sorrow, vexation, S.

"Cess, men," he said, "this is a butlass payne;
"We can nocht now chewyss hir lyff agayne."

Wness a word he mycht bryng out for *teyne*;
The bailfull ters byrst braithly fra hys eyne.

Wallace, vi. 208, MS.

Thus it is used by R. Brunne, p. 37.

That was all forwondred, for his dede com *tene*.

It occurs so late as the time of Shakspeare. Thus in his Richard III.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*.

A.-S. *teon*, *trona*, injuria, irritatio. *Tene* is used by Chaucer and Gower in the sense of grief.

TENE, TEYNE, adj. Mad with rage; *teen*, angry, A. Bor.

Toward the burl he bowed as he war *teyne*.

Wallace, ii. 335, MS.

Than wox I *tene*, that I tuke to sic ane truffuris tent.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, h. 23.

To TENE, TEYNE, TEEN, v. a. To vex, to fret, to irritate.

"The Kingis Grace, James the Fifth, being on ane certane time accompanyit with ane—greit menyne of Bischoppis, Abbottis, & Preatis standing about, he quicklie and prettillie inuentit ane prettie trike to *teyne* them." H. Charteris' Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkia, A. ii. 6.

The holy headband seems not to attyre
The head of him who in his furious yre,
Prefers the pain of those, that have him *teend*,
Before the health and safety of one freind.

Hudson's Judith, p. 34.

"Fair gentle cummer," than said scho,
"All is to *tene* him that I do."

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 114.

This v. occurs in O. E. "*Ten-yn*, wrothyn, or ert-yn. Irrito." Prompt. Parv. The s. is thus given; "*Tene* or disese, Angustia."

A.-S. *teon-an*, Belg. *ten-en*, *teen-en*, *tan-en*, irritare, Gr. *ten-eobai*, id.

TENEFULL, TEYNFULL, adj. Wrathful.

Cum *teynfull* tyrannis trimling with your trayne.

Adhortatioun to all Estates, Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592.

TENE-WARYIT, part. adj. "Oppressed with affliction;" Gl. Sibb. V. TEYNE, s.

TENEMENT, s. 1. A house; often denoting a building which includes several separate dwellings; as a *tenement of houses*, S. L.B. *tenement-um*, Rudd.

"Anent the—accione movit betuix Johnne Bully—on the ta part & Isabell Bully—on the tother part for brekin vp of durris & lokis of a *tenement* lyand in Leithe wynde, & for wrangwiss occupacioun of the said *tenement*, & occupiit be the said Isabell on the behalf of hir dochtir," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 42.

2. A building which includes several separate dwellings; as, a *tenement of houses*, S.

It seems to be used in this sense in the following passage, where mention is made of males and *tennandis* in the plural.

"The accioun—tuiching a land & *tenement* liand in the burgh of Edinburgh—is it to be decidit, determinit, & finally endit be the hale body of the parliament.— And orlanis that the malis of the said land & *tenandis* remain as thai did of before." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 43.

—"That he sall put his said sone in the fee of the remanent of all the said land & *tenement*, bath bak land & foreland." Ibid. A. 1491, p. 200.

TENENDAS. "That clause of a charter which expresses what way and manner the lands are to be holden of the superior;" Dict. Feud. Law.

TEN-HOURS, s. Ten o'clock, S. V. HOURS.

TEN-HOURS-BITE, s. "A slight feed to the horses while in the yoke in the forenoon," S. O. Gl. Burns; [also called *ten-hours*.]

TENNANDRIE, TENANTRY, s. 1. The tenants on an estate, or those who pay rent, viewed collectively, S.

"Our souerane lord hes—gevin to Schir Robert Carncoras—the warle and mariage of the Erle of Cassilis, the compositiounis of the *tenandriis* of Anguss," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1528, Ed. 1814, p. 328.

2. The possessions held by tenants.

—"Advocatioun and donatioun of kirkis, *tenentis*, *tenandriis*, particulis, pendiculis, annexis, connexis, and pertinentis tharof." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 378.

Du Cange gives the term, occurring in the phrase, *Com tenandriis et libere tenentibus*, (Stat. Rob. III. c. 4. § 3), as *Tenandrius*, in the nominative. I rather supposed that it is *Tenandria*; as the word appears in a Charter of William Justice General of England, quoted by Skene, Verb. Sign., where it signifies a village.

Du Cange also thinks that *Tenanceriis* should be read, instead of *Tenandriis*, from Fr. *tenancier*, *tenens*. But he has himself given another L.B. term which it far more nearly resembles. This is *Tenentiarius*, which he explains as synon. with *Tenementarius*; idem qui *tenens*, *manceps*, *feudatarius*. Were not the word of Lat. origin, the termination might be viewed as having the same sense, and as radically the same, with *Rie*, *Ry*, q. v.

[**TENOR, s.** The cross bar between the legs of a chair, Shetl.]

To TENT, v. a. To stretch out, to extend.

The army al thay mycht se at ane sycht,
Wyth tentis *tentit* strekand to the plane.
Doug. Virgil, 264, 50.

Fr. *tend-re*, to extend; Lat. *tend-ere*, to pitch a tent.

TENT, s. Care, notice, attention. 1. *To tak tent*, to take care, to be attentive, S.

—The Lord off Douglas alsua,
With thair mengue, gud *tent* suld ta.
Quhill off thaim had of help myster,
And help with thaim that with hym wer.
Barbour, xi. 451, MS.

Dawnus son Turnus, in the nynte *tak tent*,
Segis new Troye, Eneas tho absent.

Doug. Virgil; Contentes, 12. 45.

The *pl.* is sometimes used.

The prince Eneas on this wyse allane
The fattis of goldis, and rasis mony ane
Rehersing schew, and sundry strange ventis,
The Quene and all the Tyrianis *takand tentis*.
Doug. Virgil, 92, 44.

The phrase corresponds to Fr. *faire attention*.

"A story is told of an English Lady, who consulted a physician from Scotland, and being desired by him to *tak tent*, understood that *tent wine*, was prescribed her, which she took accordingly. It is not said what was the consequence of the mistaken prescription; but as that species of wine is far from being a specific for every disorder, this is a phrase, which, by the faculty at least, ought to be carefully avoided." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 19.

[During the prevalence of influenza in a certain district of England, the local Doctor, a Scotchman, directed his patients "just to *tak broch an' tent*," and the prescription proved highly satisfactory.]

2. *To tak tent* to, to take care of, to exercise concern about a person or thing, S.

To say the salmes fast she bigan,
And *toke no tent* unto no man.

Yvaine, ver. 890. E. M. R.

Romane I here, I am bot perischit,
For thair is few to me that *takis tent*,
That garris me ga sa raggit, reuin, and rent.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 254.

R. Brunne uses a similar phrase, p. 220.

I rede thou *gyue gode tent*, & chastise thaim sone,
For thaim ye may be schent, for vengeance is
granted bone.

This phrase occurs in B. Jonson's *Sad Shepherd*, as belonging to the North of E.

See, yee *tak tent* to this, and ken your mother.

3. *To tak tent* of, to beware of, to be on one's guard against, S.

I redd yon, good folks, *tak tent* of me.
Herd's Collection, ii. 29.

To TENT, v. n. To attend, to observe attentively, generally with the prep *to*.

Spynagros than spekis; said, Lordingis in le,
I rede you *tent* treuly to my teching.
Gawcan and Gol., ii. 3.

It is sometimes used without the prep.

These lurdanes came just in my sight,
As I was *tenting* Chloe.
Ramsay's Works, i. 119.

Abbrev. from Fr. *attend-re*, or Lat. *attend-ere*.

Tent, how the Caledonians, lang supine,
Begin, mair wise, to open baith their een.
Ramsay's Poems, i. 50.

Palsgrave gives this phrase; "I *tente* to my busy-nesse, I take hede to the thinges I have in hande;" B. iii. F. 388, a.

To TENT, v. a. 1. To observe, to remark, S.

The neighbours a' *tent* this as well as I.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 75.

Think ye, are we less blest than they,
Wha scarcely *tent* us in their way,
As hardly worth their while!

Burns, iii. 157.

2. To regard, to put a value on, S.

And nane her smiles will *tent*,
Soon as her face looks suld.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 76.

A. Bor. to *tent*, i.e., to tend, or look to; Ray.

3. To watch over, to take particular care of, S.; to *Tent*, E.

To Nory he was aye a tenty beel'd;
Wad help her up, whau she wad chance to fa';—
And be as tenty to bear off all harms,
As ever hen upo' the midden head
Wad tent her chuckins frae the greely glaid.
Ross's Helenore, p. 13, 14.

It is used, as *v. n.*, to denote the care of a flock.

When they were able now to herd the ewes,—
They yee'd together thro' the heights and hows;
Whileoms they *tented*, and sometimes they play'd.
Ibid. p. 14.

TENT, *adj.* 1. Watchful, attentive, Galloway.

Weel kilted, frae a breckan buss
Up start'd Rosy Dougan,
As *tent* as if she had been a puss,
An' ilk yaul chiel a grewlun'.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 90.

2. Intent, keen, Galloway.

Up cam Tam Tell an' Sutor Sam,
High cap'ring frae the vennal,
As *tent* upo' the afterganie,
As bounds loos'd frae a kennel.
Ibid. p. 77.

TENTIE, TENTY, *adj.* 1. Attentive, S. Fr. *attentif*.

Be wyse, and *tentie*, in thy governing.
Maitland Poems, p. 276.

2. Cautious, careful, S.

To Nory he was aye a *tenty* beel'd, &c.
Ross's Helenore, p. 13, 14.

V. TENT, *v. a.*

—Triumphant our the ground,
They bore him *tenty*.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 53.

Here the *adj.* seems to be used adverbially.

TENTILY, *adv.* Carefully, S.

Back with the haleseme giras in haste she hy'd,
And *tentily* unto the sair apply'd.
Ross's Helenore, p. 15, 16.

[**TENTIUELY**, *adv.* Attentively, Barbour, i. 613, Herd's Edit.]

TENTLESS, *adj.* Inattentive, heedless, S.

I'll wander on, with *tentless* heed,
How never-halting moments speed,
Till fate shall snap the brittle thread.
Burns, iii. 87.

• **TENT**, *s.* A square pulpit of wood, erected in the fields, and supported by four posts, which rest on the ground, rising three or four feet from it; with a trap leading up to the door, and a projection in front, which is meant to protect the speaker from the sun and rain, as well as to serve for a sounding-board, S.

Tent-preaching has been long in use in S., occasionally at least from the year 1630. V. Livingston's Life, 4to, 1727, p. 9. It may have been used in an earlier age; but it became customary, in consequence of the multitudes, who assembled from different and often remote places, to attend the dispensation of the Supper, all of whom it was impossible to accommodate within doors. A still more severe necessity confirmed the practice; when, during the tyranny of Charles II. and his brother

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James, the churches were shut against all who would not comply with episcopacy, or make such concessions as appeared to them to involve an acknowledgment of the king's supremacy in all matters ecclesiastical, as well as civil.

We need scarcely wonder, then, that Scottish Presbyterians, especially those residing in the country, should still feel some degree of partiality to tent-preaching. The practice is now, indeed, almost entirely disused about cities and towns; but it is still retained in many country parishes, on the Lord's day at least, where no church would suffice to accommodate all who attend divine service.

That such meetings have been by many abused, especially since the morals of our country have become more relaxed, cannot well be doubted. But the poem in which the term is used—

(But, Hark! the *tent* has chang'd its voice, &c.
Burns, iii. 33.)

is by no means to be viewed as a just picture of the deportment of the great body of the Scots on such occasions. Great as is the force of genius it displays, it must be evident that the chief design of the writer was to hold up all such meetings to ridicule: and, perhaps, it may be justly affirmed, that this and some other poems, written in a similar spirit by the same infatuated author, have done as much to release the minds of many of his countrymen, of the lower classes especially, from all the ties of religion, as any thing that ever proceeded from the unhallowed pen of Tom Paine. He evidently confines all the attendants at the *Holy Fair* to three classes; the votaries of *Fan*, of *Superstition*, and of *Hypocrisy*. He avows himself as belonging to the first; as attending on the most solemn ordinance of our holy religion for no other purpose but sport. The rest of the assembly consisted, in his charitable judgment, solely of those who, if not ardent hypocrites, were under the dominion of gross *Superstition*. Can we believe that the same man penned this, and the beautiful poem entitled, *The Cottar's Saturday Night*?

TEPATE, *s.* Some pieces of dress anciently worn by men; obviously the same with E. *Tippet*.

"And alsua the said William sae restor to the [said] Rob' his belt, his knyf, his hate, [i.e. hat], and his *tepate*, that he spulyit fra him, as was clerly previt before 'he said lordis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 16.

The person spoken of might be a religious man; as a long scarf worn by Doctors of Divinity, and the chaplains of noblemen, over their gowns, was called a *tippet*. V. Phillips. In L. R. this was denominated *Epitogium*, also *Tipet-um*. Hence, in the Council of London, A. 1342, it is mentioned as one of the abuses in the dress of the clergy; *Ac caputii cum tipetis mirae longitudinis*. Du Cange views this as the same with Fr. *longipet*, apex, qui caputiu imminet. As, however, the *caputium* denoted not only a large cap or hood, but a sort of cloak, this idea is doubtful. In some instances the tippet was worn on the head, even by laymen. Thus Chaucer describes his Reve;

On holy dayes beforne hire wold he go
With his *tipet* ybounde about his hed.

Reve's Tale, v. 3951.

Lye defines the A.-S. word in a very indefinite manner; *taeppt*, vestimentum superius quoddam. Aelfric renders *Sipla*, by the A.-S. phrase *an healf hrak taeppt*, p. 60. Shall we suppose that the term was borrowed from *tapeta*, tapestry, as being a piece of ornamental dress, and perhaps originally sewel?

Fraunces expl. O. E. *Typet*, by Liripidium. Prompt. Parv. Du Cange renders the latter *Epomis*,—longa

T 3

fascia, vel cauda caputii. It would seem to have been a hood, with a sort of skirt hanging over the shoulders, pointed at the top, and tasselled somewhat like a fool's cap.

TEPPIT, s. Feeling, sensation, Fife.

TEPPITLESS, adj. 1. Insensible, benumbed so that no impression can be made, *ibid.*

2. Applied to the mind; as, "The laddie's gane *teppitless*;" Loth. V. TABETS.

TER, s. Tar. O. E. "Tere. Pisargra. Colofonia—*Terryn* with *terr*. Colofoniso, Pisaigro." Prompt. Parv.

And pyk, and *ter*, als haiff thai tane;
And lynt, and herdis, and brynstane.

Barbour, xvii. 611. MS.

Teut. *terre*, Su.-G. *tiera*, A.-S. *tare*, *id.* The origin, according to *Seren.*, in Sw. *toere*, *lyre*, *taeda*, lignum pinnue, ex quo hoc liquamen coquitur.

TERCE, s. "A liferent competent by law to widows who have not accepted of a special provision, of the *third* of the heritable subjects in which their husbands died infest." *Erskine's Instit.* B. 2. Tit. 9. s. 44. Lat. *tert-ia*, Fr. *tiers*.

The widow is hence styled the *tercer*, *ibid.*

TERCER, TIERCER, s. A widow who is legally entitled to the *third* part of her deceased husband's property; a term still commonly used in our courts of law, S.

"The Schiref of the schire—aucht and sould divide equally the tierce of the saidis landis fra the twa part thairrof; that is to say, ane rig to the Lady *tiercer*, and twa riggis to the superiour, or his donatour," &c. *Balfour's Practicks*, p. 108.

TERCIAN, s. A cask. "Twa wyne *terci-ans*, price viij s." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16. V. TERTIAM.

TERE.

Eschames of our sleuth and cowardise,
Seand thir gentilis and thir paganis auld
Ensew virtue, and eschew euery vice,
And for sa schorte renowne warren so bald,
To austene were and panis *tere* vntald.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 358, 8.

"To bear, undergo, to digest," *Rudd*. *Sibb.* views it as the same with *deir*, injury. Perhaps it may be viewed as an *adj.*, allied to, or the same with *Teir*, q. v.

It may be observed, that *Isl. tor* denotes difficulty in accomplishing any thing. *Torfaera*, a difficult way; *torkaeud*, hard to be known.

It is not improbable that *tere* may denote expence; thus *tere vntald* would signify, unspeakable expence. Teut. *teer*, sumptus.

TERE, adj. Tender, delicate.

In describing the dresses of the courtiers of Venus, the poet mentions—

Satine figures champit with flouris and bewis,
Damisfluere *tere* pyle, quhairn thair lysis
Peirle, Orphany quhilk euerie stait renewis.

Palace of Honour, l. 46.

This seems to mean the tender or delicate pile of flowered damask; Teut. *tere*, tener, delicatus.

[TEREPOILE, TERPOILE, adj.] Applied to velvet of a superior quality; prob. the kind known as velvet upon velvet, in which the pattern was formed by pile upon pile.

"Item, the xxth da Januar [1488], v elue & a half of *tere-poile* veluus, for a half lang gowne to the King, price of the elue iij li. x s., &c." *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, i. 135, *Dickson*.]

TERGAT, s. A blazon. V. TARGAT.

[TERIS, s. pl.] Tears, *Barbour*, iii. 348.]

TERLISS, s. A lattice or grate, S. V. TIRLESS.

TERLYST, TIRLLYST, part. pa. Grated, latticed.

A fell lyoun the King has gert be brocht
Within a barrace, for gret harm that he wrocht,
Terlyst in yrn, na mar power him gaiff;
Off wodness he excedyt all the laiff.

Wallace, xi. 197, MS.

Terlyst, *Edit. Perth.*

—The full mone wyth beames brycht,
In throw the *tirlest* wyndo schane by nycht.

Doug. Virgil, 72, 37.

Fr. *treillis*, a grated frame; *treill-er*, to grate or lattice, to compass or hold in with cross bars or latticed frames; Cotgr.

TERMAGANT, s. The Ptarmigan, Gl. Sibb.

TERMIN. "It will last *termin* life," it will last for ever, Loth.; O. Fr. *termine*, *terme*, temps.

TERNE, TERNED, adj. Fierce, wrathful, choleric.

Thoch ye be kene, and inconstant, and cruel in mynd;
Thoch ye as tygaris be *terne*, be tretabil in luif.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 54.

"The moderator, a most grave and wise man, yet naturally somewhat *terned*, took me up a little accurately, shewing I might draw the question so strait as I pleased, yet he had not stated it so." *Baillie's Lett.*, i. 134.

Belg. *toornig*, wrathful, *toorn*, anger, Su.-G. *foertorn-a*, to irritate.

TERNYTE, TARNTY, s. Corr. of Trinity.

Til the Fest of the *Terynté*

He grawntyd thame trewyd for to be.

Wynton, vii. 8. 99.

Hence th: corr. *Tarnty Market*, Ang. the name still given to a fair held at Brechin, at the time when this feast was celebrated during Popery. [This corr. prevails in E. of Perth., Forfar, Mearns & *Aberd.*]

[TERREM, s.] A long small gut of the sheep, with which the *posh* is strung: bands for a spinning wheel are made from it, Shetl.; S. *thairm*, *Isl. thærnr*.

TERRETOR, s. Territory, *Aberd. Reg.*

[TERRIE, s.] A kind of loft or shelf in the roof of a house, Shetl.]

TERSAILL, s. The third part of a pipe, a tierce. "*Tersaill* of wyne;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16. Fr. *tercière*, *id.*

TERSE, s. A debate, a dispute, S.B.

To TERSE, v. n. To debate, to contend, S.B.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *tor-en*, *trols-en*, irritare, instigare, provocare verbis ferocibus.

TERSEL, s. Prob., husband.

Foul Flirdon, Wansucked Tersel of a Tade,

Thy meiter mismade hath lousily lucked.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 5.

It may perhaps signify brood, as a deriv. from A.-S. *teors*, Teut. *teers*, membrum virile.

It has been suggested that as the male of a falcon is called a *Tersel*, *tersel of a tade* may be q. the husband of a toad.

TERTIAM, s. A cask containing the third part of a butt or pipe of wine; E. *terce*.

"Twa vynes tertiamis." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

The term might seem borrowed from the use of it in our old Lat. institutes. Non habent mensuras, videlicet, quartam, pintam, tertiam, &c. *Iter. Camerar. c.* 10, § 5.

[* **TERTIAN, s.** A student of third session, S. Lat. *tertianus*, *tertius*, the third.]

To TERTLE, v. a. To take notice of; as, "He never tertled me," he took no notice of me, Roxb. V. **TARTLE**.

TESLETTIS, s. pl. Armour for covering the thighs.

"That euerie erle be armit and furnist with corslet of pruiif, heid peaces, vanbraces, *teslettis*, and ano Spanische pik." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 169.

"*Taces* or *Tassers*, an armour for the thighs;" Phillips. The *Corslet*, Grose informs us, when said to be "furnished or complete, included the head-piece and gorgett, the back and breast, with skirts of iron called *tasses* or *tassels* covering the thighs, as may be seen in the figures representing the exercise of the pike.—*Tassels*, or skirts, hooked on to the front of the cuirass, were—used by the infantry." *Ancient Armour*, p. 251. 253.

Teslet may be viewed as either a diminutive from *tass*, or as an error for *tesset*. Fr. *Tasseles de Corcelet*, partie d'une armure depuis la ceinture jusqu' aux genoux; Roquefort Gl. Rom. *Tassette*, "the skirt of a garment, and the *tasse* of an armour, in which sense it is commonly used plurally;" Cotgr.

TESMENT, s. 1. A latter will, S.B.; corr. from *Testament*. To mak one's *tesment* in a raip, (i.e., a rope,) to be hanged.

To think to lead my life wi' sic an ape,
I'd rather mak my *tesment* in a raip.

Ross's Helenore, p. 36.

2. The thing bequeathed, a legacy, *Aberd.*

[To **TESMENT, v. a.** To leave by will, Banffs.]

To **TEST, v. a.** To put to trial, *Ayrs.*

"I do not think that honest folks in a far off country parish should—meddle with the things that pertain to government, the more especially, as it is well known, that there is as much falsehood as truth in newspapers, and they have not the means of *testing* the statements." *Blackw. Mag.*, Sept. 1820, p. 591.

TESTAMENT, s. Apparently another name for the S. coin called a *Testoon*.

"Grantis commissioun to the said counsell or the maist part of thame to tak ordour how the xxx, xx, and x s. pceois, with the *testamentis*, be haldin within the realme, and not transportit furth thairroff." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 108.

TESTANE, s. Apparently the same with *Testoon*, q. v.

"Ordanis the Inglis *testane* to haue cours heireftir within this realme vpoun the pryce of viij s." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 527.

"Ane *testane* worth v sh." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

TESTEFIE, s. A testimony.

"That betuix and the said day—they may ather be thame selfis or vtheris—produce sic *testefies* of thair antiquiteis as may informe the saidis commissioneris." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 246.

TESTIFICATE, s. 1. A certificate of character in writing, in consequence of which a person has liberty to pass from one place to another.

"The said commissioners are hereby ordained to deliver to every such person a *testificate*;—which *testificate* is to serve as a free pass to all who have the same," &c. *Crookshank's Hist.*, ii. 236.

2. The attestation given by a Kirk-Session, of the moral character of a church-member, when about to leave the district, S. This is also called a *Testimonial*, which is the term used in the Acts of the Church.

TESTIT, part. adj. Testamentary, given by will.

—"He allegeit it wes testit gudis, & he intromettit tharwith as executour." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1494, p. 208.

TESTOON, TESTONE, s. A Scottish silver coin, varying in value.

"There is no mention of these coins in the Scottish statutes before the beginning of James VI.'s time, which the French and English call *testoons* for their having the king's head stamped on them; but Nicolson is of opinion that their name was common enough in the time of queen Mary, mother of James VI. Certainly Fr. Blancius expressly calls some of the coins of Francis II. of France, and Mary of Scotland, his wife, *testoons*. Their value in England was always the same as shillings, but among the Scots, at first they were five shillings, and then raised to a higher value." *Introd. to Anderson's Diplom.*, p. 131.

The silver coin, weighing about 92 grains Troy, with Mary's Head, 1562, is generally denominated her *testoon*. V. Cardonnel's *Numism.*, p. 99. O. Fr. *teste*, a head. *Teston*. *Capitatus nummus*. On les appelliot *testons* à cause de la tête du Roi, qui y estoit représentée. *Dict. Trev.*

The term had been so common as to give birth to a Proverb.

"You will never make a Mark of your *Testan* by that bargain."—"The bargain is so bad that you will not gain by it." Kelly, p. 384.

It would appear that Kelly here gives the vulgar pronunciation, as authorised by ancient use. V. **TESTANE**. He explains *Testan* "a groat." This Prov. resembles another; "You'll never mak your Plack a Bawbee by that," S.

TESTOR, s. The cover of a bed, *E. Tester*.

"Where's the—beds of state, twilts, panis and *testors*, naperly and broidered work?" *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 296.

O. Fr. *testiere*, any kind of head-piece, from *teste*, now *tête*, the head. L. B. *testerium*, *testrum*, and *testur-a*, lecti supernum tegmen; *Du Cange*.

To TETE, TEET, v. a. 1. To send forth as if by stealth; to cause to peep out.

The rois knoppis, *teland* furth *thare hede*
Gan chyd, and kyth *thare vernale lippis red*.

Doug. Virgil, prol. 401. 18.

2. As a *v. n.*, to peep out, to look in a sly or prying way; often as implying the idea that this is done clandestinely, *S. pron. teet*; *synon. keik*.

"They say Scot. *He is teeting out at the window*, i.e., he steals a glance or hasty view through the window;" *Rudd*.

But I can *teet*, an' hitch about,
And melt them ere they wit.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 36.

Toote is used in the same sense by *Patten*.

"I harde the Erll hymself say, that he neuer sent the same to my Lordes Grace, but George Douglas in his name: and this by him deuised, not so specially for any challenge sake, as for that the messenger should mayntein by mouth his talke to my Lordes Grace, whyle his eye wear rolling to *toote* & prie vpon the state of our campe, & whyther we wear pakkyng or no (as indeede the fellowe had a very good countenance to make a spie.)" *Somerset's Expedition*, p. 53.

Toten is used by a very old *E. writer*, as signifying to spy.

Whow myght thou in thy brothers eigne a bare mote loken,
And in thyn owen eigne nought a beme *tolen*?

Perce Ploughman's Crede, B. iij. b.

O. E. "*Totehyll* hye place of lokyng. *Conspicillum*." The same term also denoted a theatre. "*Totehyll. Specula. Amphitheatrum. Teatrum*." *Prompt. Parv.* "*Toutyngye hoole to loken out at in a walle or wyndowe. Conspicillum. Scopelou*." *Huloet*.

Su.-G. *titt-a*, *inspicere*. *Ihre* explains this word almost in the same terms with *Rudd*. *Per transennam veluti videre, ad solent curiosi ant post tegmina latentes*. This idea of "lurking behind a covert," very frequently enters into the sense in which we use our *S. term*. There had undoubtedly been a cognate word in O. E., as *Skinner* renders *toteth*, *looketh*; supposing that it is allied to Lat. *tue-or*, *tui-tus*. *Ihre* adopts the idea as to *titt-a*. Hence,

TEET-BO, s. 1. Bo-peep, *S.*

But she maun e'en be glad to look,
An' play *teet-bo* frae nook to nook.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 113.

2. Used metaph. to denote inconstancy, or infidelity.

By *teet-bo* friends, an' nae a few,
I've rough been guidit.

Morison's Poems, p. 95.

TETH, s. Temper, disposition. *Ill-teeth'd*, ill-humoured, having a bad temper, *Fife*.

Allied perhaps to A.-S. *tyht*, instructio, *teing*, disciplina, or Isl. *tidt* indeclin. *Mierer titt um*; *huic rei studes*; *Verel*.

[To TETHER, TEDDER, *v. a.* To unite, marry; as, *tether'd to a taupie*, *Clydes*; also, to fasten, to moor, *Aberd.*

Wi' atry face he ey'd
The Trojan shore, an' a' the barks,
That *tether'd* fast did ly
Along the coast.—

Ajax's Speech, Poems in Buch. Dial.]

[TETHER, TEDDER, *s.* Bounds, means, resources; as, "He's at the end o' his *tether*, his means are exhausted; also, whatever binds, limits, or restricts, *S. V. TEDDER*.]

[TETHER-CHACK, *s.* The pin of iron or wood affixed to a tether, and by which it is secured to the ground, *Banffs*; *syn. tether-stake*.]

TETHERFACED, adj. Having an ill-natured aspect, *S.*

Allied perhaps to Isl. *teit-a*, rostrum beluinum; whence *teist-r*, *torvus et inuix*.

TETTIE, adj. Having a bad temper; *Roxb.*; the same with *Titty*, *q. v.*

TETUZ, s. 1. "Any thing tender;" *Gall. Enc.*

2. "A delicate person;" *ibid.*

Allied perhaps to Isl. *teit-r*, *pullus animalis*; *tita*, *res tenera*, *tenerrima*, whence *tituleg-r*, *tener*. Shall we add *taeta*, *minimum quid*?

TEUCH, TEUGH, TEWCH, adj. 1. Tough, not easily broken, *S. Teich*, *Yorks.*

Amiddis ane rank tre lurks a golden beuch,
With aureate leuis, and flexibil twistis *teuch*.

Doug. Virgil, 167, 42.

A.-S. *toh*, id. from *Moes.-G. tiok-an*, *ducere*, vel *pertrahi*; *q. any thing that may be drawn out or extended*.

2. Tedious, lengthened out, not soon coming to a close.

It occurs in an old adage;

The Spring e'ennings are lang and *teuch*.

3. Not frank or easy, dry as to manner, stiff in conversation, *S.*

About me freindis anew I gatt,
Rycht blythlie on me thay leuch;
But now they mak it wondir *teuch*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 185.

In this sense *tough* is used by *Falsgrave*. "I make it *tough*, I make it coye, as maydens do, or persons that be strange if they be asked a questyon;" *B. iii. F. 292, a.*

4. Pertinacious. *A teuch debate*, one in which the disputants, on both sides, adhere obstinately to their arguments, *S.*

Baillie uses *tough* in this sense.

"Here arose the *toughest* dispute we had in all the Assembly." *Letters*, i. 93.

A teuch battle, one keenly contested, *S.*

At *Loncarty* they fought fu' *teuch*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 12.

Isl. *erig-er*, synonym with A.-S. *toh*, denotes a man who is tenacious of his purpose. *Their coro seiger a sit mal; caussam suam tenaciter defendebant*; Ol. Tryggv. S., p. i. 140.

5. To make any thing teuch, to do it reluctantly.

Schir, say for thi self, thow seils thow art schent,
It may nocht mend the ane myte to mak it sa teugh.
Gawain and Col., iv. 6.

TEUCH, *s.* A draught, a pull of any liquor, S.

This word is entirely Gothic. Su.-G. *tog*, notat haustum, potentium ductum. [Syn. *waucht*. V TEUG, *v.*] *Drack ut then dryck i en tog*. Uno haustu potum illum hausit; i.e., S., "He drank out that drink at ae teuch." Hist. Alex. Magn., ap. Ihre.

This learned writer gives it as derived from *tog-a*, trahere, ducere, as E. draught from draw. Ihre adds; Nos etiam *toga* *pæa* usurpamus de impigre bibentibus. Belg. *teug*; *toge*, id. Kilian gives *toghe*, *teughe*, haustus, as synonym with *dronck*.

Isl. *teig-a*. *Eg teig*, haurio, haustum sumo; *teig-r*, haustus. Ir. and Gael. *deoch*, a draught, a pull of drink, would seem to have had a common source.

TEUCHIT (gutt.), *s.* The lapwing, S.

The timid *teuchit* slouch'd its crest,
And cull'd closer to its nest;
The watchfu' male flaff'd i' the gale,
Wi' eerie screech and plaintive wail;
Now soar'd aloft, now scuff'd the ground,
And wheel'd in morny an antic round.

John o' Arnha', Montrose, 1818, p. 63.

"*Tewset*, a lapwing, North." *Tuft*, id. Grose. Here the guttural sound has been changed into the labial, like E. *Laugh*. Perhaps E. *Tirwit*, (Ainsworth,) *Tirchit*, a lapwing (Kersey), is a corr. of *Teuchit*.

TEUCHIT-STORM, *s.* The gale, in the reckoning of the vulgar, conjoined with the arrival of the Green Plover, S. V. TUQUHEIT.

To HUNT THE TEUCHIT. To be engaged in any frivolous and fruitless pursuit; a proverbial phrase, S. B.; equivalent to hunting the *Gowk*. It probably alludes to the artful means employed by the lapwing, for misleading those who seek for her nest in order to carry off her young.

'Tis strange what makes kirk-fouks so stupit,—
Far better for them hunt the *teuchit*,
Or teach their schools.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 41.

TEUD, *s.* A tooth, Fife. *Teudle*, the tooth of a rake or harrow, *ibid.*

Gael. *deud*, "a set of teeth, a jaw," has some resemblance.

To TEUDLE, *v. a.* To insert teeth. To *teudle* a *heuk*, to renovate the teeth of a reaping-hook, *ibid.*

[TEUDLESS, *adj.* Toothless, *ibid.*]

TEUG, TUG, *s.* A rope. It is particularly applied to a halter, Loth.; [syn. *tow*.]

Su.-G. *tog*, a rope, Isl. *tog*, *taug*, id. from *tog-a*, ducere.

G. Andr. defines *Taug*, fibra, lorum, vimen, nervulus, juncus; a *teige*, distendo, tendo, distraho. This exactly corresponds with the sense given under Tug.

[To TEUG, *v. a.* To pull, draw, tug, Clydes.]

[TEUGS, *s. pl.* 1. The thighs of a pair of breeches, Shetl.

2. Trousers; also, clothes, Clydes. E. *togs*.]

TEUK, TUIK, TOOK, *s.* A bye-taste. *That meal has a teuk*, it has a disagreeable taste; as, "This maun be sea-borne meal; it has a vile muisty *teuk*." When meal is made from corn that has been heated in the stack, the peculiar taste is denominated the *het tuik*; Lanarks., Loth., Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *tuck*, a touch, from *tuck-en*, tangere; as it is said in E. of meat which is in a slight degree tainted, that it is *touchet* a little.

TEUKIN, *adj.* 1. Quarrelsome, troublesome, S. B.

2. Variable; applied to the wind when still shifting, and seeming to blow from more points than one at a time, South of S.

Belg. *tuk*, "sly, cunning, fraudulent."

Allied perhaps to Teut. *tuck*, *fraus*, *fallacia*, *insidiae*, *machinatio*; Isl. *tulk-a*, *pellicere*.

[To TEUT-MEUT, *v. n.* To whisper, to speak in a muttering or suppressed manner; to talk confidentially, Banffs.]

[TEUT-MEUT, *s.* A low, suppressed, or muttered talk; a confidential story, *ibid.*]

[TEUT-MEUT, *adv.* In a confidential or suppressed manner, *ibid.*]

To TEVVEL, *v. a.* To confuse, to put into a disorderly state, Dumfr.

Both this and the *v. Tuffle*, are used in Dumfr.; *terrel*, however, it is said, in a stronger sense than *tuffle*. I am inclined, notwithstanding, to view them as radically the same. V. TUFFLE.

To TEW, *v. a.* 1. To fatigue, to overpower. *Sair tew'd*, much fatigued. It is often used in regard to sickness; as signifying that one is much *tossed*, or, as vulgarly expressed, *tostit*, by it, Dumfr.; *Foryaw'd* synonym.

Mactaggart gives *Tue* as well as *Tued*, in this sense. But he views the latter as more forcible than the former. "*Tue*, fatigued; *Tued*, fatigued out."

2. To overdo, to make tough. Meat is said to be *tewed*, when roasted with so slow a fire that it becomes tough, S. O. V. TAAVE and TAW, *v. i.*

It would seem that "*to Tew*, to work as mortar, Yorks.," (Marshall), is to be viewed as the same.

To TEW, *v. n.* 1. To be eagerly employed about any thing, S.

2. To toil, to work constantly, Ettr. For.; to struggle, to strive, Dumfr. "*To Tew*, to work hard; also to taize [tease],

North." Grose. Marshall expl. *Tew*, "to agitate and fatigue by violent exercise;" Yorks.

3. Grain is said to *tew*, when it becomes damp, and acquires a bad taste, S. B.

Su.-G. *taef*, odor, *taef-a*, gustare; Isl. *thef-ur*, odor, plerumque ingratus, *thef-a*, odorari, item, foetere, Arm. *taf-a*, *taf-a*, gustare.

TEW, *pret.* of the v. to *Tiaue*, expl. "to amble."

He plumpit i' the scuttal
Owre's lugs that night.
He *tew*, an' pegin stytter hame,
Well soupt wi' the peel.

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

It seems to denote his awkward motion in struggling to get out of the pool. Allied perhaps to Isl. *teig-ia*, extendere, protendere, Verel.; distraho, distendo, in longum latumque extendo; *teig-r*, nisus laboris, G. Andr. *Tew* seems to belong to the v. of which *Taavin* is the part. pr., expl. "wrestling, tumbling." V. *TIawe*.

- TEW, *s.* 1. [Struggle, difficulty, hardship.] This term is always conjoined with an adj.; as, *sair tews*, great difficulties, Border. It exactly corresponds with the phrase used in the north of E. "*Sare tues*, great difficulty in accomplishing any thing;" Gl. Brockett.

Mr. Brockett gives A. Bor. "*Tur*, to labour long and patiently, to fatigue by repeated or continued exertion;" adding that Fr. *tuer*, "originally to kill," is "used also for, to fatigue or weary. *Il se tue*, he wearies himself; or, in North country language, he *tues* himself. *Tuing on*, toiling away;" Gl.

Tuer, as the Fathers de Trevoux remark, is indeed used hyperbolically for *Labore vel negotiis obrui*; and this deduction is very ingenious. But it is not probable that this figurative sense of the word could be diffused even among the vulgar in Britain. A Teutonic source had previously occurred to me, which I am still inclined to prefer. Teut. *touw-en*, premere, pressare, agitare, subigere; Kilian. This v. in Alem. assumes the various forms of *douw-en*, domare, *duoh-en*, *duw-an*, and *bethuow-an*, premere, suppressere. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether we should not trace *Tew* to A.-S. *teog-an*, *teo-a*, to tug, trahere. It is used with the prep. *on*, in reference to the leading forward of an army, where our phrase might often be applied with considerable propriety. *Teog-an*, or *Teo-n on*, ducere exercitum in. *Teak on*, duxit copias. *Teoh* is also used as the *pret.*

2. A bad taste, especially that occasioned by dampness, S. B.
3. Iron hardened with a piece of cast iron.
V. LEW [TEW]ARNE BORE.

TEWEL, *s.* 1. A tool of any kind. This is the pronunciation of Shetl., and, indeed, of the North of S. in general.

2. Sometimes applied to a ship, Shetl.
3. Pl. *tewellis*, tools; applied to military furniture.

The teind of his *tewellis* to tell war full teir.
Rauf Coillyear, B. iij. b.

[To TEY, v. a. To tie, Barbour, xv. 282.]

To TEYM, TEME, v. a. To empty; *teem*, S. B. V. TEEM.

Many off hors to the ground down thai cast,
Saidlys thai *teym* off hors, bot maistris thar.
Wallace, viii. 213, MS.

Than young men walit, besy here and thare,
And eik preistis of Hercules altare,
The roistit bullis fleuche set by and by,
The bakin brede of basketis *temys* in hye.

Doug. Virgil, 247, 5.

[TEYND, *adj.* and *s.* Tenth. V. TEIND.]

TEYNDFRIE, *adj.* Exempt from tithes. V. under TEIND.]

[TEYNE, *s.* and v. V. TENE.]

[TEYNFULL, *adj.* Wrathful. V. under TENE.]

THA, THAE, THAY, THEY, *pron.* These, those; all *pron.* in the same manner.

And the fyrst buke of *tha*
Sall trete fra the begynnynge
Of the warlike.

Wyntown, i. 2. 6.

Sa *tha* sam folk he send to the depfurd,
Gert set the ground with scharp spykis off burd.
Wallace, x. 41, MS.

And were not his expert mait Sibylla
Taucht him thay war bot vode gaistis all *tha*,
But ony bodyis, as waunderand wrachis waist,
He had apoun thame ruschit in grete haist.

Doug. Virgil, 173, 26.

Quhat hard mischance flit so thy plesand face?
Or quhy se I *thay* fell woundis? allace!

Ibid. 48. 30.

—In *they* dayis war ma illusions
Be Denillis werkis and coniarations,
Than now thare bene, sa can clerkis determe,
For blissit be God, the faith is now mare ferme.

Ibid. 6, 54.

A.-S. *thæge*, illi.

A.-S. *sume thæge*, quidam illorum. It must be acknowledged, however, that it more nearly approaches the form of Isl. *thaa*, the accusative plural of *theyr*, illi. This bears a striking resemblance to *tha*, used by our ancient writers.

It is singular that as we have in S. two peculiar terms which are often used in the same sense, *thir* and *thai*, the first corresponds to the Isl. nominative pl. *theyr*, and the second to the accusative.

It is observed, vo. THIR, that *thir* and *thai* are generally opposed, like *these* and *those*. Indeed, in colloquial discourse *thir* denotes the nearest objects, as equivalent to E. *these*; and *thai*, objects more distant, corresponding with E. *those*.

THACK, *s.* Thatch. V. THAK.

THACKER, *s.* A thatcher, S.

The *thacker* said to his man,
Let us raise this ladder, if we can.

Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 68.

"In the dry weather, after the seed-time hire two-three *thackers* to mend the thack on the roofs of such of the cottars' houses as stand in need of mending." Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 14.

O. E. id. "*Thacker*, coureur de chaume;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 69, b. Fraunces gives it in the form of "*Thakdar*. Sarcitector." Prompt. Parv.

THACK-GATE, *s.* The sloping edge of the gable-tops of a house, when the thatch

covers them; in contradistinction from the *Wind-skews* that are raised higher than the thatch, Roxb.

THACKLESS, *adj.* 1. Unroofed, without thatch, S.

Some lass maun gae wi' a kilted sark,
Some priest maun preach in a *thackless* kirk.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 284.

2. Metaph. uncovered, without a hat.

Want minds them on a *thackless* scaup,
Wi' a their pouches bare.

Tarras's Poems, p. 17.

"Clothing, necessities;" Gl. Burns. But this is only the idea suggested. The phrase itself has a more general sense.

THACK-STONE, *s.* Stone fit for covering houses.

Ja. VI. P. 23, c. 26. V. SKAILLIE.

THAFTS, *s. pl.* The benches of a boat, on which the rowers sit, S.

Belg. *doften*, id. Isl. *thopte*, trabs seu sedile in navi;
G. Andr., p. 266. *Thotta*, transtrae; Verel.

THAI, **THAY**, *pron.* 1. Pl. of *he* or *she*.

Thai stuffit helmys in by,
Breist plait, and birny,
Thay renkis maid reddy
All geir that myght gane.

Gowan and Gol, iii. 7.

[2. Those; as, of *thai thre men*, Barbour, vii. 212; this is a dative form still common.]

Johns. gives A.-S. *thi* as the origin of E. *they*. But *thi* is the A.-S. word. This seems from *thaege*, like the *pron. tha, thay*.

[**THAIM-SELWYN**, *pron.* Themselves, Barbour, i. 502.]

THAIN, *adj.* Not sufficiently roasted or boiled, S. V. **THANE**.

THAINS, *s. pl.* V. **RAYEN**.

THAIR, **THAR**, *v. impers.* Used as expressive of necessity; generally with the negative affixed; as, "Ye *thair* n' fash," you need not put yourself to the trouble, Dumfr.

Obviously from the same origin with *Tharf*, q. v. the 'being thrown off for softening the sound.

THAIR. Used in composition like E. *there*.

There, in comp. (S. *thair*, *thar*,) seems to be originally the genit., dat. and abl. of the A.-S. article, *thaere*, *there*, corresponding to Gr. *της, την, τη*. V. Hicken. Gramm. A.-S., p. 7. According to this idea, Lye expl. A.-S. *Thaer-to*, ad eum, eam, id.; *Fraeter eum*, eam, id.: *Thaer-after*, post hoc, haec, vel ea, postea: *Thaer-of*, de vel ex eo, ea, iis; *Thaer-inne*, in eo, ea, iis. I am much inclined to think that A.-S. *thaer*, ibi, in that place, was originally the genit. or abl. of the article; as Lat. *illuc*, and *istic* have been formed from *ille*, *iste*.

THAIRANENT, **THAIRATTOUR**, *adv.* Concerning, concerning that.

"Being cairfull that the samye be cleired to the leidges, and thay be put in ane certaintie *thairanent*

—the saids Lordis finds and declaris," &c. Acts Sederunt, 29th January 1650.

"And gif he dois any thing *thairattour*, furthwith to arrest his persoun & send him to the kingis ward." Parl. Ja. II.. A. 1547, Acts Ed. 1814, c. 25.

Than spak the King, your conclusion is quaint,
And *thairattour* ye mak to us a plaint.

Priests Peblis, S. P. R., i. 14.

THAIRBEFOR, **THARBEFOR**, *adv.* Before that time.

He had in Fraunce bene *thar befor*
With hys modyr, dame Ysabell.

Barbour, xix. 260, MS.

THAIRBEN, **THERE-BEN**, *adv.* In an inner apartment of a house; as *thairbut* respects an outer apartment, S.

"For the removing of that impediment of proceeding in the Utter-house (that the procurator is *thair ben*) it is appointit be the saidis Lordis that *thair* sál be fifteen advocatis nominat; quha sál be appointit for the Inner-house." Acts Sederunt, 11th January, 1604.

"Hout I," quoth she, "ye may well ken,
'Tis ill brought *but* that's no *there ben*."

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 525.

One might almost suppose that Ramsay had borrowed this from Rolan!.

—I wot right well ye ken,

For to bring but its ill that's not *there-ben*.

Seaven Sages; To the Reader.

Sometimes *the-ben*. Bare *the-ben*, having little provision in the inner part of the house, or *spence*.

Sair are we nidded, that is what ye ken,
And but for her, we had been bare *the-ben*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 51.

The butt is used in the same way.

In caice the judge will not permit,

That you come ben, byde still *the butt*.

P. Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, 1715, p. 106.

Tout *daer-binnen*, intro, intus. Belg. *daar-buyten*, without that place, Sewel.

It is used in another expressive proverb, S.

"He is well boded *there benn*,

Who will neither borrow nor lend."

Lend, *pron. q. len*, S.

"A man must be well furnished indeed, who needs not borrow, and will not lend." Kelly, p. 150.

THAIRBY, **THARE-BY**, *adv.* 1. Thereabout, used with respect to place.

—Ane, on the wall that lay,

Besid him till his fere gan say,

"This man thinkis to mak gud cher,"

(And nemyt ane husband *tharby* ner.)

Barbour, x. 387.

2. Thereabout, as to time, S.

A thousand and thre hundyr yere

Nynty and five or *thare-by* nere,

Robert the Keth, a mychty man

Be lynage, and apperand than

For to be a Lord of mycht,——

In Fermartine at Fivv

Assegit his awnt, a gud lady.

Wyntown, ix. 16. 2.

"Upon Tuesday the 18th of August or *thereby* general Lealy raised his army frae Chelsea wood beside Dunse, and passed over the Tweed that samen day." Spalding, i. 253.

3. Used also with respect to number or quality, S.

"Friday the fourt of Maii, the ducke and his son Claude come to this toun, to the number of ane hundred hors, and threescore hacquebutteris or *therby*, and lyghted at the castell gate." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 144.

"That the said Thomas Roresoun of Barlarroch lies committit and done treassoun—in his fals, audacious, and vnjust forgeing, adulterating, and cunyeing of our souerane lordis money, to the forme of half mark and fourtie penny pecis, to the sowme of twa thousand markis or *thairby*; and that in the place of Lochmabarie [Lochmabane] within the schirefdome of Wigtoun." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 206.

4. As respecting size or quantity, S.

"He—gat a piece of fine lint of half a faldome, or *thareby*, fra ane of the suddartis." Anderson's Coll., ii. 170.

Belg. *daerby*, ad hoc, ad haec, penes, prope, Skinner, vo. *There*.

THAIR-DOWN, THER DOWN, *adv.* Downwards, in that place below, S.

And throw the wall he maid, with his botkin
A lytil hole richt prevelis maid he,
That all theyr deid *thair-down* he mycht weill se.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 71.

His soverain Lord, let neir this sinful sot
Do schame frae hame unto your nation;
Let neir again sic an be call'd a Scot,
A rotten crok, louse of the dok *ther down*.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 72.

THAIR-EAST, THERE EAST, *adj.* In the east; also, towards the east, S.

"Clydesdale was somewhat suspected in their affection to the cause, especially the Marquisses of Hamilton and Douglass appearing against us; wherefore the Tables *there east* thought they should not conjoin, but divided them in four." Baillie's Lett., i. 164.

THAIRFRA, THEREFRAE, *adv.* From that place, therefrom, S.

"Thir lordis—assemblit at Edinburgh, and *thairfra* went with the kingis grace to Meggat land." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 341.

"Upon Friday the 26th of August [1638] some friends lifted the marquis' corpse upon a litter frae the chapel of Strathboggie to the kirk of Belly, and upon the morn at night is likewise carri'd *therefrae* to his own lodging in Elgin,—and upon the 30th of August his corps were lifted *therefrae*, having above the coffin a rich mortcloth of black velvet, whereon was wrought two white crosses." Spalding, i. 53.

THAIRFURTH, *adv.* In the open air, S.

He punyst theiffis, reuers & othir criminabyll personis with sic seuerite and justice, that the bestiall & gadis lay *thairfurth* but ony trubill." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 17, b. *Sub dio* asservabantur; Boeth.

THAIRIN, THEREIN, *adv.* At home, within doors, S.

"Besay Chisholm—Heh! Are ye *therein*?" Perils of Man, iii. 202.

THAIRINTILL, THEREINTILL, *adv.* Therein.

"All bands and actis of caution to be taen and resawed in suspensiounes heirefter, shall bear this clause insert *thairintill*." Act Sederunt, 29th January, 1650. V. INTIL.

"The earl, seeing he—could not get them overcome and sublu'd without an lieutenantry—which the king graciously granted to him for some years, and to sit, cognosce, and decern upon some capital points allenarly, specially set down *thereintill*." Spalding, i. 5.

THAIROUR, THAR OUR, *adv.* On the other side, in relation to a river.

Bathe hors and men into the wattr fell,
The harly Scottis, that wald na langar duell,
Set on the laiff with strakis sad and sar:
Off thaim *thar our*, as than sowert thair war.

Wallace, vii. 1187, MS.

Thereover, Edit. 1648.

THAIROWT, THAROUT, *adv.* Without, as denoting exclusion from a place, S.

The yett he wor, quhill cummin was all the rout,
Of Inglys and Scottis, he held na man *tharout*.

Wallace, iv. 433, MS.

Is this fair Lady Chestety?
I think it war a grit pitie
That ye sould be *thairout*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 51.

To lie *thairout*; to lie in the open air during night, S.
Teut. *daer-ut*, is used in a different sense, signifying ex eo, inde, thence.

THAIRTILL, THERTYLL, *adv.* Thereto.

Nor mysknaw not the concludious of vs
Latyne pepyll and folkis of Saturnus,
Vnconstrenyt, not be law bound *thertyll*.

Doug. Virgil, 212, 21.

THARETHROW, *adv.* By that means, thence.

"And *tharethrow* we ar gritumlie and enormlie hurt." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 358. V. EXORMLIE.

Teut. *daer-deur*, illac, illinc, istinc, is formed in the same manner.

THAIR UP, *adv.* Out of bed.

"I haue walkit laiter *thair up* then I wald haue done, gif it had not bene to draw sum thing out of him, quhilk this beirer will schaw yow, quhilk is the fairest commoditie, that can be offerit to excuse your affairs." Lett. Buchanan, Detect. Q. Mary, H., 3. b. Jay veillé plus tard *la hant* que je n'eusse fait, &c., Fr. copy.

THAIRM, THERM, THAIRN, *s.* 1. Used in relation to the belly or gut of man, S.

"He that has a wide *therm*, had never a long arm." S. Prov. "Gluttonous people will not be liberal of their meat." Kelly, p. 137.

"A wide *thairm* has seldom a long arm," Loth. This is obviously the primary and literal sense of the word.

2. Intestines twisted, like E. *Tharm*, especially catgut, S.

Oh, had M'Lauchlan *thairm*-inspiring sage.
Burns, vol. iii. 59.

E. *tharm* seems to be restricted to the intestines as in a prepared state. "Intestines twisted for several uses," Johns.

The O. E. word has been used both for the entrails in their natural state, and when prepared as a dish. "*Tharme*. Sumen. Viscus." Prompt. Parv.

We learn from Skinner, that in Lincoln. the term denotes the intestines as cleansed for being stuffed with pudding, &c. In S. it is chiefly used in its primitive sense.

[Aboon them a' ye tak your place
Painch, tripe, or thairm.

Burns, Vol. iii. 217.]

A.-S. *thearm*, intestinum, "an entrail, or inward part, either of man or any living thing, a gut, a bowell;" Somner. Alem. and Isl. *tharm*, Su.-G. *tarm*, Tent. *darm*, id. G. Andr. gives it in pl. *tharmar*. This is expl. by Halderson of the small guts; *Intestina tenuia, ilia*.

THAIRM-BAND, s. A string or cord of catgut for turning a spinning-wheel, S.

THAK, s. 1. Thatch; the covering of a roof when made of straw, rushes, heath, &c. *Thack*, S. Yorks.

Sum grathis first the *thak* and rufe of tre,
And sum about deluis the fousy depe.

Doug. Virgil, 26, 17.

Thack and rape, the covering of a stack, S.

—The stacks get on their winter-hap,
And *thack and rape* secure the toil-worn crap.

Burns, iii. 51.

In *thack an' rape*, in order, as denoting what is completely secured or perfectly well regulated.

—"If it's your honour, we'll a' be as right and tight as *thack and rape* can make us." Guy Mannering, iii. 202.

"He kens weel enough wha feeds him and cleeds him, and keeps a' tight *thack and rape* when his coble is jowing awa' in the Firth, poor fallow." Antiq., ii. 281.

"*Thack and rape*, commonly used in allusion to the stacks in the barn-yard, after they are thatched-in for the winter; so that *under thack and rape* means snug and comfortable;" Gl. Antiq.

2. The roof or covering of a house, whatever be the materials of which it is made.

"Johne Betoune of Creich—protestit that sen he has the keping of the palice of Falkland, and the samyn is rivin, the *thak* therof is brokin, and will tak gret skaith without it be hastelie remedit, therefore to causs the falsis be mendit," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 296.

This cannot be understood of thatch in the common sense. The covering must have been stone, or slate, if not lead.

It is indeed expressly used to denote a roof of slate. "The *sklath thak* haddis owt na rane." Aberd. Reg. Cent 16.

TO THAK, THACK, v. a. To thatch, S. O. E. id. "I *thacke* a house." Palsgrau.

Out of aw thack and raip, a proverbial phrase, applied to one who acts quite in a disorderly way; q. resembling *thatch* so loosed by the wind, that the rope has no hold of it.

S. *thac*, *thac*, Isl. *thak*, Su.-G. *tak*, Alem. *theki*, Germ. *dach*, Lat. *tectum*, a roof or covering for a house. V. THEIK, v.

O.E. id. "*Thak*. Tegmen. Sarcitectum." Prompt. Parv. "*Thacke* of a house, [Fr.] *chaume*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 69, b.

THAK-BURD, s. The thatch-board, the roof.

—Fyr all cler

Sone throw the *thak burd* gan apper.

Barbour, iv. 126, MS.

THAN, adv. Then, at that time, S.

Than gaddryt he rycht hastily

Thaim that he mowcht of his menyne.

Barbour, xvi. 370, MS.

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Bot *than* the trumpettis werely blastis aboundis,
Wyth terribyl brag of brasin bludy soundis.

Doug. Virgil, 294, 64.

Be *than*, by that time; Or *than*, before that time. V. BE THAN.

The S. word retains the orthography of the venerable Bishop of the Moeso-Goths; *than*, tum, tunc. *Than and haita im*; "Then I will profess unto them." Matt. vii. 23.

THAN, OR THAN, conj. Else, elsewhere, S. B.

This seems an oblique use of the same word as signifying tunc, tum, then; as, "Come hame sune, or *than* I'll be angry;" i.e., If you do not return soon, my displeasure will be the consequence.

THANE, THAYNE, s. A title of honour, used among the ancient Scots, which seems gradually to have declined in its signification.

Quhen Makbeth, Fynlayk thus wes slane,
Of Fyfe Makduff that tyme the *Thane*
For his trawaille and his bowntè
At Malcolme as Kyng askyd thire thre.

Wyntoun, vi. 19. 2.

And thair wemen than thowcht he

Thre werd systers mast lyk to be.

The fyrst he harl say gangand by,

"Lo, yhonldyr the *Thayne* of Crumbawchty."

The tothir woman sayd agayne,

"Of Morave yhonldyr I se the *Thayne*."

Ibid. 18. 23.

Although it occurs in our history before the reign of Malcolm Canmore, it has been supposed that it was introduced by this prince, for his attachment to A.-S. manners, as he had been educated in the English court; Notes to Sibb. Fife, p. 224. But it is more probable, that it was borrowed from the A.-S. in an earlier reign, as in this it seems to have given place to the title of *Earl*; Lord Hailes' Annals, i. 27.

This, as taking place of *Murmur*, appears to have been the highest title of honour known in S., before the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Afterwards, that of *Earl* was probably reckoned more honourable, as having obtained a more determinate sense in England after the Norman conquest. For, according to Spelman, (vo. *Eorla*) *Erle* seems rather to have denoted a Duke than a Count.

It has been supposed, that there were Earls in S. even before the time of Malcolm II. Dalyell's Fragments, Desultory Reflections, p. 37. Torfaeus says; Fuit quidam Comes in Scotia Melbrigdus, Hist. Orcad. circ. A. 860. Lib. i. c. 4. According to Sturlison, "Earl Sigurd killed Melbrigd, called Tonn, a Scottish Earl." Sigurdur Iarl drap Melbrigda Tonn, Iarl. Skotskan; Heimskringla, V. i. 99. Torfaeus also mentions Dungad Comes Catenesiae, A. 875. He is called *Dungadr iarl af Katanes*; Orkneyinga S. p. 4. We also read of Erp, the son of Meldun, a certain Earl from Scotland; Melduni cujusdam comitis è Scotia, about 870, Hist. Orcad. Lib. i. c. 5, of Earls Hund and Melanat, the kinsman of Malcolm, who afterwards came to the throne, A. 993. Ibid. c. 10. And Mr. Dalyell also refers to Adils and Hring, A. 985, who both receive the name of Iarl; Egill, Skalla-grim S. But there is no evidence that they resided in Scotland. They are called two brothers who presided over *Bretlandi*, the land of the Britons; and are said to have been, *skatigildir undir Adalstein konung*, tributaries to Athelstan King of England. V. Johnstone, Antiq. Celto-Scand., p. 33, comp. with pp. 41. 42. Mention is made, in Niala Saga, of an Earl Melkolf, i.e., Malcolm, who seems to have resided on the Border, in a place called Whitsburg, near Berwick. V. Johnstone, p. 142.

In the same work Makbeth Comes, 952, is also mentioned; and Finleikus Comes Scotorum, 985. Ol

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Tryggvason S. It is added, that, "if we might credit Torfaeus,—Malcolm Mackenneth was in use to create Earls;" and that "there is an earlier account of the creation of an Earl;" for Skuli, the brother of Liot, having gone into Scotland, was there dignified with the name of Earl by the Scottish king. V. Ol. Tryggvason S. Johnstone, p. 118.

Mr. Dalryell has justly observed, that "great latitude must be given to the imperfect accounts Torfaeus and the writers of the Sagas might obtain." When they use the term, it is highly probable, that it is meant to express the dignity of *Thane*; as the latter designation, although of Gothic origin, does not appear to have been used, among the Scandinavians, as so honourable a term, or in so definite a sense.

It is probable, that some were created, by our kings, earls in Caithness, before the term was more generally used. As this country had been long in the possession of the Norwegians, and governed by those who had been honoured with this title by the kings of Norway, their successors in power, who adhered to the Scottish crown, might view it as more honourable than *Thane*.

It seems evident that this name, as used in the instances referred to, was not merely honorary, but descriptive of office. For no sooner was Skuli, above mentioned, made an Earl, than he raised forces in Caithness, and led them into the islands; Antiq. Celto-Scand., p. 118. The same thing was done by Moddan, after he had been made an Earl by a Scottish king, called Karl by the Norwegian writers; Orkneyinga, S., p. 31. Whether such a king ever existed or not, is not material. These passages shew, that they understood the title as conferring at least territorial authority.

It is probable that *Thane* was at first synon. with *Lat. Comes*, as expressive of an honour arising from office. He, who enjoyed this title, seems to have presided in a county, and sometimes in a province. Macduff, as *Thane of Fife*, must have had an extensive jurisdiction.

It may also be supposed, that he had a partial command in the army, at least of the forces in his own district. Spelman accordingly observes, that *Thane*, among the ancient Scots, is equivalent to *Toech*; and Gael. *Toichich* signifies the General, or Leader of the van. This interpretation, as Dr. Macpherson observes, is confirmed by the name of a considerable family in the Highlands of Scotland,—the clan of M'Intosh, who say, that they derive their pedigree from the illustrious Macduff, once *Thane*, and afterwards Earl of Fife. Macduff in consideration of his services to Malcolm Canmore, obtained a grant, which gave him and his heirs a right of leading the van of the royal army on every important occasion. The chieftain of the clan, that is descended from this great Earl, is stiled *Mac in Toichich*, that is to say, "the Son of the General." Crit. Diss. 13.

The *Thane*, according to Boece, collected the king's revenues; Fol. 20, a. Fordun, speaking of an *Abthane*, says that, "under the king, he was the superior of those who were bound to give an annual account of their farms and rents due to the king. For," he adds, "the *Abthane* had to reckon the royal revenues, as discharging the office of a Steward or Chamberlain." Lib. iv. c. 43.

Thane, according to Mr. Pinkerton, is equivalent to *Murmur*; (Enquiry, ii. 193) which seems to have been the highest title anciently given to a subject. To this, we imagine, the A.-S. term succeeded. It is worthy of observation, that *Thane* and *Mair*, in their primary sense, conveyed the same idea; both signifying a servant.

As *Thane* succeeded to *Mair* in its composite form (*Murmur*), it is hence probable, that there has been some foundation for the assertion of Buchanan and other writers, that the *Thane* not only administered

justice, but collected the King's revenues in a county or district. For Gael. *maor* is also expl. *steward*. V. MAIR.

It has been supposed, that the *Thane* "did not transmit his honours to his posterity;" Notes Sibb. Fife, p. 225. This is not quite consistent with what is said, in the page immediately preceding, that the extract from the Book of Paisley represents Macduff asking the privileges referred to, for himself and his successors, *Thanes of Fife*. This extract evidently supposes indeed, that, in this family at least, the honour was hereditary. Petit a rege Malcolmo, primum, quod ipso et successoribus, *Thani de Fyf*, regem tempore sui coronationis in sede regia locaret. Ap. Sibb. Fife, p. 212.

From some ancient charters, it appears that *thanages* were hereditary. In one granted by David II., it is said; "Although we have infeoffed Walter de Lealy, Knight, in the *Thanage* of Abirkyrdore, in the sheriffdom of Banff, and in the *Thanages* of Kyn-carlyn; nevertheless, because perchance the heirs of the *Thanes* who anciently held the said *Thanages* in few farm, may be able to recover the said *Thanages*, to be held as their predecessors held them; we have granted, that if the said heirs, or any one of them, should recover the said *Thanages*, or any one of them, our said cousin and his heirs shall have the services of the said heirs or heir of the said *Thanes* or *Thane*, and the few farms anciently due from the foresaid *Thanages*." Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 87, No. 220. V. also p. 96, No. 315; p. 121, No. 72; p. 133, N. 13.

It may be added, that the title of *Earl of Fife*, which succeeded to that of *Thane of Fife*, and which seems to have included all the honours connected with the latter, was given by David Bruce to Sir Thomas Biset, and his heirs male by Isabella de Fyf; whom failing, the whole earldom was to return to the King and his heirs. Ibid. p. 74. No. 62.

Sometimes this honour was conferred only for life. Thus, the moiety of the *Thanage* of Fermartine, in the shire of Aberdeen, is given by David Bruce to the Earl of Sutherland, and his male heirs, "which had formerly been given to him only during the term of his life." Ibid. p. 81, No. 157.

The last *Thane* said to be mentioned is William *Thane* of Caldor; Cart. Morav. fol. 98. V. Hailes' Annals, i. 27, N.

It perhaps deserves notice, that all the *thanedoms* specified, in the Index of Charters, are to the north of Forth, and seem to have been situated within the limits of the Pictish kingdom, in the counties of Cromarty, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Fife, and in the lower parts of Perthshire. Shall we view this as proof, that the designation never extended to that part of the country which was inhabited by the Celts?

Abthane has been considered as a title expressive of still higher dignity, and explained as equivalent to that of High Steward of Scotland; Buchanan, Hist. vii. 19. This title, it has been conjectured, has found a place in our history, merely in consequence of a mistake of Fordun, who perhaps unwilling to admit that an Abbot was married, or misled by the contractions common in MSS., has substituted *Abthane* of Dull, for *Abbat of Dunkeldyn*. V. Pink. Enquiry, ii. 193. Notes of Wynt. ii. 467. But Mr. Pinkerton seems to go too far, when he says; "Who ever heard of an *Abthane*?" The modest remark made by Mr. Macpherson supplies an answer to this query. "The nature and antiquity of this office is unknown to me; but that there was such an office, and that it remained for ages after this time, is unquestionable. David II. granted to Donald Macnayre the lands of Easter Fossache with the *Abthane* of Dull in Perthshire. [Roll, D. 2. K. 22, in MS. Harl. 4609.] The Bailerie of *Abthane* of Dull, and the lands of the *Abthane* of Kinghorn, occur

in other grants in the same MS. in Roll D. 2. F." V. Robertson's Index, p. 46, No. 46. 50.

Mr. Pinkerton seems inclined to think, that *Abthane* is q. *Abbot-Thane*, a title given to a *Thane* who was also an *Abbot*, and corresponding to *Abbas Comes* expl. by Du Cange, as denoting a laic count of whom an abbey was given in *commendam*. But, whatever be the origin of the particle prefixed, it seems to have signified an inferior dignity.

This idea is confirmed by finding the *abthanrio* of Monifeith, certainly a small territory, perhaps not extending so far as the modern parish of this name in Angus, mentioned in the Charters of Aberbrothick.

—Michael de Monifuth Dompnus *Abbatanie* ejusdem, *Salutem eternam in Dno*. Noverit universitas vestra, me et heredes meos teneri, et tenore presencium firmiter obligari, Dno Abbati de Abbr. qui pro tempore fuerit, et ejusdem loci Conventui, in sex solidos et octo denarios bonorum legalium sterlingorum, pro tofto et crofto que ab eis ad feodifirmam teneo in territorio predicto *Abbatanie* de Monifoth solvendis eisdem, &c. Fol. 11, b.

The title of *Thane*, as has been formerly observed, seems gradually to have sunk in its meaning. It may not perhaps be viewed as a sufficient proof of this, that, according to our old laws, the *Cro* of an Earl's son was equal to that of a *Thane*; Reg. Maj. Lib. iv., c. 38, s. 2. In the Statutes of Alexander II., however, the *Thane* is ranked, not only as inferior to a Baron, but apparently as on a level with a Knight.

"Touching all others quha remains from the hoist, that is, of lands pertaining to Bischops, Abbats, Earles, Barones, Knights, *Thanes*, quha halds of the King: the king allanerlie sall have the vnlaw:—Bot the king sall have onlie the ane halfe thereof: and the *Thane*, or *Knight*, ane other half." Stat. Alex. II., c. 15, s. 2.

It affords further evidence of this, that, whereas, in the more early periods of our history, a *Thanedom* seems to have been as extensive as a sheriffdom, in the reign of Robert Bruce, and of his son David, we find several *Thanedoms* within one county; as the *Thanedom* of Aberbrothnot, of Cowie, of Aberlathwich, of Morphee, of Duris, of Newdoskis, &c., in the sheriffdom of Kincardine. V. Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 17, No. 55, 56, p. 18, No. 59, p. 23, No. 4, p. 32, No. 14, p. 33, No. 37.

It appears, indeed, that some of the more ancient *Thanedoms* were as extensive as what are now called counties, including all the extent of jurisdiction originally given to *Comites* or Earls. This is evident, not only from the *Thanedom* of Fife, but from that ascribed to Macbeth. He, as has been seen, is called by Wyntown, *Thayne of Crumbarchty*, i.e., Cromarty. Now, this was a sheriffdom as early at least as the reign of Robert Bruce. Robertson's Index, p. 2, No. 50. In this reign also, the *Thandome* of Alith (Alyth) gave designation to a sheriffdom. Ibid. p. 4, No. 38.

In some instances, the term *Thandome* is used as synon. with *Barony*. Thus, the "baronies of Kincardin, and Aberluthnok, and Fettercardin, vic. Kincardin, (Ibid. p. 63, No. 53.) are called "the *thandome* of Kincardine, Abercouthnot, [in both places for Aberluthnot] Fetherkern;" Ibid. p. 65, No. 15, Chart. David II. At first view it might seem that the *thandome*, as mentioned in the singular, included these three baronies. But we find the phrase, *thanagiorum* de Kincardyn, Abirlouthnot, et Fetherkern, in vic de Kincardyn; Ibid. p. 89, No. 242.

According to the A.-S. laws, as Cowel has remarked after Spelman, some, distinguished by this title, were called *Thani Majores* and *Thani Regis*; while those who served under them, as they did under the King, were denominated *Thani minores*, or the lesser *Thanes*. The term, as used in the laws of Alex. II., seems nearly to correspond to the latter.

In its original use, indeed, in other languages, it

was quite indefinite. A.-S. *theyn*, *thegn*, in its primary sense, denotes a servant. Thus *theowæ oðthe frige* signifies a slave as distinguished from a freeman; Leg. Inae, c. 11. Hence it was transferred to a military servant; and, from the dignity attached to an important trust in war, it seems at length to have been used to signify a grandee, one who enjoyed the privilege of being near the person of the King, or of representing him in the exercise of authority. The person, who was thus distinguished, was designed *cynnynges theyn*; *Thanus regius*, *satrapa*, *optimas*, *dynasta*, *baro*. One of an inferior rank was called *medmera theyn*, *mediocris vel inferior Thanus*; "a *Thane* or nobleman of a lower degree, as that at this day of a Baronet;" Somner. *Woruld-theyn* signified a secular *Thane*; *maesse-theyn*, a spiritual *Thane* or priest.

Germ. *degen* has a similar variety of significations; *servus*; *civis*, et *quilibet subditus*; *dominus*, sed *superiori domino* (Principi vel Regi) *obnoxius*; *miles*, ab *infima ad supremam conditionem*; *vir fortis*; *sensus a milite ad omnes strenuos tractus*. Franc. *thegn* signified not only a common soldier, but a general. V. Wachter.

Dan. *degn*, *diagn*, now written *tygn*, was used nearly with the same latitude as the Germ. word *Worm*. Monum. Dan. p. 264—267. Schilter seems to give the original sense. For he observes, that Alem. *thegan* properly signifies a man; hence *theganliche*, viriliter, manfully. "By and by," he says, "it came to be used to denote the peculiar state of those subject to the power of others, as *soldiers*, and *servants*." He derives it from *diuk-en*, *progredi*, *proficere*, *creocere*, *prodesse*; vo. *Dinken*, p. 230.

In the celebrated *Death-Song* of Regner Lodbrog, v. 23, this phrase occurs; *Hrokke ei degn fyrir degne*; Man yields not to man; literally *thane-to thane*. Spelman, although he explains *thegan*, *vir fortis*, mentions *lesse theyn* as used in the Laws of Canute, MS., in the sense of, *mediocris homo*. Ol Wormius seems to think that the office of *Decanus*, (mentioned by Vegetius, Lib. 2. c. 13.) who presided over ten soldiers, might originate from this Gothic term.

It appears that Alem. *thegan* denoted a servant, prior to its use as signifying a grandee. For an epithet was prefixed to determine its signification. Hence *edilthegan*, literally, a noble servant. It is evident, indeed, that *thegan* was anciently synon. with *stak*, *knab*, and *knecht*; all signifying a servant. Hence Lindenbrog, vo. *Adelskult*, expl. this term as equivalent to Germ. *edelknab*; adding, that they were formerly denominated *edildeggen*. *Adelknecht* was used in a similar sense in Denmark. Monum. ubi sup. In Isl., *thegn* is equivalent to *Lord*. *Thiarn oc thrael*, *dominus et servus*; Verel. To the same source *Dannman*, a Su.-G. title of honour has been traced. V. Ihre in vo. But this is doubtful; as *thaegn* in that language corresponds to A.-S. *thegn*.

[“A.-S. *thegen*, *thegn*, often *then*, (by contraction) a *thane*; Grein, ii. 578. The lit. senso is 'mature' or grown up; and the etymology is from *thigen*, pp. of *thihan*, to grow up, be strong, avail, a verb which is commoner in the by-form *theon*, with pp. *thogen*.” Prof. Skeat's Etym. Dict., p. 634.]

It may also deserve attention, that the oldest Francic or Theotisc writers give the word under consideration, not only the same signification, but nearly the same form as in A.-S. Otfried, who wrote in the ninth century, in various instances uses *thegan* for *famulus*, or *miles*.

As it has been already remarked, that it was applied to a military servant, perhaps in this sense it primarily denoted those who sustained this character without any distinction. For in the A.-S. version we find it used for *soldiers* in general; even those who were subject to a centurion. *Ic com man under anwealde geseð*,

and ic hebbe thegnas under me ; "I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me ;" Matt., 8, 9. In the parallel passage, Luke, 7, 8, the term is *compan*, warriors, whence *S. kemper*, one who strives with another. In Gr. the word is the same in both places, στρατιώτας.

Shaw views Gael. *Tanaiste*, "lord, dynast, governor," as equivalent to *Thane*. Dr. Macpherson indeed apprehends, that it is an ancient Gael. word, signifying "the second person or second thing." In proof of this he observes, that "before the conquest of Ireland by Henry the second, the title of *Tanist* became obsolete." Crit. Diss. 13. It appears, however, that it continued to be used so late as the year 1594. V. Ware's Antiq., p. 71. From the similarity of the terms, and from the sameness of signification, it is far more probable, that *Tanist* was formed from *Thane*, or was imported into Ireland by the Belgae. In confirmation of this, it may be observed, that there is no evidence of the existence of any Celtic root, from which *Tanist* can reasonably be deduced. Rev. Mr. Todd, has thrown out the same idea, in his Illustrations of Spenser, vol. viii. 308.

THANEDOM, THAYNDOM, THANAGE, s. The extent of the jurisdiction of a Thane.

Some estryre that in hys yhowthad
Of thyr *Thayndoms* he Thayne was made.
Wyntoun, vi. 18. 28.

"—Hugonis de Ross, of the *Thanage* of Glendouachy in Bamfe ;"—"Hugonis Barclay, of the *Thanage* of Balhelvie." Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 2, No. 45. 48. V. **THANE**.

THANE, s. Apparently, a fane.

—Faill turretis men nicht find,
And goldin *thanis* waifand with the wind.
Palace of Honour, iii. 16.

This interpretation is confirmed by the use of the term obviously in the same sense.

"Both these isles had battalines, and buttrages round about them, with cross *thanes* of iron on the top of each of them." Orem's Chanonry Aberd., p. 62.

Cross-thane is also used as a composite word.

"The two lesser steeples have both *cross-thanes* of iron upon their tops." Ibid. p. 60.

L.B. *ten-a*, or *ten-ia*, denotes the extremity of the garland, or ribbons of different colours, which hang down from a crown or chaplet. V. Du Cange.

THANE, THAIN, adj. 1. Not sufficiently roasted or boiled, rare ; a term applied to meat, S.

"The meat is *thain* ; raw, little done." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 109.

2. Moist, applied to meal, &c., when in a damp state, Lanarks., Loth. "I dinna like *thain* meal ;" i.e., made of oats that have not been much dried on the kiln.

A. Bor. *thone*, *thony* ; mea sententia, q. "thawn ; damp, moist ;" Ray. The words are also common in Lincoln. V. Skinner. Grose gives the extract so incorrectly as to be unintelligible.

A.-S. *than*, moist, humid ; as meat of this description retains more of the natural juices ; *thaen-ian*, to moisten.

• **THANKFUL, adj.** 1. Used in the sense of thankful, praiseworthy.

—"His grace thinkis that he will nocht be vnre-membrand and vngrate for the gude and *thankfull* service done to him be his saidis erlis, lordis, baronis,

and liegis of all degreis," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

A.-S. *thane-full* not only signifies gratiarum plenus, but gratus, apparently in the same sense as here, as denoting what is acceptable.

2. Denoting what ought to be sustained as sufficient and legal.

—"Aught dayes after the compleit schering of ilk sort of cornis being owtrun, that it salbe lesome to the awners, at the saidis aucht dayes end, to mak requisitioun vpoun vther aucht dayes, to mak thame *thankfull* teynding at the expyryng of the saidis last aucht dayes,—that it salbe lauchfull to the awners of the saidis cornes to teynd and stak the same thame selfis." Acts Ja. VI., 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 472.

[**THAR, THARE, THARTH, v. impers.** It needs, it is necessary, Barbour viii. 257, xii. 300. V. **THURT**.

In Jamieson's edit., misprinted *char* in both places.]

Who wil lesinges layt,
Tharf him no fertlier go ;
Falsly canstow fayt,
That ever worth the wo.

Sir *Tristrem*, p. 175.

"To dare.—He will not dare (*be able*) to go far ;" Gl. Trist. It seems rather to signify, to need, to have occasion, to find it necessary. A.-S. *tharf-an*, carere, indigere, opus habere ; Moes.-G. *tharf-an*, *tharub-an*, necesse habere, Alem. *tharf-an*, *tharb-en*, Isl. *thurf-a*, [*tharf*], Su.-G. *tarfio-a*, id.

Var'-at—*tharf*, necessum erat ; it was necessary ; Lodbrokar Quida, st. 14. The word occurs in the same sense in Alem. *Nit tharf*, non opus est ; Otrfid.

Me *tharth* haue nane noy of myne erand,
For me think thow will be thair efter as thow tellis.
Rauf Coilyear, C. j. b.

Thar is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

Have thou ynough, *thee thar* not plainen thea.
Wif of Bathe, Prolog. v. 5918.

Me *tharth*, it behoves me. *Tharth* seems to be softened from *thearft*, 3. pers. sing. pres. indic.

[**THARE, THER. V. THAIR.**]

• **THAT, pron.** Often improperly used instead of *This*, S.

"He and his army saw a vision in the heavens, with that motto upon it, 'In Christ ye shall overcome.'" Walker's Peden, p. 84.

THAT, adv. or conj. 1. So, to such a degree ; as, "Is he *that* frail that he canna rise ?" Is he *so* frail that he cannot get out of bed ? S.

2. Often used nearly in the same sense with *E. very*, but understood as rather weaker.

Ye think my muse nae *that* ill-faurd,
Seil o' your face !
Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 109.

"Evan Dhu Maccombich—declared his intention to set off immediately in pursuit of the cattle, which he pronounced to be 'no *that* far off ;—they have broken the bone,' he observed, 'but have had no time to suck the marrow.'" Waverley, i. 236. V. CURNY.

It almost invariably has the negative preceding ; as, "Nae *that* ill," not very bad. "Nae *that* weet," not very wet. It has been remarked, that it answers exactly to Lat. *ita* ; as, "Nae *that* mony." Non *ita* multi, Cic. It would seem to have originated as a

comparative mode of speaking, and as expressive of a reply to something previously asserted, or to a question proposed; as if it were equivalent to the particle *So*, q. "Not so bad as you seem to think," "Not so wet as it was last night."

3. It sometimes serves, like *E. So* or *Such*, although not so intensively, to return the sense of a word or sentence going before; as, "He was ance a thief, and he'll aye be that," *S.*

THAUT, s. A sob, *Gl. Ross*; perhaps rather a beat; synon. with *Thud*.

This is the orthography of the First Edit. of *Helmore*, p. 17. *V. THOUT, s.*

THEATS, s. pl. Ropes or traces. *V. THE-TIS.*

THE. Used instead of *To*; as *the day, the night, the year, to-day, to-night, this year, S.*

"Ye maun ken I was at the shirra's *the day*; for—I gang about a' gates like the troubled spirit." *Antiquary*, ii. 123.

An' some, that wadna like it said,
Hath got their noddles knappit
Right sair *the night*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 66.

I winna be married *the year*,
Suppose I were courted by twenty.

Song, Patie's Wedding.

The Scottish idiom is, in this instance, formed in a different manner from that of the English. *To*, although the idea is the same in *to-day*, continued from *A.-S. to daeg*, is undoubtedly the prep. in the sense of *Lat. ad, q. on this day, or during its lapse. The* may be viewed as the *Norm. Sax. relative*, which is used in the same form in all the cases. It seems here to have the use of a demonstrative, as equivalent to *this. The day*, accordingly, resembles *Lat. hodie, q. hoc die, on, or during this day.*

[*The* is more probably *A.-S. thy*, instrumental and ablative case of the def. article.]

THE, THEE, THEY, s. Thigh.

As he glaid by, aukwart he couth hym ta,
The and arson in sondyr gart he ga.

Wallace, iii. 176, MS.

He lappit me fast by baith the *theys*.

Doug. Virgil, 88, 54.

A.-S. theco, theoh, thegh, Belg. die, id. The original idea seems retained in *Isl. thio*, which denotes the thickest part of the flesh of any animal. *Densissima et crassissima carnis pars in quovis corpore vel animali. Inde thio, foemur; Verel.*

THE-PESS, s. Thigh-piece, or armour for the thigh.

Throuch out the stour to Wallace sone he socht;
On the *the pess* a felloun strak hym gaiff,
Kerwit the plait with his scharp groundyn glaiff.

Wallace, viii. 265, MS.

Rendered *peasant*, Edit. 1648, 1673, &c.

To THE, THEE, v. n. To thrive, to prosper.

The eldest than began the grace, and said,
And blissit the braid with *Benedicite*,
With *Dominus Amen*, sa mot I *the*.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 4.

Let's drink, and rant, and merry make,
And he that spares ne'er mote he *thee*.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 132.

But wearie fa' the fairy wicht
That's tane my bairn frae me;
I need nae wis that he war dead,
But may he never *thee*!

Mary o' Craignethan, Edin. Mag. June 1819, p. 527.

Fraunces gives both the *v.* and the *s.* "*The-ne* or *Thryuen. Vigeo.—Thedam. Vigencia.*" Prompt. Parv.

A.-S. the-an, proficere, vigere, to thrive. Theah *acca theo on callum welum; Quamvis quis polleat omnibus divitiis; Boeth. c. 19. ap. Lye. Moca.-G. theih-an, Alem. thi-en, Su.-G. ty-a, Isl. tya-a, Germ. deih-en, Belg. dij-en, dyt-en, id.* However different in form, this *v.* seems to acknowledge a common origin with *Dow, 2. to thrive, q. v.*

This *v.* is frequently used by Chaucer.

So *the ik*, quod he, ful wel coude I him quite,
With blering of a proud milleres eye.

Reece's Prolog. ver. 3862.

He also uses *thedome* for thriving, success.

What? evil *thedome* on his monkes snoute.

Shipman's T. 13335.

"*Theah*, or *Theeh*; in latter English *Thee*.—To thrive, or to prosper; and so is also *Betheed*, and *Bethid*, for having prospered." *Verstegan's Restitut.*, p. 250.

[**THECK, s.** Heather brought to the farm-yard as litter for cattle, *Shetl. Goth. thak, Sw. tak, Dan. takke*, thatch, a covering.]

THEDE, s. 1. A nation, a people.

—Ye are thre in this *thede* thrivand oft in thrang;
War al your strenthis in ane,
In his grippis and ye gane,
He wald ourcum you ilk ane.

Gawan and Gol. ii. 3.

i.e., "Ye are three persons, belonging to this nation, often prosperous in the heat of battle."

A.-S. theod, gens, populus.

It seems used in this sense by R. Brunne:—

Tille Adelwolf gaf he Westex, hede of alle the *thede*,
Lordschip ouer all the londes bituex Douer & Tuede.

p. 18.

2. A region, a province.

Sen hail our doughty elderis has bene endurand,
Thrivandly in this *thede*, unchargit as thril.
If I for obesance, or boist, to bondage me bynde,
I war wourthy to be
Hingit heigh on ane tre,
That ilk creature might se
To waif with the wynd.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 10.

It might bear this sense in the passage quoted, sense 1. In the same poem i. 14 instead of—

All the wyis in welth he weildis in weid
Sall halely be at your will, all that is his;

it ought to be, according to Edit. 1508—

—weildis in *theid*—

i.e., "all the wealthy wights which he rules in the nation or province."

The same idea is thus expressed in the following stanza:—

Of all the wyis, and welth, I weild in this *steid*.

i.e., place; *A.-S. stede, locus, folcstede, populi statio.* Perhaps in *welth*, in the first passage, should be read, and *welth*, as here. Thus persons are distinguished from property.

With alle thing Y say,
That pende to marchandia,
In lede;

Thai ferden of this wise,
Intil Yrlond *thede*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 85.

This, misquoted in Gl. as p. 95, is viewed as "apparently a contraction for *they gele*." But it certainly signifies *Ireland country*. *They gele* would be an obvious tautology, being anticipated by *ferden*, fared.

Isl. Su.-G. *thiod*, *thiud*, *thyl*, *thiaud*, *thiot*, *populus*; Moca.-G. *thinda*, Alem. *thiot*, *thiota*, *thiade*, pl. *thied*; Germ. *deut*, Ir. *tuath*, id.

Hence Junius and Ihre derive the L. B. term, *diaeta*, diet, used by the Germ. to denote a public convention; although this may perhaps be from *dies*, the day fixed for meeting. Hence also *Theotisc*, gentiles; the name given by the Franks or Alemans to all the people of their nation; A.-S. *getheole*, vernacular language; Franc. *bithiot-en*, Belg. *beduyd-en*, to interpret, Isl. *thyd-en*, to explain.

A.-S. *theod* signifies not only gens, but provincia. *East-Seazna theod*, Orientalium Saxonum provincia; *Myrcna theod*, Merciorum provincia.

3. It seems to be used in the sense of species, kind.

Fiftene yere he gan hem fede,
Sir Roband the trewe;
He taught him ich alede,
Of ich maner of glewe;
And everich playing *thede*,
Old lawes and newe;
On hunting oft he yede,
To swiche alawe he drew.

Sir Tristrem, p. 22.

Playing *thede* appears to signify "kind," or "manner of play," i.e., game. V. THEW.

THEEDLE, s. The name, in the county of Kinross, for the stick with which porridge is stirred; also called the *Parrich-stick*, Synon. *Theivil*, and S. O. *Spurtle*.

I know not whether we should view this as corr. from the more general name *Theivil*; or as allied to Isl. *thið-a*, liquefacio congelata: as the design of the constant stirring is to prevent the meal from becoming knotted, or to break the knots that may have been formed.

To THEEK, v. a. To thatch, S. Gl. Picken.

A. Bor. "Theak, to thatch." Grose. "Thack, Theak, thatch, both as verb and substantive;" Brockett. *Theaker*, a thatcher, Yorks., Marshall. V. THEIK.

THEEKER, s. A thatcher, *ibid*.

THEEKING, s. "Thatch; thatching," S. Gl. Ant.

THEET, s. A rope or trace by which a horse draws, S.

He sits him down upo' the bink,
An' plaits a *theet*, or mends a mink,
To sair an after use.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 31.

V. THETIS.

THE-FURTH, adv. Out of doors, abroad, S., as *forth* E. is used.

—But yesterday I saw,
Nae farrer gane, gang by here lasses twa,
That had gane will, and been *the-furth* all night.
Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

THEGITHER, adv. Corr. of *together*, S.

Says Lindy, We maun marry now ere lang;
Fouk will speak o's, and fash us wi' the kirk,
Gin we be seen *thegither* in the mirk.
Ross's Helenore, p. 19.

A' thegither, altogether:—

—What this world is *a' thegither*,
If bereft o' honest fame.

Macneil's Poetical Works, i. 33.

THEI, conj. Though.

Marke schuld yeld, unhold,
Thei he were king with croun,
Thre hundred pounde of gold,
Ich yer out of toun.

Sir Tristrem, p. 52, st. 86.

V. ALLTHROCHT.

To **THEIK, TIEEK, TIEK, v. a.** 1. To cover, to give a roof, of whatever kind; applied to a house, a stack of corn, &c., S.; [*pret. theikit*.]

Of the Corskyrk the llys twa,
Wyth lede the south yle *thekyd* alsua.

Wyntown, ix. 6. 124.

"He *theikit* the kirk with leid." Bellend. Cron. B. xii., c. 16.

"Peel the kirk, and *thick* [*thiek*] the quire," S. Prov. "Eng. Rob Peter and pay Paul;" Kelly, p. 276.

2. To cover with straw, rushes, &c., to thatch, S.

A.-S. *thecc-an*, Alem. *thek-en*, Isl. *thaeck-a*, Su.-G. *taeck-a*, tecto munire, *teg-ere*. The latter has been viewed as a cognate term.

THEIVIL, THIVEL, s. A stick for stirring a pot; as, in making porridge, broth, &c., S. B. *thivel*; Ayrs. Fife, A. Bor. *theil*.

But then I'll never mind when the
Goodman to labour cries;
The *thivel* on the pottage pan
Shall strike my hour to rise.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 184.

The corbies scraigh't, the owlets scream'd;
A gousty cawdron boil'd an' feam'd,
In which the beldames, eident, threw
Ingredients hideous to the view?
An' ay's they steer'd them wi' a *thivel*,
They mummelt "Crowdy for the devil."

Beattie's John o' Arnha, p. 35.

Grose and Marshall mention *thaavle*, a pot-stick. Norw. *tull, tyl*, the staff with which butter is churned; Hallager. It is not improbable that *Theivil* and E. *Dibble* are radically the same; especially as A. Bor. *thivel* is not only rendered, "a stick to stir a pot," but "also a dibble, a setting-stick." Grose. Nothing satisfactory has been offered, however, as to the origin of the term *Dibble*. V. Todd's Johns. Skinner refers to Teut. *dipfel*, punctum. But I can find no vestige of such a word. Mr. Brockett gives the etymon which I had conjecturally offered; A.-S. *thysel*, "a stem or stalk." "Frutex, stripe; a shrubb;" Sommer.

THEIVIL-ILL, s. A pain in the side, S. *Theivil-shot*, Ang.

It most probably received its name, from the idea that it is owing to the stomach being overcharged with that food which is prepared by means of the *theivil*. I have heard a supposition, that it is thus denominated, because confined to a particular spot, as if one had received a stroke on it by a *theivil*, or some similar instrument.

A. Bor. *thible*, *thivel*, a stick to stir a pot; Ray. A.-S. *thysel*, a shrub? q. a slender piece of wood.

THEME, THAME, s. 1. A serf, a bond-servant or slave born on, and attached to, the soil.

The Kyng than of his cownsale
Made this delyverans thare fynale;
That Erldwme to be delt in twa
Partis, and the tane of tha
Wyth the *Themys* assygnyd he
Til Walter Stewart: the lave to be
Made als gud in all profyt;
Schyre Willame Comyn til hawe that gwyt.
Wyntown, vii. 10. 449, MS.

2. The right, granted to a baron, of holding servants, in such a state of bondage, that he might sell them, their children and goods.

"*Theme*—is power to have seruandes and slaues, quhilk ar called *nativi*, *bondi*, *villani*, and all Barones infest with *Theme*, hes the same power. For vnto them all their bondmen, their barnes, gudes, and geare properly perteinis, awa that they may diapone thereupon at their pleasure." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

A.-S. *team*, offspring. Proinde, apud forenses, *Sequela*, i.e., familia natorum bondorum et Villanorum maneiro pertinentium: necnon *jus habendi* istam sequelam, ubique inventi fuerunt in *Anglia*. For the term has been borrowed from the E. law; as it has been adopted, into this, from the A.-S. *Team* is the word used in a charter of Edw. the Confessor, and in the Sax. Chronicle; *Toll and Team*. V. Lye, vo. *Toll*.

Perhaps we should rather deduce it from Isl. *thi-a*, in servitutum reducere; whence *thion*, servus.

This is sometimes written *Thane*. V. VERT.

[THEMSELLS, THEMSELL, THEM-SELWYNE, pron. Themselves, Barbour, xiii. 234.]

THEN, conj. Than, S.

THEN-A-DAYS, adv. In former times, S. B.; like E. *Nowadays*.

But then was then, my lad, and now is now,
'Bout then-a-days, we'd seldom me: with cross,
Nor kent the ill of conters, or of loss.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 92.

THE NOW, I' THE NOW. Just now, at present, S.

"You look down *the now*, and I see you doubt what I'm saying." Reg. Dalton, iii. 212.

"Though we are a' very couthy *the now*, naebodie can tell how long it will last." Petticoat Tales, i. 267.

"You needna lift the siller, or say ony thing about it, 'cause Charlotte doesna need her part i' *the now*, an George is but thoughtless, an' coudna guide his very weel." Glenfergus, iii. 251.

Now is here used as if it were a noun. The idiom resembles that of Gr. *αὐτὸ τὸ νῦν*, Luke, i. 48, which is retained in Moes. G. *fram himma nu*; both signifying, as rendered by Junius, *ab hoc tempore*; *himma* being the accusative of the pronoun signifying this.

[THE QUHETHIR, conj. However, and yet, nevertheless, Barbour, i. 332.]

THEREAWAY, THEREAWA, adv. 1. About that quarter, thereabout; *Out o' thereaway*, from about that quarter, S. Synon. *Thairby*. The term is used indefinitely, when it is not meant to specify the particular spot.

"The three miles diminished into 'like a mile and a bittock;' then extended themselves into 'four miles or there awa.'" Guy Mannering, i. 6.

"D'ye think we dinna ken the road to England as

weel as our fathers before us? All evil comes out o' *thereaway*." Tales of my Landlord, i. 154.

2. That way, to that purpose.

"It is the way that God had contrived for saving of sinners by Jesus Christ,—as he hath held forth in the ordinances, confirming the same by many mighty works in scripture tending *there away*."—Guthrie's Trial, p. 210.

3. As far as that, to that distance; often *There-and-away*, Aberd.

THERE-BEN, adv. In the inner apartment. V. THAIRBEN.

THEREFRAE, adv. Therefrom. V. THAIRFRA.

THEREIN, adv. Within doors. V. THAIRIN.

THEREOUT, adv. Without, a-field. V. THAIROWT.

THERM, THARME, s. V. THAIRM.

THERNA, THURRNA. Modes of expression, equivalent to "need not," or "should not;" as, "You *thurtna* stop," you should not stay, Dumf.

The proper sense is that first given, "need not," or "have no occasion;" and it claims the same origin with *Tharf*, used in Sir Tristrem, from A.-S. *thearf-an*, carere, indigere, or rather from the same *v*. in the form of *thurf-an*, id. *Ne ic ne thurfe her seccan*, Neque ego non opus habeam hic haurire; Jon. 4. 15. This is the same phrase, only inverted, *thurstna* being used for A.-S. *ne thurfe*; or as it would be in the second person, *ne thurst*. For this form appears under *Thearf-an*, to which *Therna* is more immediately allied. *Ne thearft thu*, or *Thu ne thearft*; Non necesse habes tu, Caedm. V. THARF and THARTH.

THESAURE, THESSAURE, s. A treasure; Lat. *thesaur-us*.

"All hurdis and *thesauris* that ar hid under the yeird, or aboue the yeird, quhair of the lord and awner is not knawin, the samin aucht and sould pertene to the King as eschete." Balfour's Pract., p. 553.

"That thairfore the Justis clerkis in taking of all inditmentis, specially within the schirefdoum of Louthiane, Fiff, and utheris placis quhare the King haid maist residence, of the stelaris, concelaris, of the said gold or *thesaure*, or arte or parte tharof," &c. Inventories, A. 1494, p. 17.

"The jewels, diamonds, and hail *thesaure* of S. Geils is given to the Dean of Guild to be furth coming when called for." Acts of Guildry, Edin. 1555, p. 13.

THESAURARE, s. Treasurer; the term invariably used in our old statutes and writings.

"The *Thesaurare* takand allowance in his comptis of ony ordinarie pertening to the King, or his Officiaris sould be compellit to pay sa mekle as he hes tane allowance of." 1532, Balfour's Practicks, p. 135.

O. Fr. *thesaurier*, id. But this word, like many others in our old laws, may be immediately from L. B. *thesaurar-ius*.

THESAURARIE, s. Treasury.

"And to be senators, &c. to decyd all and quhatsum-euir suspensiois of his hienes propirtie, *thesaurarie*, or collectorie, rasit or to be rasit be quhatsum-euir person or personis." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 27.

THESELF, *pron.* Itself. V. SELF, SELFF.

THESTREEN, *s.* Yesternight, Lanarks.; either a provincial corr. of *Yestreen*, *id.*, or *q. the yestreen*.

"It was in a cauld blaie hairst day, at dayligann, I mind it weel, as weel as I mind *thetreen*." Edin. Mag., Dec. 1810, p. 503.

THETIS, **THETES**, *s. pl.* 1. The ropes or traces, by means of which horses draw in a carriage, plough or harrow, S.

The bodyis of Rutulianis here and thare
Thay did persane, and by the coist alquhare
The cardis stand with lymouris bendit strek,
The men ligging the hames about thare nek,
Or than amangis the quhelis and the *thetis*,
All samyn lay thare armour, wyne, and metis.

Doug. Virgil, 287, 7.

[2. The term is often used metaph., in the sense of liking, regard, inclination for, or sympathy with, implying the idea of being drawn to a thing; as, "I hae nae *thete* o' that," I don't like that, I have not a good opinion of it, Clydes., Perthis.]

3. *Out of thete*, is a phrase applied to one who is rusted, as to any art or science, from want of practice, Aberd.

4. [*Out of thetes*, out of order, reason or bounds.] One is said to be quite *out of thetes*, when one's conduct or language is quite disorderly, like that of a horse that has broke loose from its harness, S.

"Hence the ordinary expression in Scotland, *Ye are out of theet*, i.e., ye are extravagant or in the wrong;" Radd.

"Mr. H. E. that worthy good man, who had his own share of the sufferings of that time both in prison and otherwise, yet had his feet so far *out of the theats*, and so far from taking part with Mr. Cargill and him [Mr. Richard Cameron] in the indispensable duty of that day, that he studied a sermon to preach against him." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 48.

It appears from Sibb. that in some places, perhaps S. A., this is corr. *pron. Feets*.

Isl. *thatt-r*, a thread, cord, or small rope. The term is also used for a narration, *q. the thread or connexion of a discourse*. This has some analogy to the metaph. sense mentioned above. *Pars historiae, narratio*; *propre filum vel funis tenuior, ex quo funis crassior conficitur*; Gl. Kristnis.

THEVIS-NEK, **THEUIS-NEK**, *s.* An imitative term, formed to express the cry of the lapwing.

The tuqueheit, and the gukkit gouk,—
Rwischit bayth to the baird, and ruggit his hare;
Callit him thris *thevis nek*, to throw in a widdie.
Houlate, S. P. Repr., iii. 181.

Here the term is used as an *equivoque*, in reference to the neck of a thief.

"The tuchchitis cryit *thevis nek*, quhen the *piettis clattrit*." Compl. S., p. 60.

This is misprinted *Thuecnck*, Gl. Compl.

THEW, *s.* Custom, manner, quality.

Wilyhame Wyschard of Saynet Andrewys
Byschape, wertus, and of gud *thewys*,

Wys, honest, and awenand,
Til God and men in all plesand
Deyd, ————

Wyntonon, vii. 10. 292.

O Troiane prynce, I lawly the beselk,
Be thyne awne vertuis, and thy *thewis* meik.
Doug. Virgil, 339, 26.

A.-S. *theaw*, *mos, modus*. Hence (says Lye) A. Bor. *thew'd*, *docilis*; *towardly*, Grose. Seren. gives Sw. *thooielse* in the sense of quality, which seems to acknowledge the same origin. A.-S. *theaw*, *mos*, and *theow*, *servus*, can scarcely be viewed as radically different; especially as the word, signifying a servant, is sometimes written *theaw*. Both, I suspect, must be traced to Isl. *thia*, *thiaa*, *humiliare*, *duriter tractare*, *subigere*: as a *servant* is one brought into a state of *subjection*; and what are *manners*, but the habits learned in consequence of instruction, restraint, and chastisement? It is highly probable, indeed, that the term *thede*, as primarily signifying a nation, A.-S. *theod* is from the same source, *q. a body of men brought into a state of subjection*. It may be viewed as a proof of this, that the *v. theod-an*, formed from *theod*, signifies to serve. *Ich him geornlicor theodile*; *Ego illis impensius servire curavi*; Bed. 516, 9, and *Theoden* denotes a king, *q. one who subjects others, or causes them to serve*. Isl. *thiod*, *populus*; *God thiod*, *bonus populus*, i.e., *cives et fideles subditi*. *Thiad-ur*, *servitute oppressus*, *thyda*, *mansuetudo*, *obsequium*; Verel.

THEWIT, *part. pa.* Disciplined, regulated.

Weill thewit, having a proper deportment.

Thair was na wicht that gat a sicht eschewit,
War he never sa constant, or weill *thewit*,
Na he was woundit, and him hir seruant grantis.
Palace of Honour, i. 38.

The term seems to denote that self-command which a knight, or one regularly bred to arms, ought to have over himself. One of the senses of A.-S. *theaw* is, *institutum*. V. the *s.*

THEWLES, **THOWLESS**, **THIEVELESS**, *adj.* 1. Unprofitable, bootless.

Lat vs in ryot leif, in sport and gam,
In Venus court, sen born thareto I am,
My tyme wel sall I spend: wenyis thou not so?
Bot all your solace sall returne in gram,
Sic *thewles* lusstis in bittir pane and wo.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 96, 24.

Thowles seems formerly to have been used nearly in the sense of *mod. dissipated*, or *profligate*.

He wes *thowles*, and had in wown
By hys wyf oft-syis to ly
Othir syndry women by.
Wyntonon, viii. 24. 166.

Welle waxyn wp that tyme he wes,
And *thowles* than, for his yowthhed
To that nature wald hym lede:
Justyng, dawnsyng, and playnge
He luwyd welle, for he wes yhyng.
Ibid., 38. 291.

2. Inactive, remiss, S. *pron. thowless*.

How worthless is a poor and haughty drone,
Wha *thowless* stands a lazy looker-on!
Ramsay's Works, i. 55.
—Fortune ay favours the active and bauld,
But ruins the wooer that's *thowless* and cauld.
Herd's Coll., ii. 113.

From A.-S. *theow*, a servant, or *theow-ian*, to serve, and the privative particle *les*, less; *q. what does no service*.

Sibb. justly gives *thieveless* as synon. A *thieveless excuse*, one that is not satisfactory, *q. does not serve*

the purpose. *He came on a thieveless errand*, S.; "He pretended to have business about which he was not in earnest."

3. "Cold, forbidding;" S. Gl. Sibb.

It chanc'd his new-come neebor took his ee,
And e'en a vex'd and angry heart had he!
Wi' thieveless sneer to see his modish mien,
He down the water gies him this guiddeen.
Burns, lii. 54.

"Thieveless, cold, dry, spited;" Gl. Shirr.

To look thieveless to one, to give one a cold reception, S.O.

4. Hence transferred to a cold, bleak day. *It's a thieveless morning*, is a phrase used in this sense by old people, Renfrews.

Thieveless is applied to weather in a sort of intermediate or uncertain state. Thus, a *thieveless day* is one that has no decided character, neither properly good nor bad.

5. Insipid, as applied to mind; destitute of taste; feeble, S.

A saul with sic a thowless flame,
Is sure a silly sot ane.

Ramsay's Works, i. 118.

For thowless age, wi' wrinkle brow,—
Mac need the aid I gae to you,
When strang an' young.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 47.

6. Shy, reserved, Renfrews.

It is used indeed to denote frigidity or insipidity of manner, but evidently as including the primary idea; being applied to one who appears unfit for action, S.

THEWTILL, THEWITTEL, *s.* A large knife, or one that may serve as a dagger.

Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer,
A Scotts thewtill wндыr thal belt to ber.

Wallace, i. 218, MS.

E. and S. *whittle*, a knife; A.-S. *hwitel*; Chauc. and A. Bor. *thwite*, cultello resicare, A.-S. *thwīt-an*, *thweotan*, id.

THEYRS, *s. pl.* "Tiers or yard-arms of a vessel;" Gl. Compl.

"Ane and al, heisau, heisau. Now mak fast the *theyrs*." Compl. S., p. 63.

I find no such word as *tiers*. Kersey has *ties*.

THIBACK, *s.* Denoting a stroke or blow, S.

Isl. *thiappa* is expl. conculcare; also, comprimere.

*THICK, *adj.* 1. Intimate, familiar, S., also cant E. Grose's Class. Dict. *Great* or *grit*, *thrang*, synon. V. PACK.

Nae twa were ever seen mair thick,
Than brawny and the bill;
An' when she hameward took her way,
He saw her o'er the hill.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 49.

[Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither,
An' unco pack an' thick thegither.

Burns, vol. iii. 5.]

2. With the prep. *ouer* or *over* preceding, used to denote criminal intimacy between persons of different sexes, *over thick*, S.; synon. *Ouer thrang*.

"She had fa'en a wee *ouer thick* wi' a cousin o' her ain that her father had some ill-will to; and sae it was

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that after she had been married to Sir Richard jump four months,—ye'll no hinder her gieing them a present o' a bonny knave bairn." *Antiquary*, ii. 242.

3. Used in relation to consanguinity, S.

"Ye ken his was sib to mine by the father's side, and blood's *thicker* than water ony day." *Entail*, i. 12.

This is a proverbial phrase, intimating that a man feels more affection to his own kindred, than to those to whom he is nowise related.

4. *Thick and thin*. To follow one *through thick and thin*, to adhere to one in all hazards, S.

"Auld Dougal—had followed Sir Robert through gude and ill, *thick and thin*, pool and stream," &c. *Redgauntlet*, i. 223.

To MAK THICK w^r, to ingratiate one's self with, Clydes.

[THIDDIR, *adv.* Thither, Barbour, i. 592.]

[THIDDIRWART, THIDDIRWARD, *adv.* Thitherwards, thither, Barbour, i. 411.]

THIEF, *s.* Often used, when there is no charge of dishonesty, with a vituperative *adj.*, exactly in the sense of E. *Hussy*; as, "She's an ill-faur'd *thief*," S.

THIEF-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of a blackguard; affording grounds of an unfavourable impression as to actual conduct or design; "If ye binna thief, binna *thief-like*," S. Prov.

2. Plain, hard-looking, ugly, S.

3. Unbecoming, not handsome; applied to dress; as, "That's a *thief-like* mutch ye've on," S.

In the comparative there is, for the sake of the sound, a constant anomaly, of which I do not recollect any other instance. It occurs in two proverbial phrases very commonly used; "The *thief-like* the better soldier." "The aulder the *thief-like*;" or, "Ye're like the swine, the aulder ye grow, ye're ay the *thief-like*," S.

THIFTBUTE, *s.* "The crime of taking money or goods from a thief to shelter him from justice;" Bell's Law Dict.

"(If this complenar, efter that he haue attachit this thief, or deliuerit him,—wald concord with the said thief and tak *thiftbute*, and put him fra the law, in that caice he sall vnderly the law, and be accusit thairfor as principall thief or reuar." Acts Ja. V., 1515, Ed. 1814, p. 232. V. BOTE.

THIFTDOME, THIEFTDOME, *s.* The commission of theft, an act of stealing.

"That nouthor lord of regalitie, schiref, barrone, na vthers sell ony theif, or fyne with him of *thiftdome* done, na to be done," &c. Acts Ja. I., 1536, c. 154. Ed. 1566. *Thieftdome*, Skene and Glendook. In Ed. 1814, *thift*; perhaps by oversight of some transcriber, who had supposed, from the word *done* immediately following, that *dome* in *thiftdome* was by mistake for *done*, and therefore unnecessary.

W 3

A.-S. *thyfth*, *thiefthe*, furtum, and *clom*, status, conditio.

THIEFOUS, adj. Dishonest, thievish.

—"To proceid and minister iustice vpon all the saidis strang and idill beggaris, vagaboundis, thevis and sornaris, or thair resettaris and pairtakaris in thair *thifteous* and wicked deidis." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 43.

THIFTOUSLY, adv. By theft. "*Thiftously* stoune & tane," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

THIEVELESS, adj. V. THEWLES.

To THIG, THIGG, v. a. 1. To ask, to beg.

His fyrst norryss, of the Newtown of Ayre,
Till him scho come, quhilk was full will of reid,
And *thyggyt* leiff away with him to sayre.
Wallace, ii. 259, MS.

Grete goddis mot the Grekis recompens,
Gif I may *thig* aue unguance but offens.
Doug. Virgil, 182, 37.

To tar and tig, syne grace to *thig*,
That is a pityous preis.

Evergreen, ii. 199.

V. TAR, v.

"So we perceive that England never forgot their old quarrels upon small or no regard, when they saw an apparent advantage to have been masters; and, by the contrary, they were fain to *thigg* and cry for peace and good-will of Scottish-men, when there was unity and concord amongst the nobles living under subjection and obedience of a manly Prince." Pitscottie, p. 56.

Alem. *thig-en*, *dich-en*, *petere*; *thigi*, *digi*, *dichi*, *preces*. Gote *thigiti*, they prayed God. V. Schilter vo. *Diche*. Su.-G. *tigg-a*, *petere*.

2. To go about, receiving supply, not in the way of common mendicants, but rather as giving others an opportunity of manifesting their liberality, S.

"It is used properly for a more civil way of seeking supply, usual enough in the Highlands and North of Scotland, where new married persons have no great stock, or others low in their fortune, bring carts and horses with them to the houses of their relations, and receive from them corn, meal, wool, or what else they can get;" Rudd.

"Better a *thigg*ing mother than a riding father," S. Prov. Kelly, p. 66. He expl. it by another; "Better the mother with the poke, than the father with the sack;" observing that "both these signify, that the mother, though in a low condition, will be more kindly to, and more careful of, orphans, than the father can be, though in a better."

He that borrows and bigs,
Makes feasts and *thigs*,
Drinks and is not dry;
These three are not thrifty.

Fergusson's S. Prov., p. 13.

The father buys, the son bigs,
The grandchild sells, and his son *thiggs*.

"A proverb much used in Lowthian, where estates stay not long in one family; but hardly heard of in the rest of the nation." Kelly, p. 312.

Had Kelly lived a little later, he would have seen no reason for the restriction of the proverb to Lothian. The same account is given by an English writer, although rather in plainer terms.

"At a young Highlander's first setting up for himself, if he be of any consideration, he goes about among his near relations and friends, and from one he begs a cow, from another a sheep; a third gives him seed to

sow his land, and so on, till he has procured for himself a tolerable stock for a beginner. This they call *Thigg*ing." Burt's Letters, ii. 209.

It seems uncertain, whether this, or the preceding, be the primary sense. Although the Alem. *v.* signifies to ask, A.-S. *thig-an*, *thig-can*, *thig-ian*, is rendered accipere, sumere, sc. cibum; having properly a relation to food. Isl. *thygg-ia* very nearly approaches the common sense of the term in S. Gratis accipere, dono auferre; from *thaa*, id. Hence G. Andr. derives *thack-a*, q. *thayk-a*, to thank; and the derivation is certainly natural; for that only, which is received as a gift, can properly be matter of thankfulness.

3. To beg, to act the part of a common mendicant, S.

It is probably in this sense that the term is used by Henrysone.

For Goddis aw, how dar thou tak on hand,
And thou in berne and byre so bene and big,
To put him fra his tak, and gar him *thig*!

Bannatyne Poems, p. 120.

This is the most common sense of the Su.-G. *v. tigg-a*, *petere*, proprie usurpatur de mendicantium precibus; Ibre. V. the *s*.

4. To borrow; used improperly.

Some other chiel may daffly sing,—
And blaw ye up with windy fancies,
That he has *thigit* frae romances.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 144.

THIGGAR, THIGGER, THIGSTER, s. 1. One who draws on others for subsistence in a genteel sort of way, S.

"*Thiggers*—are those who beg in a genteel way; who have their houses they call at in certain seasons and get corn, and other little things;" Gall. Enc.

"*Thigsters* are a sort of gentle beggars." Dict. Feud. Law.

2. A beggar, a common mendicant.

"The King hes statute—that na *Thiggarin* be tholit to beg, nouthir to burgh nor to landwart, betuix xiii and LXX yeiris, bot thay be sene be the counsall of the townis or of the land, that thay may not win thair leuing vther wayis. And thay that sal be tholit to beg, sall haue a certane takin on thame, to landwart of the Schiref, and in the burrowis thay sall haue takin of the Alderman or of the Baillies." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 27. Edit. 1566.

Su.-G. *teggare*, id.

THIGGING, s. 1. The act of collecting, as described, S.

The term had been used in this sense also in O. E. "*Thigginge* or begging. Mendicacio." Prompt. Parv.

2. The quantity of grain, &c. collected in this manner, Perth.

THIGSTER, s. Same with *Thigg*ar, q. v.

THIGHT, adj. Close, so as not to admit water, Orkn.

Either as allied to Isl. *thych*, in neut. *thyck*, crassus, or *thieth-a*, densari; or as the same with E. *Tight*.

THILSE, adv. Else, otherwise, Buchan.

It is used in Tarras's Poems, p. 58, but misprinted *thise*. This seems a contr. for *the else*.

THIMBER, adj. Given as not understood by Ritson.

—There I spy'd a wee wee man,
And he was the least that ere I saw.
His legs were scarce a shathmout's length,
And thick and *thimber* was his thighs;
Between his brows there was a span,
And between his shoulders there was three.

Ritson's S. Songs, li. 139.

It seems to signify gross, heavy, cumbrous, or perhaps swollen; Isl. *thunber*, gravis, portatu molestus, from *thungi*, onus, and *ber-a*, ferre, portare; q. what is difficult to carry. *Thumb-a*, inflare; *thember upp*, turgescit, inflatur.

THINARE, s. [Prob., advocate, intercessor.]

—Swete Ysonde *thinare*,
Thou preys the king for me.

Sir Tristrem, p. 119.

Probably, an intercessor, A.-S. *thingere*, id. from *thing-ian*, to intercede, to manage one's *thing*, cause or business; or to do so in a *thing*, i.e., a court or convention. V. THING.

THINE, THYNE, adv. Thence; often with *fra*, from, prefixed.

For *fra thyne* wp wes grewouser
To climb wp, ne be neth befer.

Barbour, x. 636, MS.

i.e., by far more troublesome or difficult.

—“And *fra thyne* vp Barnegleys to the Righeidis, and *fra thyne* down Irving burne to Ask,” &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 445.

A.-S. *thanon*, inde, illinc; or perhaps from Su.-G. *then*, this, with the prep. prefixed.

THINE-FURTH, adv. Thenceforward.

And til Cumnokys Kyrk brought he
This Schyr Dowgald to mak fewtē
To the wardane : and Gallway
Fra thine-furth held the Scottis fay.

Wyntown, viii. 42, 174.

A.-S. *thanon furth*, deinceps, deinde, de caetero.

THING, s. 1. Affairs of state.

And gyff it hapynt Robert the King
To pass to God, quhill thai war ying,
The gude Erle off Murreff, Thomas,
And the Lord alsua off Dowglas,
Suld haff thaim into gouernyng,
Quhill thai had wyt to ster thair thing,
And than the Lordschip suld thai ta.

Barbour, xx. 142, MS.

Not *ring*, or *reigne*, as in Edit. Pink. and others.
Ster thair thing is, manage their affairs of state.

2. A meeting, or convention, concerning public affairs, Shetl.

Chanslar, schaw furth quhat ye desyr off me.
The Chanslar, said, The most caus of this thing,
To procur peess I am send fra our King,
With the gret seill, and voice off hys parliament,
Quhat I bynd her our barnage sall consent.

Wallace, vi. 904, MS.

Not understanding *thing* in this sense, Editors have reckoned it necessary to substitute another word for *caus*, i.e., *cause*; as in Edit. 1648;

The chancellor said, The most *part* of this thing,
To procure peace, I am sent from the King.

Isl. *thing*, Su.-G. *ting*, a meeting of the citizens called for consultation concerning public affairs: also used for the forum, the place of meeting or judgment. Hence *Thingvöll-r*, the plain of convention, (which has been viewed as the origin of the name of *Dingwall* in the county of Ross); *Thingstod*, the place of meeting; *Althing*, an universal convention.

There is a parish of this name in Shetland, the signification of which confirms the etymon given of *Dingwall*.

“*Tingwall*—is said to derive its name from a small island, in a water called the Loch of *Tingwall*, and joined to the nearest shore by the remains of a stone wall. In this island, the courts of law are said to have been anciently held, and to this day it is called the *Law-Taing*.” Stat. Acc. xxi. 274. It is more properly written *Law-ting*; Neill's Tour, p. 89.

The etymon given of *Tingwall*, Stat. Acc. ubi sup. rather opposes the preceding account. For it is said, that “*Taing*, in the language of that country, signifies a point of land stretching out into the water.”

Brand gives the fullest account of this court, and also the most natural etymon of the name of the parish.

“It was in this parish, in a small holm, within a lake nigh to this church, where the principal Feud, or judge of the country, used to sit and give judgment, hence the holm to this day is called the *Law-Ting* (from which probably the parish of *Tingwall* had its name.) We go into this holm by stepping stones, where three or four great stones are to be seen, upon which the judge, clerk, and other officers of the court did sit. All the country concerned to be there stood at some distance from the holm on the side of the loch, and when any of their causes was to be judged or determined, or the judge found it necessary that any person should compare before him, he was called upon by the officer, and went in by these stepping stones, who when heard returned the same way he came.” Descr. of Zetland, p. 121, 122.

In the Orkney Islands, the *Law-ting*, or the “Supreme Court, in which business of the utmost importance was transacted,” continued till the time of the Commonwealth. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 217.

It is thought that *Ting*, as denoting a convention, is derived from Su.-G. *ting-a*, to speak, Alem. *ding-an*; because they anciently met in their public assemblies for conference, and in this manner settled their business. This etymon is supported by analogy. Moes.-G. *mathis* signifies forum, from *mathl-ian*, to speak. In the Laws of the Lombards, the place of public meeting is called the *Mall*, from Goth. *mal*, discourse. Among the ancient Germ. *Sprache* also denoted such a convention; from *sprach-en*, to converse; as Fr. *Parlement* is from *par-ler*, to speak. V. *Ting*, Ihre.

* THING, s. 1. As conjoined with *ain*, applied to a person; denoting property or exclusive interest in the object referred to, as well as tender affection, S.

An thou wer't my *ain thing*,
I would lue thee, I would lue thee;
An thou wert my *ain thing*,
How dearly would I lue thee.

Herd's Coll. i. 17.

V. *AIN*.

2. With the preceding, it denotes approbation; as, “Aye, that's *the thing*,” but with the negative particle it denotes disapprobation; as, “That's *no the thing*,” “I doubt he's *no the thing*,” I fear he is not what he pretends to be, S.

3. The thing is often put before the relative, instead of *that* or *those*; as, “Send me mair bukes; I've read *the thing* that I hae,” Aberd.

[4. *Thing* is also used in the sense of affair, state of affairs; result, conclusion; as, “A bonnie *thing*, that I man pay for't a'. Na, na!” Clydes.]

THINGS, *pl.* 1. *He's nae great*, or *gryte things*, a phrase often used concerning a person, as intimating that one has no favourable opinion of his character, when it is not meant to specify particulars, S.

"I suspect he's just a feather out of the same bird. His father was *nae great things*, and his mother is but a vain ignorant woman." *Writer's Clerk*, ii. 125.

2. Applied also to things, as intimating that they are not much to be accounted of, S.; *synon.* with the phrase, *Naething to mak a sang o'.*

"My hospitality," said the farmer, "is *nae gryte things* in itself; and it was gi'en without ony thought o' a return, just as *nae doot* you wad hae done to me in the same tacking." *Modern Athens*, p. 110.

This phrase, as used in sense 1, is exactly analogous to the low E. phrase, *No great shakes*. The word *thing* is indeed used in E. of persons in contempt. But I cannot account for the anomaly of the use of the *pl.*, unless it should be supposed that the expression is elliptical, as equivalent to that, "No *great things* can be expected from him."

* To THINK, *v. n.* "To wonder; used only in the end of a clause;" as, "Fat's that, I *think*," S. B.

As thus used, it expresses merely hesitation, or pondering in one's mind; analogous to the use of A.-S. *thinc-an* concipere, consultare; *thenc-an*, ratiocinari, considerare. It is used to denote reasoning, Luke, 5. 22. *Hirael* thence ye on *courum Acortum*, as in our version, "What reason ye in your hearts!"

To THINK LANG. To become weary, to feel *ennui*, S.

But gin ye like to ware the time, then ye
How a' the matter stood, shall vively see;
'Twill maybe keep us baith frae *thinking lang*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 69.

To THINK SHAME. To feel abashed, to have a sense of shame, S. This idiom seems pretty ancient.

Bot ane thing hane I hecht sickerly,
That nane sal cum about hir, Sir, bot I.
The virgine is bot yong, and *think[s] shame*;
And is full laith to cum in ane ill name.
Priests of Peblis, S. P. Repr., i. 32.

She perceived that I *thought shame*;
She asked not what was my name.
Sir Egit, v. 304.

Or, need this day *think shame* compar'd
Wi' auld lang syne?
Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 58.

[This phrase is often intensified in meaning; as, to *think black shame*, to *think muckle black shame*, to *think black burnin' shame*, *Clydes*.]

THIR, *pron. pl.* These, S. *thur*, Cumb. Picken has therefore justly remarked that *thir* is "used only when objects are near."

Be *thir* qnbeys, that sa worthily
Wane sik a king, and sa mychty,
Ye may weill be ensampill se,
That na man suld disparity be.

Barbour, iii. 249, MS.
i.e., "these few."

And all the Lordis that thar war
To *thir* twa wardanys athis swar.
Ibid. xx. 146, MS.

—*Thir* hertis in herdis coud hove.
Houlate, i. 2.

Isl. *theyr*, illi, *thaer* illao. V. Runolf. Ion. Isl. Vocab. The learned Hickes has demonstrated, that these might be rendered not less properly by Lat. *hi*, E. *these*.

Sibb. observes, that in some cases there seems no correspondent English word; as, "*Thir* shillings (which I hold concealed in my hand) are better than *these* upon the table." A Scotsman would say, "than *thai*." For *thir* and *thai* are generally opposed, like *these* and *those*; although they seem properly to have both the same meaning.

To THIRL, THIRLE, THYRL, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To perforate, to bore, to drill, S.

Besides your targe, in battle keen
But little danger tholes,
While mine wi' mony a thudd is clow'd,
An' *thirl'd* sair wi' holes.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 12.

2. To pierce, to penetrate.

Bot yhit the lele Scottis men,
That in that feld ware feychtand then,
To-gyddyr stw'd sa fermly
Strykand before thame inanlykly,
Swa that nane thare *thyr*l thame mycht.
Wyntown, viii. 15. 31.

The bustuous strake throw al the armour thrang,
That styntit na thing at the fyne hawbrek,
Quhil thorow the coist *thirllit* the dedely prik.
Doug. Virgil, 334, 23.

Thryis the holkit craggis herd ye yell,
Quhare as the swelth and the rokkis *thirllit*.
Ibid., 87, 28.

3. To pierce, to wound, metaph.

— My *thirlit* heart dois bleid,
My painis dois exceid. —
Throw langour of my sweet, so *thirlit* is my spreit.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 203.
Lord Hailes expl. this, "bound, engaged;" misled by the common use of the word, S. as denoting the obligation of a tenant to bring his grain to a certain mill. V. THIRL, v. 4.

4. To thrill, to cause to vibrate, S.

There was ae sang, among the rest,
It *thirl'd* the heart-strings thro' the breast,
A' to the life.
Burns, iii. 236.

5. To pass with a tingling sensation, S. *dirle*, and *dinle*, *synon.*

And then he speaks with sic a taking art,
His words they *thirle* like music thro' my heart.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 79.
Thro' ilka limb and lith the terror *thirl'd*,
At every time the dowie monster skirl'd.
Ross's Helenore, p. 24.

A.-S. *thirl-ian*, perforare; whence E. *thrill* and *drill*.
Su.-G. *trill-a*, Teut. *trill-en*, *drillen*, id.

THIRL-HOLE, *s.* The hole into which the coulter of a plough is inserted, Lanarks.

THIRLING, *part. adj.* Piercingly cold, S. B.

To THIRL, *v. a.* To furl.

"Tak in your top salis, and *thirl* them." *Compl. S.*, p. 64.

This at first view might seem a corr. of the E. word. But it is rather allied to Teut. *drill-en*, *trill-en*, *gyrare*, *rotare*, *volvere*, *conglomerare*.

To THIRL, THIRLL, *v. a.* 1. To enslave, to thrall.

"Ye sal noch alanerly be iniurit be euil vordis, bot als ye sal be violently strykkyn in your bodeis, quharfor ye sal lyf in mair thirlage nor brutal bestis, quhilkis ar *thirlit* of natura." Compl. S., p. 144.

"Thay nicht outhir *thirll* the Scottis to maist vile seruytude, or ellis expell thaym (gyf thay plesit) out of Albioun." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 76, a.

Thus four times *thirlit* and overharld,
You're the great refuse of all the warld.

Rob. III's Anno. to Henry IV., Watson's Coll., ii. 6.
From A.-S. *Isl. thrael*, Su.-G. *trael*, a bondservant. According to the ingenious Editor of Spec. Eng. Poetry, i. 20, the name of a slave is from *thirl-an*, to bore. He accordingly quotes that passage concerning a servant, Exod. xxi. 6, from the A.-S. version; "He shall also bring him to the door," or "to the door-post," and *thirlie his eare mid anum aele*, "and bore his ear through with an awl;" adding that this custom was "retained by our forefathers, and executed on their slaves at the church door."

If this custom can be authenticated, it must greatly confirm the etymon given. Yet one difficulty would still remain; that, although *Isl. thrael*, *thraela*, *Dan. trael*, and Su.-G. *træll*, signify a bondservant, there is no similar term in these languages, signifying to bore, except Su.-G. *drill-a*.

Thre, with less probability, derives Su.-G. *træl*, a bondservant, from A.-S. *thre-an*, to correct, to chasten; observing, that the term properly denotes a slave that is wont to be beaten, or that wretched race of men who seem born for stripes. Su.-G. *annodag* also signified a slave; with this difference, however, according to the same learned writer, that it strictly denoted one who had been made captive in war, or otherwise subjected, whereas *træl* was the designation of one born a slave.

2. To bind or subject to; as when a person lays himself, or is laid, under a necessity of acting in any particular way, or when a thing is bound by some fixed law. S. *I'll no thirl myself, or be thirled, to ony tradesman*; i.e., I will not confine my custom to him, as if I were bound to do it.

"All thingis (quhilkis ar comprehendit within the speir of the mone) ar sa *thirlit* to deith and alteration, that thai ar othir consumit afore us, or ellis we afore thame." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 1.

"Na Mailman, or Fermour, may *thirle* his Lord of his frie tenement." Baron Courts, c. 48.

3. To bind, by the terms of a lease, or otherwise, to grind at a certain mill, S.

"Thirlage is constituted by writing, either directly or indirectly. It may be constituted directly, first, by the proprietor *thirling* his tenants to his own mill by an act or regulation of his own court." Erskine's Instit., B. ii., Tit. 9, s. 21.

THIRL, *s.* The term used to denote those lands, the tenants of which are bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill, S.; properly, the jurisdiction attached to a mill.

"That the building a mill within his *thirle* could be interpreted to be done with no other design but in *aemulationem vicini*." Fountainhall, i. 276.

"The astricted lands are called the *thirl*, or the *sucken*." Erskine's Instit., B. ii., Tit. 9, s. 20. V. SUCKEN.

THIRLAGE, *s.* 1. Thralldom, in a general sense.

This mysfortoun is myne of auld *thirlage*,
As therto detbund in my wrechit age.

Doug. Virgil, 366, 23.

2. Servitude to a particular mill, S.

"That servitude by which lands are astricted or *thirled* to a particular mill, to which the possessors must carry the grain of the growth of the astricted lands to be grinded, for the payment of such duties as are either expressed or implied in the constitution of the right." Erskine, ubi sup. s. 18.

3. Used in regard to the mortgaging of property or rents.

"The said vmquhile Erll of Mar—not only spendit and debursit all and quhatsumeur rentis, rowmes, & vtheris profitis micht be brocht in pertaine to his Maiestie, other in propertie or casuallie, beysdis the *thirlage* of his awin leving, & the rentis of his proper dependance for the advancement of our souerane Lordis seruice; but alsua oftymes baith day and nicht exponit his awin body and lyff," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 100.

THIRLDOME, *s.* Thralldom.

Na he, that ay hass levyt fre,
May noch knaw weill the propyrté
The angyr, na the wrechyt dome,
That is cowlpyt to foule *thyrldome*.

Barbour, i. 236, MS.

Threldome, *ibid.* v. 265.

THIRLE-MULTER, *s.* The duty to be paid by *thirlage* for grinding.

"His Maiestie—dissolvit fra the Crown—the said burgh of Abirdene, with all and sindrie thair landis, forrestis, woddis, watteris, salmond fischeingis vpon Dee and Done, milnes, *thirle multeris*, castellis, medowis, hillis, linkes, heavines, poirtis, blokhous, bulwarkis, anchorages, small customes, Bell Customes, Trone wechtis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 579.

This corresponds with the legal Lat. phrase *cum astrictis multuris*. V. Ersk. Inst., B. ii., Tit. 9, § 22.

THIRLESTANE-GRASS, *s.* Saxifrage.

"Saxifraga, *thirlestane grass*." Wedderb. Voc., p. 18.

The Sw. name corresponds; *sten-bræcka*.

[THISTLE-COCK, *s.* The common bunting, [*Emberiza miliaria*], Shetl.]

[THIVEL, THEEVIL, *s.* A porridge-stick. S.; synon. *spurtle*. V. THEIVIL.]

THO, *adv.* Then, at that time.

Ane wattry cloud blak and dirk but dout,
Can ouer thare hedis *tho* appere ful richt.

Doug. Virgil, 127, 35.

This word occurs very frequently in the same sense in Chaucer and Gower. It is also used by Langland, in the following passage, which contains some genuine strokes of poetry.

Consummatum est, quod Christe, and coinseth for to awonne,

Pitiously and pale as a prisoner doth that dieth;

The Lord of life & of light *tho* laied his eies togher;

The day for dread withdrew, & darck became the sunne;

The wall waggel and clefte, & all the world quaued;
Dead men for that dine came out of depe graues,
And tolde why that tempest so longe time endured.
"For a bitter battel," the dead holly saide,
"Life & deth in this darknes, here one forlooth the other:
"Shal no wight wit witterly, who shal haue maistrise
"Er Sondag about sunne rising;" & sank with that to
the earth. *P. Ploughman*, Fol. 97, b.

Quaueth, quaketh, A.-S. *cican-an*. A.-S. Isl. *tha*,
Su.-G. Dan. *da*, tum, tunc.
Exmore *tho*, "then, at that time;" *Grose*.

THO, *pron. pl.* These.

— Defend I suld be one of *tho*,
Quhilk of their feid and malice never ho.

Palice of Honour, ii. 25.

A catchpole came forth, & craggel both the legges,
And the armes after, of either of *tho* theues.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 98, a.

Moes.-G. *tho*, nom. and acc. pl. of the article. In
A.-S. it is *tha*. *Tho*, however, seems synon. with
Thai, q. v.

[THOCH-BANE, s. V. THOUGHT-BANE.]

THOCHT, THOUGHT, *conj.* Though, al- though.

The Inglissmen, *thocht* thar chyftayn was slayne,
Bauldly thai baid, as men mekill of mayn.

Wallace, iii. 191, MS.

— He wes blyth of that tithing,
And for dispyte bad draw and hing
All the prisoneris, *thocht* thai war ma.

Barbour, ii. 456, MS.

As out of mynd myne armour on I thrust,
Thocht be na resoun persauie I mycht but fale,
Quhat than the force of armes could auale.

Doug. Virgil, 49, 36.

V. ALLTHOCHT.

THOCHT, s. 1. A very little of any thing, Tweedd.; synon. *Kennin*; [dimin. *thochtie*.]

2. A moment. V. THOUGHT.

THOCHTY, *adj.* 1. Thoughtful.

— He past a-pon a day
In-til buntyn hym til play
Wyth honest curt and company
Of hys gamyn all *thochty*.

Wynlowen, vi. 16, 14.

2. Given to reflection, attentive, S.

"Philip considers my uncle as particularly under my
charge, as Fanny is two years younger than I am, and
not so *thoughty*, as Philip says." *Petticoat Tales*, ii.,
110.

THOF, *conj.* Although, Loth.

Thof to the weet my ripen'd aits had fawn,
Or shake-winds owr my rigs wi' pith had blawn,
To this I cou'd hae said, "I carena by."

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 6.

V. ALLTHOCHT.

THOILL, TOLL, s. One of the ancient privi- leges of barons, usually mentioned in charters.

"Barons hauand liberties, with sock, sak, theme,
thoill, infang-theif, and out-fang-theif, may doe justice
in their court, vpon ane man, taken within their
fredome, saised with manifest thift." *Quon. Attach.*
c. 100. s. 1. *Toll* and thame, *Reg. Maj. B. i. c. 4. s.*
2.

According to Skene, it is an immunity from payment
of custom in buying.

"He quha is infest with *Toll*, is custome free, and
pays na custome.—All Earles, Barrones, Knights,
vassalles, life-renters, Free-holders, and al quha hes
landes *nomine elemosynae*, suld be quite and free fra
payment of *Toll* and custom within burgh; in bying
meate and claith, and vther necessair things to their
awin proper vse. But gif ony of them be commoun
merchandis, they suld paye *tholl* and custome; albeit
they haue als great libertie as Barrones." *De Verb.*
Sign. vo. Toll.

In this sense it was also used in E. V. Cowel,
vo. Toll. But Spelman defines it to be "the liberty
of buying or selling on one's own lands." It
occurs indeed in both senses in the A.-S. laws; al-
though most frequently in the latter. V. Lye, *vo.*
Toll. L. B. *tholonium, telonium*.

To THOLE, THOILL, v. a. and n. 1. To bear, to undergo, to suffer, S. A. Bor. Chauc.

—The King, and his cumpany,
That war it c. na ma,
Fra thai had send thar horsis thaim fra,
Wandryt emang the hey montanyis,
Quhar he, and his, oft *tholyt* panyis.

Barbour, iii. 372, MS.

How that Helenus declaris till Eneas
Quhat dangeris he suld *thole* on land and se.

Doug. Virgil, 79, 52.

A.-S. *thol-ian*, Moes.-G. *thul-an*, Alem. *thol-en*, Isl.
thol-a, Su.-G. *tol-a*, Germ. Belg. *duld-en*, pati, ferro.

Ihre thinks that the ancient Latins had used *tol-o* or
tul-o, in the same sense. This he infers from the use
of *tuli*, the pret. of *fer-o*, which is employed to express
the bearing of hardships; and also from *toler-o*, which
he considers as derived from *tol-o*, in the same manner
as *gener-o*, from the obsolete *gen-o*. He also refers to
Gr. *tal-aw*, suffero, perceptor, &c., *tal-aop*, miser.

2. To bear with, not to oppose.

"Quha brekis this command?—Thai that *tholis* nocht
thair father and mother, suppose thai do thame iniuriis
and be cummersum." Abp. Hamiltoun's *Catechisme*,
1552, Fol. 46, b.

3. To bear patiently, to endure; to be patient under suffering, S.

Son of the goddess, lat vs follow that way
Bakwart or fordwart quhiddir our fatis driue:
Quhat euir betid, this is na bute to striue:
Al chance of fortoun *tholand* ouercummin is.

Doug. Virgil, 151, 34.

"Happy is the man that *tholis* trubil, for quhen he
is preuit & knawin, he sall resait the croune of lyfe,
quhilk God hais promissit till thame that luffis him."
Abp. Hamiltoun's *Catechisme*, 1552, Fol. 27, a.

"You must [maun] *thole*, or flit many [mony] a
hole," S. Prov. "You must bear the inconveniencies
of the state or condition in which you are, or change,
and perhaps for the worse." Kelly, p. 381.

A.-S. *thol-ian*, Moes.-G. *thul-an*, tolerare. A.-S. *Sica*
lange ic eow tholige? Moes.-G. *Und quha thuldu izwis?*
How long shall I suffer, or exercise patience with, you?
Mar. ix. 19. Su.-G. *tol-a*, patienter ferro. Moes.-G.
thuldaina, A.-S. *tholemodnease*, Isl. *thol*, patientia,
Su.-G. *tolig*, patiens.

4. To restrain one's self, to exercise self-com- mand; as a v. n.

Had Bruce past by but baid to Sanct Jhonstoun,
Be haill assent he had resawyt the croun;
On Cumyn syn he mycht haif done the law.
He couth nocht *thoill* fra tym that he him saw.

Wallace, x. 1162, MS.

5. To tolerate, in relation to one accounted a heretic.

"For if I *thoill* him, I will be accusit for all thame that he corruptis and infectis in Heresie." Memorand. Archbishop of St. Androis, Knox's Hist., p. 103.
Su.-G. *tol-a*, to tolerate, Seren.

6. To exempt from military execution, on certain terms.

The King gert men of gret noblay
Ryd in till Ingland for to prey :
That broucht owt gret pleute of fe :
And sum contreis *tholyt* he,
For wittaill, that in gret foyoun
He gert bring smertly to the toun.
Barbour, xvii. 228, MS.
And with some countries *treices* looke he.
Edit. 1620.

7. To permit, to allow, S.

Yeit glaid wes he that he had chapyt swa,
Bot for his men gret murnyng can he ma ;
Flayt by him self to the Makar off buffe,
Quhy he *sufferyt* he suld sic paynys pruff.
He wyst nocht weill gif it wes Goddis will,
Rycht or wrang his fortoun to fullill :
Hade he plesid God, he trowit it nycht nocht be,
He suld him *thoill* in sic perplexité.
Wallace, v. 234, MS.

Thoill is evidently used as synon. with *suffer*, v. 230, as denoting permission. V. also viii. 43.

Faint-hearted wights, wha dully stood afar,
Tholling your reason great attempts to mar.—
Ramsay's Poems, i. 325.

8. To wait ; to expect.

This seems to be the sense in the following passage :
"We suld nocht prescriue to God any special tyme to heir our prayer, bot paciently commit all to God baith the maner of our helping and the tyme, according as the Prophet commandis in the Psalme, sayand : *Expecta Dominum*, viriliter age, confortetur cor tuum, et sustine Dominum. Wait apon our Lord, do all thi deidis stoutly, lat thi hart be of gud comfort, and *thole* our Lord to wyrk all thingis to his pleasure." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 46, b.

Thole a wee, wait a little ; A. Bor. *Thole a while* ; corresponding to Su.-G. *tola tiden*, tempus expectare. The idea plainly is, "Exercise patience for a short time." Su.-G. *gifwa sig tol*, to be patient of delay.

9. [To undergo, to be subjected to] ; as, *To thole the law*, to be subjected to a legal trial.

"It is—forbidden, that any man, that is officiar of any countrie, or any man, that indictis ane vther for any actioun, be on hys assyse, that sall *thole the law*, vnder the pane of ten pund to the king." Acts Ja. I. 1424, c. 56, Edit. 1566.

Sometimes it is called *tholing an assise*.

"The Lordis, that was in the summondis of forfaltre,—war—thair to *thoall* an assyze, according to thair dittay." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 235. V. Bos, *adj*.

10. To require, to stand in need of ; as, *He wad thole a mends*, he would require to be reformed, or require a change to the better, S.

This *v.*, with the addition of certain prepositions used rather adverbially, signifies to admit of the state which the preposition expresses, as in the following instances :—

To *THOLE aff*. 1. To admit of a part being taken off, to bear the ademption of, *Aberd.*

2. To account one's self sufficiently warm, without some particular part of dress, *ibid*.

To *THOLE on*. To admit of any thing being put on or laid on, *ibid*.

To *THOLE to*. 1. To admit the addition of, *ib*.

2. To admit of the door, &c., being shut, *ib*.

THOLANCE, *s*. Sufferance, toleration.

"And suppose the said Abbot and Convent dois wa favor in the sayeing of the said anwellis bathe alde and new, of thar gracious *tholance* and prestance, I, my ayrs, executors, and assignais, obliis us, as said is, nevir to mak question nor impediment to the payment of the said anwellis that ar hy runnyn, na yit of yeris or termis that ar for to cum," &c. Chart. Aberbroth. F. 68, (Macfarl.) A. 1470.

Prestance is evidently the Fr. term, signifying nobleness, worthiness ; Cotgr.

"Charging him to tak ane inquisicioun—how the said twa acris of land has bene broukit & possedit thir fyfty yeris by gane, & be quham, & gif the said chapelane, or his predecessouris occupijt the said acris in ony tymo, and quethir as malaris [rent-payers], or *tholance*, or propirte to the chapellanery." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 39.

"Hed ony richt to the said tak bot allanerly off *tholance*." Brechine Reg., Fol. 92.

THOLEABLE, *adj*. Tolerable, what may be suffered, S. ; *tholesum*, Fife.

THOLMUDE, *THOILMUDE*, *adj*. Patient.

In vane that name thou beris, I dare say,
Gif thou sa *thoilmude* sufferis lede away
Sa grete ane price but derene or batell.

Doug. Virgil, 140. 35.

"Scot. Bor. say *tholemoody*, i.e., patient." Rudd. A.-S. *thole-mot*, *tholmot*, *tholmoda*, patiens animi. This term is also used in Berwicka. and Roxb.

[*THOLYT*, *pret*. Errat. for *Treuyt*, treated, made terms, *Barbour*, xvii. 228, *Edin. MS.*]

THOLE-PIN, *s*. The thowl in a boat, Ayrs.

"The boatmen rattled their oars between the *thole-pins*." Spawife, i. 183. V. THOWEL.

THOLNIE, *s*. Toll, duty.

"With all—multurs, frie ports or harberies, *tholnies* and vthers," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, Vol. V., 97.

O. Fr. *tolin*, the duty payable for the right of exposing goods to sale ; L. B. *tholne-um*, id., Lat. *telonium*, the place of receiving custom.

THOMICOM THRAMUNUD. A gift to ecclesiastical persons, apparently at the celebration of funerals.

Habeunt et quartam partem obventionum qui in communi conferuntur Killeis—ab hiis qui ibidem sepulturam eligerint, et partem que eos contingit de communi elemosina que dicitur Sauchbarian, et partem que eos contingit de beneficio quod dicitur *Thomicom thramunud*, libere et quiete, juxta quod ab antiquis temporibus retro usque ad hec tempora habuerint. Cartular. Aberdon., Fol. 5. (Macfarlane, p. 13.)

In the copy of the Register of St. Andrews, it is *Thomneom tharmund*, p. 439.

THON, *pron. demonstr.* Yonder, Loth. *yon*, S. the accus. of the article, A.-S.

“‘Hooss!’ repeated the driver; ‘ca ye *thon* a hooss? *thon*’s gude Glenferu castle.” Marriage, i. 18.

It is also used, S. B.

Look down the gate, what squabble’s *thon*,
That ca’s the thrang’s attention!

Tarras’s Poems, p. 96.

Then is generally viewed as a provincial corr. of *Yon*, *Yond*. But notwithstanding the similarity of application, they have not the slightest affinity; *Yon* being from A.-S. *geond*. With *thon*, Contra id. Here it has simply the force of *that*; and is used as if a pronoun. In another instance it appears merely as the article; and even without that force of demonstration with which it is used in S. With *thone* *pytt*, Juxta puteum, Gen. 29. 2. With *thone* *munt*; Juxta montem, Numb. 20. 22. The royal translator of Bode seems to use it more emphatically than in any other instance I have met with. *lc Beda sende gredan thone leofestan Cyninge*; Ego Beda salutem mitto delectissimo Regi. Praef. ad Hist. Eccles.

Moes.-G. *thana*, id. or from Su.-G. *then*, anciently *thoen*, *ille*, *iste*.

THOR, *s.* “Durance, confinement. Swed. *thor*, carcer;” Gl. Sibb.

THORLE, *s.* The fly of a spinning-rock. Roxb.; synonym with *Whorle*.

Isl. thirill, rudicula capitata versatilis, Haldorson; *thyrill*, Sw. *torrell*, verticillum quo lacticinia agitantur; Soren. Hallager gives Norw. *torl* as denoting “the stick wherewith butter is churned;” vo. Tull. A.-S. *thwiril*, bacillus quo agitur coaguluni, Lye; *threyril*, “a churne-staffe; also, a flail, a scourge-stick, a swingell;” Somner.

THORLE-PIPPIN, *s.* A species of apple, in form resembling a *whorle*, *ibid*.

THORNY-BACK, *s.* The Thornback, a skate with recurved spines, Frith of Forth.

“*Rais clavata*. Thornback; *Thorny-back*.” Neill’s List of Fishes, p. 23.

THOROUGH. To be thorough, to be sane, or sound in mind, Teviotd.

Apparently an ellipsis for “thoroughly in his mind.”

THOROW-GO-NIMBLE, *s.* An old term for the diarrhoea, S. A. Bor. id., Brockett.

THORROWS, *s. pl.* [Crosses, troubles.]

Gret sorrows and *thorrows*
Ill companie procuris:
Forese than, with me than,
This trouble that induris.

Burel, Watson’s Coll., ii. 49.

Apparently troubles, q. *throwe*, from A.-S. *throwian*, pati; the word being lengthened for the sake of the measure.

To **THORTER**, *v. a.* 1. To oppose, to thwart, S.

—“Their willingness to suppress the growth of these enormities hath been ever *thortered* and impeded by too many advocations of these matters granted by you, whereby they were discharged of all further proceeding.” Letter Ja. VI. Calderwood, p. 581. V. **THORTOUR**, *adj.*

2. To cross the furrow in ploughing, South of S.

3. To harrow the ridges in a field across the direction of the ridges, Clydes. V. To *Endlang*.

4. To go backwards and forwards on any thing, in the way of doing one’s work completely; as in sewing, when a person sews a piece of cloth first one way, then another, S.; q. to go *athwart*, or transversely.

5. Metaph. applied to an argument. *He thortour’d it weel*, he sifted it thoroughly, he tried it backwards and forwards, Ang.

To **THORTER-THROW**, *v. a.* To pass an object backwards and forwards, Roxb.

THORTER, *prep.* Across, athwart, S.

—“Whilkis haill landis—ar limitat—as followes; To wit, beginnand at the watter of Tarress—to Rowanburne and *thorter* Ingreis yeattis to the fute of Magilwod,” &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 443.

THORTER-ILL, **THWARTER-ILL**, *s.* A kind of palsy to which sheep are subject, Tweedd.

“3d, Palsy, called trembling or *thorter ill*, to which those fed on certain lands are peculiarly subject.” P. Linton, Tweedd. Statist. Acc., i. 138.

“*Trembling*, *Thwarter*, or *Leaping ill*. These three appellations, of which the last is most common in Annandale, and the first in Selkirkshire and to the eastward, are now used as synonymous.”

“The animal—continues leaping frequently during the day, and the neck is frequently stiff, and turned to one side.” Prize Essays Highl. Soc. S., iii. 383, 390.

The disease seems to receive its name from this distortion of the neck.

THORTER-KNOT, *s.* Expl. “the knarry end of a branch,” Moray.

“If—you were to look through an elf-bore in wood, where a *thorter-knot*—has been taken out,—you may see the elf-bull,” &c. Northern Antiq., p. 404.

THORTER-OWER, *prep.* Across; a pleonastic term, Roxb.

THORTOUR, **THUORTOUR**, *adj.* Cross, transverse, laid across.

A cleuch thar was, qubaroff a strenth thair maid
With *thuortour* treis, bauldly thair abaid.

Wallace, iv. 540, MS.

It is the same term that is used in Berksh. “A *thurt over* fellow: a cross-grained or ill-tempered fellow;” Grose.

THORTOUR, *s.* Opposition, resistance, S.

“The Romanis hes experience aboue ingyne of man in cheualry. Sa agill of thair bodyis, that thay may dant all *thortour* and diffiicill gatis. Swift of rynk, and redly to euery kynd of jeopardé.” Bellend. Cron. Fol. 27, a.

“The third *thorture* and debate he had was with the Provest, bailies and Councill of the town about their ministry.” Mr. James Melville’s MS. Mem., p. 85.

THORTRON, *adj.* Having a transverse direction.

Thortron burnis in monthis hie
Sall stop na heid roume, thoch thay be.
Balfour's Pract., p. 439.

V. BORD.

I know not whether the unusual termination is formed from *Run*, v., q. *running cross*.

Su.-G. twert officer, transverse; from *twert*, adv. *twæter*, transverse, and *ofterer*, over, softened into *our*, *S. Dan. twertover*, transversely. *A.-S. thwedor, thwyr, thwær*, Belg. *duara, duers*, Isl. *ticer*, transversus, opposite, *E. thicart*.

THORTYRLAND, s. Land lying across or beyond a given place.

"To remoif, red, & flit out of the said inland *thortyrland*, yard, & forentres." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1535*, V. 15.

This seems to be a denomination of land lying across, in relation perhaps to the house attached to it.

Thortir hous is a phrase which occurs in the same volume, apparently used in a similar sense.

[**THOUCH, THOUGHT, conj.** Though, although, *Barbour*, iii. 201, i. 264.]

[**THOUGHT, pret.** *Hym thought*, it seemed to him, it struck him, *Barbour* iv. 618. V. **THOCHT.**]

THOUGHT, THOUGHTY, s. 1. *In a thought*, in a moment, as respecting time, S.

"Gie me a *thought* of time to it, I can do as gude a day's darg as ever I did in my life." *Monastery*, i. 189.

"The bird, wha was at the hyre a *thoughtie* afore us, cam rinnan back, cryan' that a lang white woman wouldna let her in." *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 1818, p. 503.

2. At a little distance, in respect of place, S.B.

Upon his bow he lean'd his milk white hand,
A bonny boy a *thoughty* aff did stand.

Ross's Helenore, p. 68.

3. A small quantity of any thing, Ang., *Aberd.*

4. In some degree, somewhat, S.

"I—resolved to travel by land, though it was a *thought* more expensive." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 153.

"Ye needna say mickle to ane whose heart is e'en the sairer that she has been a *thought* to blame." *St. Ronan*, ii. 22.

Thochtie, id. *Aberd.*; as, "Ye're a *thochtie* wrang; a *thochtie* better; a *thochtie* bigger," &c.

5. A wee thought, in a small degree, S.

"Whist, whist, man!—Ducholly is a wee *thought* thin-skinned in matters of military precession." *Tournay*, p. 13.

THOUGHT-BANE, THOCHT-BANE, s. The merrythought of a fowl, *Aberd.*; evidently an abbreviation of the E. name. V. **BRIL.**

THOUM, THOWME, s. The thumb; pron. q. *thoom*, S.

"Anent the haling [healing] of his *thoume*," &c. *Aberd. Reg.* V. 25.

[To **THOUM, v. a.** To feel with the thumb; also, to mark with the thumb, as in holding a book, S.]

VOL. IV.

THOUM-RAPE, s. A sort of rope made by twisting straw on the thumb, S.

They wha canna make a *thoum-rape*
O thretty thraws and three,
Is as worth thar mett [meat], I wot,
Nor yet their penny fee.

Auld Say, Gall. Enc.

THOUM-STOUL, THUM-STOULE, s. A covering for the thumb. V. **THUM-STEIL.**

THOUM-SYME, s. "An instrument for twisting ropes;" given as synon. with *Thru-crook*; *Gall. Encyc.*

The last syllable is probably allied to Isl. *sucim-a*, circumire, circumferri, *sucim*, levis motio, or *sucim*, vertigo; q. "the instrument which, in the operation of twisting, is whirled round by the thumb."

To **THOUT, v. n.** To sob, S.B. *Gl. Shirr.*

This seems radically the same with *THUD*, q.v. V. also *THAUT*.

THOUT, s. A sob, S.B.

—Judge gin her heart was sair;
Out at her mou' it just was like to bout
Intil her lap, at ilka ither *thout*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

[**THOW, adv.** When, *Barbour*, xi. 31 (rubric), *Camb. MS.* A.-S. *thá*, when.]

To **THOW, v. a.** To address in the singular number, as a token of contempt.

This v. is used by Shakspere in the same sense. I take notice of it, therefore, merely to observe that it had been early used in S.

Wallace answer'd, said, "Thow art in the wrang."

"Quham *thowis* thow, Scot? in faith thow serwis a blaw."
Till him he ran, and out a suerd can draw.

Wallace, i. 393, MS.

Dowis, Ed. Perth; evidently an error of the transcriber for *thowis*. The sense is preserved in Ed. 1648.

Whom *thoust* thou, Scot?—
Corresponds to Fr. *tutoy-er*.

To **THOW, v. n.** 1. To thaw, S.

2. Used actively; to remove the rigour produced by cold, S.

I—beekt him brawly at my ingle,
Dighted his face, his handies *thow'd*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 145.

Steeve, in his plaid, ilk haun he rows,
An', wi his breath, the cranreuch *thows*;
Till suce ilk dinlin finger glows.

Picken's Poems, i. 77.

THOW, THOWE, s. Thaw, S.

When *thowes* dissolve the snawy hoord,
Then Water-kelpies haunt the foord,
By your direction.

Burns, iii. 73.

"Nothing contributes more than a course of changeable weather from one extreme to another, to waste sheep; and nothing is more difficult to guard against, which has given rise to the proverb,

Mony a frost, mony a *thow*,
Soon maks mony a rotten ewe."

Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 473.

Thowe is the ancient form of the word in E. "Thowe of snowe or other lyke. Resolutio. Liquefactio. Degelatio.—*Thow-en* or meltyn as snowe or frost. Resoluit. Soluit. Degelat." *Prompt. Parv.*

X 3

THOW-HOLE, s. "A name for the South;" as, "the wind generally blows out of this quarter" in the time of a thaw, Gall. Enc.

The mermaids can ough thole,
But frost out of the *thow-hole*.

Auld Superstitious Say. Ibid.

SMORE THOW. This term is applied to a heavy snow, accompanied with a strong wind, which, as it were, threatens to *smore*, smother, or suffocate one, Ang.

THOWEL, THOLE, s. The nitch or hollow in which the oar of a boat acts, Loth.; [syn. *rollock, E. rowlock.*]

Thowl is E. and denotes a piece of wood by which the oar is kept steady in rowing. V. Johns.

Su.-G. *tull, aartull*, id. Isl. *tholl-r*, arboris species; also palus, a stake. [V. THOLE-PIN.]

THOWLESS, adj. Inactive. V. THEWLES.

THOWLESNES, THOWLYSNES, s. Inactivity, or evil habits; literally, unfitness for service.

Hys dochteris he kend to weve and spyn,
As pure wemen thare met to wyn,
That thair suld noucht for ydilnes
Fall in-til iwy *thowlysnas*.

Wyntown, vi. 3. 74.

This is printed *thowlesnes*, Barbour, i. 333, expl. thoughtlessness, Gl. But the word in MS. is *thowlesnes*.

—Soue to Paryss can he ga,
And levyt thar full sympyll,
And quhethir he glaid was and joly;
And til swyll *thowlesnes* he yeid,
As the cours askis off yowtheid!

V. THEWLES.

THOWRROURIS, s. pl. Wallace, iii. 103, most probably, by mistake of some copyist, for *skorrouis*.

The worthi Scottis maid thar no soiorning,
—Send twa *thowrrouis* to wesey weyll the playne.

THRA, THRO, adj. 1. Eager, earnest.

Rohand was full *thra*,
Of Tristrem for to train.

Sir Tristrem, p. 37, st. 56.

His frendis moyrd the Kyng of Frawns
For this Willame to mak instawns
And *thra* prayere to the Pape,
This Willame that he wald mak Byschape
Of Saynet Andrewis se wacand.

Wyntown, vii. 38, 235.

i.e., eager to ask of him.

Lo here the boundis, lo here Hesperia,
Quhilk thou to seik in werefare was sa *thra*.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 10.

2. Brave, courageous; like E. *keen*.

Wallace with him had fourty archarys *thra*,
The layf was speris, full nobill in a neid,
On thair enemyis thair bykkir with gud speid.

Wallace, ix. 844, MS.

Thus the batayl bigan,
Witeth wele it was so,
Bituene the Douk Morgan,
And Rouland that was *thro*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 11, st. 4.

3. Obstinate, pertinacious.

Bot thair mycht na counsaill awaile,
He wald algaht hav bataile,

And quhen thair saw he wes sa *thru*
To fycht, thair said, "Ye nia well ga
To fycht with yone great company.
Bot we acyght ws wirely
That nane of ws will stand to fycht."

Barbour, xviii. 71, MS.

This may also be the sense of the term in the following passage:—

Like as twa bastuous bullis by and by,—
Quhen thay assembill in austerue batall *thra*,
With front to front and horn for horne attanis
Ruschaud togidkir with crones and fereful granis.—

Doug. Virgil, 437, 47.

4. Opposite, reluctant, averse.

Anone the catall, quhilk fauourit langere
The beist ouercumin as thare chief and here,
Now thame subdewis vndir his warde in hie,
Quhilk has the ouerhand, wynnyng and maistry,
And of fre wil, al thoct thare myndis be *thra*,
Assentis him til obey—

Doug. Virgil, 454, 2.

Isl. *thra*, pertinacia, *thraa-r*, *thra*, *thratt*, pertinax, assiduus; Su.-G. *traa*, id. *tra*, sese alicui opponere, resistere.

THRA, s. 1. Eagerness, keenness.

Our men on him thrang forward in to *thra*,
Maid through his ost feill sloppis to the fra.
Wallace, viii. 237, MS.

2. Debate, contention.

So thoctis thretis in *thra* our breistis ouerthort,
Baleful besynes bayth blis and blythnes gan boist.
Doug. Virgil, 238, a. 23.

V. the adj.

THRA, THRAW, THRALY, adv. Eagerly.

The berne bounit to the burgh, with ane blith cheir,
Fand the yettis unclosit, and thrang in full *thra*.

Gawan and Gol., i. 5.

i.e., pressed in full eagerly.

—The batellis so brym, brathly and blicht,
Were jonit *thraly* in thrang, mony thowsand.

Houlate, ii. 14.

Thay pingil *thraly* quha mycht forrest be,
Wyth doure myndis, vnto the wallis hie.

Doug. Virgil, 431, 34.

Thraw seems used in the same sense, if it be not the adj.

Bot lo ane sworl of fyre blesis vp *thraw*;
Lemand toward the lift the flam he saw.

Ibid. 435, 38.

THRAE, adj. Backward, reluctant to do any thing, Perth. V. **THRA**.

THRAE, prep. From, Tweedd. This must undoubtedly be viewed as a local corruption of S. *Frae*, id.

THRAFF, adj. *Thraff drink*, E. of Fife.

THRAFTLY, adv. In a chiding or surly manner.

"The ambassadours past out of Scotland, in this manner as I have shewn you, to London to King Hary, where they were but *thrafftly* received of the King and council of England at that time." *Pittscottie*, p. 171.

A.-S. *thraf-ian*, increpare, *thrafung*, increpatio, "a chiding, reproving, or blaming;" Somner.

The A.-S. *v*. seems to have the same origin with **THRA**, q. *v*.

THRAIF, THRAVE, THREAVE, s. 1. Twenty-four sheaves of corn, including two *stooks*, or shocks, S. A. Bor. Glouc.

"A farmer who rented 60, 80, or 100 acres, was sometimes under the necessity of buying meal for his family in the summer season: Nor will this appear wonderful, when it is considered that 15 bolls of bear have of late years been produced on the same field, where 50 *thraiv* [i. e. thraves] (1200 sheaves) formerly grew, which the owner said 'he would give for 50 bear bannocks (barley cakes).'" P. Caputh, Perth. Statist. Acc., ix. 449, N.

"The produce of this farm, which in the year 1780 was only 900 *thraves*, amounted to 2700 *thraves* in the year 1790." P. Turriff, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xvii. 406.

"Anent the wrangwiss spoliation of a stak of ait, extending to ii c and thre score of *thraiv* of fothir [fodder], as was alleget;—the lordis auditoris decretis," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 60.

"—The sailis Cristiane—sall content & paye to the sail Johnne xxij b. of ait, & xl *thruif* of fothir, or ellis the avale of thaim." Ibid.

It is sometimes written *Thrive*.

"I have thrashed a few *thrires* in the minister's barn, prime oats they were, for the glebe had been seven years in lea." Lights and Shadows, p. 214.

2. A multitude, a considerable number, S.

Unwourthy I, among the laif,
Ane kirk dois craif, and nane can have;
Sum with ane *thruif* playis passage plane,
Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 117.

—In came visitants a *thraive*,
To entertain them she man leave
Her looking-glass.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 463.

Su.-G. *trafice*, a heap of any kind, *acervus segetum, lignorum aliarumque rerum*. In one part of Sw. it has precisely the sense of our *thraive*. Smolan-do-Goth. *en trafice saad*, strues segetum viginti quatour, fascibus constans; Seren. Isl. *trafice*, a heap of corn cut down. C. B. *trafa, drefa*, id. L. B. *trara, trara bladi*, *acervus frumenti*. *Thre* has remarked on this word, that, among the ancient Goths *straba* was used to denote that heap of spoils, or trophy, which was erected in honour of a deceased warrior.

THREAYER, s. One who in harvest is paid according to the number of *thraves* he cuts down, S.B.

"While a reaper cuts, in the usual hasty manner of a feed shearer, at the rate of nine thraves a-day, a *threayer* will, with less labour to himself, cut ten thraves in the same time." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 264.

THREAVING, s. The mode of payment mentioned above, S.B.

"*Threaving*. This consists in paying each reaper individually according to his daily work, ascertained by the number of *thraves*, of two stooks each, and every stook twelve sheaves, and each sheaf at the band to fill a fork ten inches wide between the prongs. The price commonly given is four-pence the *thraive*." Ibid.

TO THRAIN, v. n.

This may have been formed from the part. pr. *thraegende*, or the gerund *thraegenne* of A.-S. *thraegan*, *thraean*, corripere, reprehendere; or may be immediately allied to Su.-G. *traegen*, assiduus, pertinax, from *trac*, desiderium, Isl. *thra*, pertinacia, *i thra*, obstinate.

To THRAIP, v. n. [1. To assert, asseverate; to reiterate, S. V. *THREPE*.

2. To strive, contend; hence, to succeed, to profit by, Clydes., Loth.]

The smith swair be rude and raip,

Intill a gallows mot I gaip,

Gif I ten dayis wan pennies thré,

For with that craft I can nocht *thraip*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 33.

[**THRAIP-KNOT, s.** An assertion without foundation, to bring out the truth of what one suspects, or to prevent the doing of a thing one dreads will be done, Banffs.]

To THRALL, THRILL, v. a. 1. To enslave.

2. To subject to any sort of servitude; applied to heritable property; an old forensic term.

"That the said Robert sall nocht revoke nor again call the said procuratour quhil it be vrit & hafe effect; nor in the mene tyme quhil it be vrit sall be na maner of way *thrill* the landis, bot deliuer thaim fre as said is." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 70.

It is obviously the same with the v. to *Thirl*.

THRALL, adj. Enslaved, completely subjected to. This word has been introduced as an O.E. word by Mr. Todd. It was also used in S.

"Persuasing alsua the Quene sa *thrall*, and swa blindlie affectionat to the private appetyte of that tyrane," &c. Anderson's Coll., ii. 222.

To THRAM, v. n. To thrive, Aberd. Moray, Gl. Ross.

Sae, while we honest means pursue,
Well mat thou *thram*, for sin thou's been so free,
I for a whyllie yet sal lat thee be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 21.

We yet may chance to *thram*:
Nor ferly, tho' sparely
The blessings now are gien.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 360.

Isl. *thre-ast*, invalescere, incrementum capere; *thraan, throtte*, incrementum ac vires viriles.

To THRAMLE, THRAMMLE aff, v. a. To wind, Buchan.

Fu' fast she's ca'd the rim about,
An' *thraml't aff* wi' awfu' rowt;
For friendship gae her oil.

Tarras's Poems, p. 112.

"*Thramml't*, winded, reeled; " Gl. ibid. Here the term is used figuratively. Can this have any affinity to the E. v. to *Thrum*, to twist; or Isl. *thraum*, the extremity of any thing?

THRAMMEL, s. Meal and *Thrammel*, properly a little meal put into the mouth of a sack, at a mill, having a small quantity of water or ale poured in, and stirred about. At times it is made up in the form of a bannock, and roasted in the ashes, Banffs.

In haf an hour he's get his mess—

O' meal an' *thrammel*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 25.

Apparently a compound word, from Su.-G. Isl. *thra*, desiderium, also used to denote a failure of strength,

and *minl*, meal itself, or *maal*, a meal; *q*, a portion taken for satisfying the present cravings of nature, by one who, being from home, has not had a regular diet.

THRAMEL, *s.* The rope which forms part of an ox's binding, fastened at one end to the *bakie*, or stake, at the other to the *sele*, or yoke, which goes round the neck, having a swivel at the end which joins the *sele*; Mearns, Aberd., Banffs., Moray.

Evidently of Goth. origin. Isl. *thrimill* signifies a knot.

THRANG, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Pressed. **V. THRING.**

To **THRANG**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To throng, to crowd, to rush in a crowd, **S.**

The hurly-burly *thrangs*, ding-dang,
Wi' fock o' ilka station.

Tarras's Poems, p. 93.

As they're thus cracking, a' the house *thrangs* out,
Goupin and gazing at this new come rout.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 92.

A. Bor. "*Thrang*, *v.* to press, to thrust, to squeeze;" Gl. Brockett.

Su. traung-a, to crowd, A.-S. *thring-an*, to press, from Moes.-G. *threih-an*, id.

2. To crowd towards a place; as, *They are thrangin to the kirk*; they are going to church in crowds, **S.**

THRANG, *adj.* 1. Crowded, **S.** Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 109.

Belg. *gedrang*, id. Isl. *thraung-ur*, *Su.-G. traang*, *arctus*, *angustus*.

2. Intimate, familiar, **S. thick, grit**, synon.

Fa' tyr'd he seem'd, yet back wi' me wou'd gang,
Syne hame we scour'd fu' cheery and fu' *thrang*.

Morison's Poems, p. 136.

"*They are very throng*, for intimate together, is a very common Scotticism." Sir J. Sinclair's *Observ.*, p. 109. **V. GILL-WHEEP.**

3. Busy, busily employed; sometimes applied to the objects engaged; as, "*We're thrang wi' wark*;"—we're *thrang* shearing; *thrang* washing;—*thrang* e'en now wi' the hairst," **S.**

"*Ay thrang*, little thing doing, soling the minister's hose," **S. Prov.**; apparently spoken of those who are busy in doing little.

The prep. *at* is sometimes used.

As they were at this dibber-derry *thrang*.

And Bylby still complaining of her wrang,
Jean, who had seen her coming o'er the moor,
Supposing't Nory, slips in at the door.

Ross's Helenore, p. 81.

A. Bor. "*Thrang*, *a.* much engaged, busily employed;" Gl. Brockett.

4. Applied to the time or season of busy engagement, **S.**

"This is the first day that you are to take the place of your worthy mother in attending to the public. It will be hard for you to fill her place, especially on sic a *thrang* day as this." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 69.

5. Transferred to the engagement, or work itself, **S.**

The *E.* form is sometimes given to the term, while the *S.* sense is retained.

"The general calling of Christianity is a very *throng* task, wherein a man needs never want an opportunity of doing service to God." Hutcheson on John xii. 1, p. 150.

THRANG, *s.* 1. A throng, a crowd, **S.**

Wi' some surprise the Squire behads the *thrang*,
An' speers gin a' did to ae house belang.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed., p. 92, 93.

With great hamstram they thrimled thro' the *thrang*.
Ibid. p. 86.

A. Bor. "*Thrang*, *s.* a crowd, a throng; pure Saxon;" Gl. Brockett.

2. Constant employment, **S.**; pressure of business, **S.**

"Ye canna get leave to thrive for *thrang*;" Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 81.

3. Straits, a state of hardship or oppression.

The nobill men, that ar off Scottis kind,
Thar petous dede ye kepe in to your mynd,
And wa rawenge, quhen we ar set in *thrang*.

Wallace, vii. 237, MS.

Editors, not understanding the sense, have changed the word to *throng*. It is A.-S. *thrang*, turba, or Isl. *thraeng*, angusta, used metaph. *Su.-G. traang-maal*, necessitas.

4. Intimacy, **S. B.**

It sets them well into our *thrang* to spy:
They'd better whisht, reed I sul raise a fry.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

5. Bustle, confusion, **S. B.**

Bydby—they call her, bargains tough and sair,
That Lindy there sud by his promise bide.—
And now your honour's heard what makes the *thrang*.
Ibid. p. 101.

THRANG, *pret.* Rushed.

Thurgill *thrang* till a club,
So feras he flew in a dub.

Colkelbie Sow, F. 1. v. 219.

A.-S. *thrang*, irruit, from *thring-ian*, irruere; Isl. *threng-ia*, urgere; Dan. *traeng-er*, id.

THRANGERIE, *s.* A bustle, **Ayrs.**

"It'll be a grand ploy to my mother—for ye ken she has such a heart for a *thrangerie* butt and ben, that, rather than want wark, she'll mak a baby of the beetle, and dance till't." *The Entail*, ii., 29.

THRANGITY, *s.* The state of being throng, **Fife.**

THRAPPLE, *s.* The windpipe; [also, the throat], **S.**

"*Thrapple*, the windpipe of any animal.—They still retain it in the Scottish dialect; we say rather *throttle*;" *Johns. Dict.* **V. THROPILL.**

To **THRAPPLE**, *v. a.* 1. To throttle or strangle, **S. Thropple**, A. Bor. **V. THROP-PILL.**

An' lusty thuds were dealt about,
An' some were maistly *thrappl't*
Wi' gripe, that night.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

"We'ee no hac a lamb-cloot on a' the Caulside o' Dunacore, if we *thrapple* the gudeman o' the flock." *Blackw. Mag.*, May 1620, p. 150.

To **THRAPPLE** up, *v. a.* To devour in eating, . to gobble up, *Ang.*

2. To entangle with cords, *Berwicks.*

Perhaps it has been originally applied to an animal captured by throwing ropes about its neck or throat. *V. the v. THRAPPLE.*

THRASH, *s.* A rush, *Loth., Ayrs.*

Whiles, whan I gade owre the burn,
'Yont the green, an' thro' the *thrashes*,
I hae lain an' heard her sing,
An' to hear how glib she gashes.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 155.

V. THRUSH.

To **THRATCH**, *v. n.* To gasp convulsively, as one does in the agonies of death, *S. B.*; to *draucht*, *synon.*

Graen in mortal agony,
Their steels were *thratchin* near.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 245.

If I but grip you by the collar,
I'll gar you gape, and glour, and gollar,
An' *thratch* an' *thraw* for want o' breath—
As squeeze o' that wad be your death.
Beattie's John o' Arnha', p. 28.

Isl. threyte, certo, fatigo, laboro; *thraute*, labor; *Su.-G. trol*, fatigatus, *trott-a*, fatigare.

Isl. thriotska, defectus, Verel.; *thruska*, mulier laboriosa, apparently, a woman in labour, from *thrusk-a*, strepere, *thrusk*, strepitus. Or *Thratch* may have originated by means of a slight transposition from *A.-S. thraest-an*, torquere; which is perhaps a frequentative from *threag-en*, *thre-an*, or *thraw-an*, also signifying torquere. From *thraest-an* is formed *thraest-nesse*, tormentum.

THRATCH, *s.* The oppressed and violent respiration of one in the last agonies, *S. B.*

Dead-trach occurs in this sense, evidently an errat. for *dead-thratch*.

"That same deceitfull illusion—having, by slow degrees, mounted to so monstrous an height, is now, agayne, near the *dead-trach*, to the Devil's great displeasure." *Forbes's Eubulus*, p. 107.

THRAVE, *s.* Twenty-four sheaves. *V. THRAIF.*

[To **THRAVE**, **THRAVER**. *V. under THRAIF.*]

To **THRAW**, *v. a.* To cast, to throw.

—With how grete thud in the melle,
Ane lance towartis his aduersaris *thrawis* he.
Doug. Virgil, 371, 38.

A.-S. thraw-an, jacere.

THRAW, *s.* [A throw; i.e.,] a short space of time, a little while, a trice.

Throw help thareof he chasis the wyndis awa,
And trubly cloudis diuidis in ane *thraw*.
Doug. Virgil, 108, 21.

O.E. throw, Rom. Cueur de Lyon. *By throwes*, by turns.

By throwes eche of them it hadda.
Gower's Conf. Am. Fol. 10.

"*Throwe* or lytyll whyle. Momentum. Morula." *Prompt. Parv.*

A.-S. thrah, *Isl. thrange*, cursus, decursus temporis, tempus continuum; from *Moes.-G. thray-jan*, currere. The *A.-S.* term is used indefinitely. *Sume thraye*, in quoddam tempus; *lange thraye*, in longum tempus. It seems to have been originally used by our writers, in a similar manner; the duration being determined by the epithet.

—For it is best
Thy wery ene thou priuely withdrew
From langsum labour, and slepe ane *lille thraw*.
Doug. Virgil, 156, 44.

[**THRAWING**, *s.* Throwing, *Barbour*, xiii. 156, *Camb. MS.*]

To **THRAW**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To wreath, to twist, *S.*

"*Thraw* the wand, while it's green;" *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, p. 30.

Thraw is used in the same sense. *V. TITUPP.*

2. To wrench, to sprain, *S.* *V. Gl. Shirr.* *I've thrawn my kute*, I've sprained my ankle.

3. To distort, to wrest.

"Sum factius, and curious men techeis the scripture to be iuge, quha vnder the pretence of the auancement and libertie of the Euangell, hea euir socht the libertie of thare flesche, furthsetting of thare erroris, auancement of thare awin gloire, curiosite and opinioun, wrest-and and *thrawing* the scripture, contrare the godlie menyng of the samyn, to be the scheild and buklare to thair lustes, and heresiis." *Kennedy, Commendatar of Croisraguel*, p. 6.

4. To twist from agony, *Ang.*

—I'll gar you gape, and glour, and gollar,
An' *thratch* an' *thraw* for want o' breath, &c.
John o' Arnha', p. 28.

V. THRATCH, v.

5. To cast, to warp, *S.*

6. To oppose, to resist. *V. THRAWIN.* To carry any measure by a strong hand, *S.*

"The Lordis perceaving that, come vnto hir with dissimulatcountenance, with reuerent and faire speeches, and said, that thair intentionns were nawayes to *thraw* hir; and thairfoir immediatlye wald repone hir with freedome to hir awin palace of Halyrudhous, to doe as shoe list." *Historie James Sext*, p. 21.

7. To *thraw the mou'*, literally, to distort the face; metaph. to express dissatisfaction, *Roxb.*

"Ye shouldna repine, goodman, Ye're something ill for *thrawing* your mon' at Providence now and then." *Blackw. Mag.*, Mar. 1823, p. 312.

8. To *thraw out*, to extort, to obtain by violence.

"When hee hath *thrawne* all these good turnes out of them, whereof they haue noe wite, because they doe it for ane vther end, hee maketh ilkane of them to be hangmen to vther." *Bruce's Eleven Serm.*, R. 1. b.

A.-S. thraw-ian, torquere; *threag-an*, *thre-an*, torquere, vexare.

9. To *thraw with*, to contend, to be in bad humour with.

"He caused the duke to *thraw* with him, till he gave over certain benefices to give unto his friends." *Pitcottie*, p. 194, Ed. 1768.

THRAW, s. [1. A twist, wrench, sprain; also, the act of twisting, S.]

2. A pang, an agony. *The dede thrawis, the agonies of death, S.*

Down duschit the beist dede on the land can ly,
Spreuland and flychterand in the dede *thrawis*.
Doug. Virgil, 143, 51.

Isl. *thra*, aegritudo; Su.-G. *trange*, dolor, moestitia;
A.-S. *threa*, poena, inflictio; *threow-an*, agonizare.

3. Anger, ill humour, S.

Lasses were kiss'd frae lug to lug,
Nor seem'd to tak it ill,
Wi' *thraw* that day.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 93.

This is evidently the same with **THRA**, s. q. v.

When ankl Lucky Nature divided her gear,
She gied to her bairns braw lairships to rear;
But unto Miss Scotia, just out of a *thraw*,
She gave a bleak wilderness, barren and raw.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 113.

4. One turn of the hand in twisting any thing, S.

—"Thretty *thraes* and threes" are, in a traditionary rhythm, represented as necessary for making a straw-rope. V. **THOM-RAPE**.

THRAW in the belly. Belly-ache, gripes.

"Tormen alvi, a *thraw* in the bellie." Wedder.
Vocab. p. 19.

THRAWART, THRAWARD, adj. 1. Froward, perverse.

This Eneas, wyth hydduous barganyng,
In Itale *thrawart* pepill sall down thring.
Doug. Virgil, 21, 10.

Syne said he, Son, thou irkit ar all gatis
By the contrarius *thrawart* Troiane fatis.
Ibid. 73, 33.

"Be not outrageous, nor *thraward* vpon the woman,
but teach her with meekenes." H. Balnaues's Conf.
Faith, p. 230.

2. Backward, reluctant, S.

"The owners and workmen were very *thrawart* to do any service either for themselves or us." Baillie's Lett., i. 209.

THRAWART, prep. Athwart, across.

The schippis steuyn *thrawart* hir went can wryth,
And turnit hir braid syde to the wallis swyth.
Doug. Virgil, 16, 23.

V. preceding word.

THRAWART-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of crossness; or of great reluctance, S.

But ugly as she was there was no cure,
But I maun kiss her, cause I was the wooer.
—But I assure you I look'd wondrous blate;
And very *thrawart-like* I yeed in by.

Ross's Helenore, p. 86.

THRAWARTNES, THRAWARDNESSE, s. Perverseness, S.

"Bot insted of thankfull hartis and gude obedience,
hir Hienes clemency is comounly abusit and recompansit with *thrawartnes* and ingratitude." Procl. Q. Mary, 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 397.

Remoue from mee *thrawardnesse*,
Als well in mynde, as into deid.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 70.

THRAW-CRUK, s. An instrument for twisting ropes of straw, hair, &c., S.

—Ane *thraw-cruk* to twyne ane tether.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 2.

Named from its hooked form. Su.-G. *krook*, quicquid aduncum vel incurvum est; Belg. *krook*, Fr. *croc*, E. *crook*, C.B. *cracca*, curvus. *Thraw*, to twist. V. the v.

THRAWEN-DAYS, s. A "name for a petted child; sometimes *auld thrawen-daves*," Gall. Enc.; transferred perhaps to the child itself from the circumstance of his being occasionally actuated by a perverse humour for a whole day, whence it might be said; "This is ane o' his *thrawn days*."

THRAWIN, THRAWN, part. adj. Distorted, having the appearance of ill-humour; applied to the countenance, S. *thrawin*.

Alecto hir *thrawin* vissage did away,
All furious membris laid apart and array.

Doug. Virgil, 221, 32.

2. Cross-grained, of a perverse temper, S. V. **THRAW, v.**

"I'll be as *thrawn*'s you, though you were as *thrawn*'s the woody." Donald and Flora, p. 13. This is a proverbial phrase, S.

"In his ear rung the merry notes which she sang, as he strode away in offended dignity, and half thought that the *thrawn* lassie wished to wyle him back again." Tournay, p. 278.

3. Expressive of anger or ill-humour, S.

"A *thrawin* question should have a *thrawart* answer;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 16.

Isl. *thra*, Su.-G. *traegen*, perversus, obstinatus.

THRAWIN - MOWIT, THRAWN - MOU'T, adj. Twisted in the mouth.

"Ane moyane of fonte *thrawin mowit*, without armes, maid be Hanis Cochrane," &c. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 249.

THRAWINNESS, s. Perverseness, obstinacy, S. [**THRAWN, adj.** Same with *Thrawin*, q. v.]

THRAWN-GABBIT, adj. Peevish, ill-tempered, Roxb.; from the addition of *Gab* to *Thrawn*, q. expressing ill humour by the distortion of the mouth.

THRAWN-MUGGENT, adj. Having a perverse disposition, Ang. V. **ILL-MUGGENT**.

THRAWYNLYE, adv. In a manner expressive of ill-humour.

With bludy ene rolling ful *thrawynlye*,
Of and rycht schrewitly wald she clepe and crye.
Doug. Virgil, 220, 49.

THRAW, s. Prob., favour, good graces.

The Kyng hym self Latinus, the great here,
Quhisperis and musis, and is in manere fere,
Quham he sal cheis, or call vnto hys *thraw*
To be his doachteris spous, and son in law.

Doug. Virgil, 435, 10.

Probably favour, good graces, Su.-G. *traa*, anc. *thra*, desiderium. *Jutta hon fck swa myekin thraa*; *Jutta tanto desiderio (sororem videndi) tenebatur*. Chron. Rhyth. p. 36 ap. Ibre. Su.-G. *Isl tra*, desiderare.

THRAW, *adv.* Eagerly; or *adj.*, eager. V. **THRA**, *adv.*

To THRAW up, *v. n.* To grow up hastily, to make rapid increase in stature; especially applied to young people, Loth.

This must have been originally the same with *Isl. thro-a*, crescere facio, augeo, and *thro-ast*, incrementum sumo; whence *throun* and *throtte*, incrementum ac vires viriles. G. Andr., p. 268. *Thrang-a*, diu vigo; *ibid.*, p. 267. Su.-G. *trifia-as*, and E. *thrive*, certainly belong to the same family.

THRAWIN, **THRAWYNLYE**. V. under **THRAW**.

THRAW-MOUSE, *s.* The shrew-mouse, *Sorex araneus*, Linn., Mearns.

It is thus denominated q. "distorting mouse," from the belief of its having the power to *thraw* or distort animals by running over them. "Hence," says an intelligent correspondent, "the English have called it *shrewmouse*, and the Danes *skoumuzz*, from the same belief."

Skinner deduces the name from Teut. *be-schrey-en*, fascinare, "because those who are bitten by this little animal, are affected with such violent symptoms as would indicate the influence of witchcraft." Phillips, or Kersey, carries the matter still farther, observing that the shrewmouse is "very mischievous to cattle;" for "going over a beast's back" it "will make it lame in the chine." These three writers, as well as Junius and Lye, agree in tracing the E. designation for a vixen to this venomous animal.

THRAWS-SPANG, *s.* A rod of iron attached by the one end to the beam of the plough, immediately before the insertion of the handle, and having the other end fastened to that part of the plough which descends perpendicularly downwards to the *merkie-pin*, Orkn. The use of the *thraws-spang* is to prevent the plough from being straightened by the draught.

THREAD O' BLUE, A phrase applied to any thing in writing or conversation that is smutty, Gall. Enc.; q. a *thread* not corresponding in colour with the rest of the web. [In some districts *blue thread* is a cant name for whisky.]

THREAVING, and **THREAVING**. V. under **THRAIF**, *s.*

THREEFAULD, *adj.* Threefold, S.

THICK and **THREEFAULD**. A phrase applied when a number of objects follow each other in close succession; as, "Ills come *thick and three-fauld* on him," misfortunes befall him in close succession, S.

"Saints, after long sparing, may expect their trials will come *thick and threefold* upon them, and that their being laid under one trial will not be a shelter to hide them from another." Hutcheson on John, 16. 4.

THREE-GIRR'D, *adj.* Surrounded with three hoops, S.

I wadna gie my *three-girr'd* cap
For e'er a queene on Bogie.

Burns, *Cromek's Reliques*, p. 247.

V. **GIRR**.

THREE-NEUKIT, *adj.* Triangular, as *Four-neukit* signifies square, S.

THREESUM, **THRESUM**, *adj.* Three together, three in conjunction, S. *threesum*. V. **SUM**, *term*.

THREE-TAED, *adj.* "Having three prongs," S., Gl. Burns. V. **TAE**.

THREEP, *s.* and *v.* V. **THREPE**.

THREEPLE, *adj.* Triple, Aberd. This must be a corr. either of the E. word, or of A.-S. *thriefeald*, triplex.

THREPTREE, *s.* The large beam which is immediately connected with the plough, Clydes.

Isl. threp, abacus, absessus; *threif-a*, contractare, tangere.

THREFT, *adj.* Reluctant; perverse, Loth.

From A.-S. *thraf-ian*, increpare, to chide, to reprove. V. **THRAFTLY**.

This is probably the same with A.-Bor. *tharf*. "*Tharfand Threa*, unwilling," Grose. *Threa* must be viewed as merely a variety of our *Thra*, sense 3, obstinate.

THREISHIN, *s.* Expl. "courting," S.B. But this must be the same with **TREESHIN**, q. v.

THIRELL MULTURE. Multure due at a miln by *thirlage*. V. **THRILL**, *adj.*

THIRENE, *s.* A traditionary and vulgar adage or assertion, often implying the idea of superstition, Perth.; synon. with *Rane*, *Tronie*, and nearly so with *Freit*.

Isl. drun-r signifies rumor, fama. Prob., *Threne* is a proverbial corruption of *Rane*, if not of *Tronie*, q. v.

To THREPE, **THREIP**, *v. n.* 1. To aver with pertinacity. It properly denotes continued assertion, in reply to denial, S. A. Bor. *threap*.

—Sum wald swear, that I the text haue waryit,
Or that I haue this volume quite myscaurit,
Or *threpe* planellie, I come neire here hand it.

Doug. *Virgil*, Pref. 12. 2

It is also used actively, S.

—Wald God I had thare eris to pull,
Misknawis the crede, and *threpis* vthir forways.

Ibid. Prol. 66, 25.

A.-S. *threap-ian*, redarguere.

"I *threpe* a mater vpon one, I beare one in hande that he hath doone or said a thing a mysse.—This terme is—farre northern. He wold *threpe* vpon me that I haue his penne." Palagr. B. iii. F. 389, a. Dr. Johns. mentions *Threap* as "a country word."

2. To contend, to quarrel.

Na thank me not our airle for dreid that we *threip*.
Rauf Coilyear, A. ij. a.

3. To urge with pertinacity, South of S.

"But the poor simple bairn himsel, that had nae mair knowledge of the wickedness of human nature than a calf has of a flesher's gully, he *threapit* to see the auld hardened blood-shedder, and trysted wi' him to meet wi' some of the gang—the neist day," &c. St. Ronan, ii. 20.

THREPE, THREAP, s. A vehement or pertinacious affirmation, S.

Say thai nocht, I haue myne honeste degraid,
And at my self to schut ane but has maid?
Nane vthir thing in *threpe* here wrocht haue I,
Bot fenyete fablis of ydolatri,
With sic myscheif as aucht necht named be.
Doug. Virgil, 481, 33.

'Bout onie *threap* when he and I fell out,
That was the road that he was for, no doubt.
Ross's *Helenore*, p. 34.

To KEEP one's THREEP, to continue pertinaciously in any assertion or course, S.

"I would hardly," said the Marquis, "consent to your throwing away your birthright in this manner, were I not perfectly confident, that Lady Ashton—will, as Scotchmen say, *keep her threep*; and that her husband dares not contradict her." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 323.

2. Expl. "contest."

"Between thirteen and thrice three the *threep* shall be ended."

"Before 1322, when the infant king shall have completed his 10th year, the victorious regent shall subdue the English [Saxons], and then the contest [*threep*] between the two nations shall cease." Lord Hailes' Remarks on the Hist. of Scot., p. 104.

3. Applied to traditionary superstition, Roxb., Dumfr.

"But they stick to it, that they'll be streekit, and hae an auld wife when they're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and ballants, and charms, as they ca' them, rather than they'll hae a minister to come and pray wi' them—that's an auld *threep* o' theirs." Guy Mannering, iii. 110.

"An auld *threep*, a superstition obstinately persisted in of old;" Gl. Antiq.

[THRESUM, adj. V. THRESUM.]

THRESWALD, s. Threshold.

Tho to the dar *threswald* cummin ar thay.
Doug. Virgil, 164, 7.

THRESHWART, THRESHWORT, s. The name given to the threshold, Fife.

The *threshwart* is distinguished from the *dore-stane*, the former denoting the *sill* or piece of wood, above the *dore-stane*, in old houses, on which the door shut, as it was also meant for throwing off the rain.

A.-S. *threswald*, *threswald*; from *thresc-an*, ferio, and *wald*, lignum, i.e., the wood which one strikes with one's feet at entering or going out of a house. Su.-G. *trooskel*, Dan. *taerskel*, Isl. *throskullur*, id.

Thre derives the term, in the various forms which it has assumed, from Su.-G. *trod-a*, to tread, and *syll*, the timber or stone at the foot of the door, E. *sill*.

THRETE, s. 1. A throng, a crowd.

Thus said sche, and with sic sembland as micht be,
Him towart hir has brocht but ony *threle*,
And set the auld down in the haly sette.
Doug. Virgil, 56, 37.

2. In *thretis*, in pairs, in couples.

Enee,
King Murranus, of ancestry mayst lie, —
Furth of his carte has smittin qwyte away,
And bet him down vnto the end wyndflaucht,
Wyth ane gret rouk and quhirland stane ouer raucht;
That this Murranus, the renis and the thetis,
Quharewith his stedis yokkit war in *thretis*,
Vnder the quhelis has do weltit down.

Doug. Virgil, 429, 35.

"Rather perhaps the same with *thetes*, traces;" Sibb. But there is no good reason for this conjecture.

3. In *threte*, in haste, eagerly.

Sum vthir perordour caldronis gan vpset,
And skatterit endlangis the grene the colis bet,
Vnder the spetis swakkis the roste in *threte*.
Doug. Virgil, 130, 46.

The rynnnyng hound dois hym assale in *threte*,
Baith with swift rais, and with his questis grete.
Ibid. 439, 24.

A.-S. *threat*, caterva, coctus, chorus; *on threate*, in choro; *threatmnelum*, catervatim. In sense 3, however, as signifying *eagerly*, it may be allied to Isl. *thraeta*, *threyte*, contendo, certo, laboro; or *thraa*, *thraat*, assiduus, pervicax.

To THRETE, v. n. To crowd, to press.

So thochtis *thretis* in thra our breistis ouerthort,
Baleful besynes bayth blis and blythnes gan hoist.
Doug. Virgil, ProL 238, a. 23.

A.-S. *threat-an*, urgere, angariare. This is the primary sense of the v. from which E. *threaten* is derived.

THRETTENE, adj. Thirteen, Wyntown, S. *thretteen*.

A.-S. *threottyne*, Isl. *threttan*, id.

Archad and Honoryus
Tuk til thame the Senyhowry
Of the Empyr halyly
And *thretlene* yhere thai held that state.
Wyntown, V. xi. 363.

THRETTENT, adj. Thirteenth.

"The *Thretteint* chapitre." Kennedy's Compend. Tractiue, p. 74.

THRETTY, adj. Thirty, S.

—Assemblyd then.
Thai war wells *thretty* thowsand men.
Wyntown, ix. 7. 37.

A.-S. *thrittig*, Isl. *thriatio*, Sw. *trettio*.

THRETTY PENNIES. A denomination of money, formerly very common in S., now nearly obsolete.

You want a pingle—lassie, weel and gude—
'Tis *thretty pennies*. —
Village Fair, Blackie Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 429.

"Twopence halfpenny British," N.

THREW, pret. v. Struck.

That staff he had, hewy and forgyt new,
With it Wallace wpon the bede him *threwo*.
Wallace, iv. 252, MS.

The nearest affinity I have observed is in Su.-G. *torfo-a*, to strike (icere, verberare; Ihra.) The term is changed to *dreu*, Edit. 1648.

THRID, adj. Third, S.

Off thar cowyne the *thrid* had thai. —
The *thrid* with full gret hy with this
Rycht till the bra syd he yeid,
And stert be hynd hym on hys sted.

Barbour, iii. 102, 126, MS.

A.-S. *thrida*, Isl. *thridic*, id. Hence, in the Edda, Odin is called *Thridi*, as being third in rank among the deities of the ancient Goths. V. G. Andr.

THRID, s. The third part, S.

"The said Vmfra has rezone to the *thrid*, ordanis that the schiref—deliuer the said Vmfra & his tenandis ane evinly *thrid*, tharof." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 32.

"The King may set in tak to quhome he pleisis, the teindis, landis, mailis, fermis, and dewteis of landis assumit in the *thriddis* of benefices, swa lang as the samin remains with his Hienes be ressoun of assumption." Balfour's Pract., p. 143.

THRID AND TEIN. "A method of letting arable ground for the *third* and *tenth*, or two-fifths of the produce;" Roxb. Gl. Sibb.

Tein is a corr. of *Teind*, a tithe.

To THRID, v. a. To divide into three parts.

"And quhen the wardane rydis, or ony vther chiftane, and with him greit fellowship or small, that nane gang away with na manner of gude quhill it be *thridid*, and partit befor the chiftane, as vse and custome is of the Merchis vnder the pane of tresoun, and to be hangit and drawin, and his gudis escheit." Acts James II. 1445, c. 57, Edit. 1566, c. 52, Murray.

THRIEST, s. Constraint.

"He will not give an inch of his Will, for a span of his *Thriest*;" S. Prov.; "spoken of wilful and obstinate people, who will not comply with your most advantageous proposals, if contrary to their perverse humours." Kelly, p. 150, 151.

It properly signifies that a little that goes with one's own inclination, seems preferable to a great deal, or what is in itself far better, if forced on one. It is undoubtedly the same with *Thrid*, q. v.

THRIEVE, s. Twenty-four sheaves of corn. V. THRAIF.

THRIFE, s. Prosperity; like E. *Thrift*.

"It hes pleisit his maist excellent Maiestie, acknowledging the vnspeikable favour,—bot hardlie expected coniunctioun of twa sa ancient and lang discordant kingdomes, maist earnestlie to desyre ane establishit continuance of the samyn, that, they may be sa inseparable conjoint, as all eftir cumming ages sould find the sweitnes of the *thrive*, peace, wealth, and felicitie, quhill by the perfyte accomplisment thairof, may continew to the worldis end." Acts Ja. VI. 1604, Ed. 1814, p. 263.

Isl. *thrif*, 1. bona fortuna, felicitas; 2. diligentia domestica; 3. bonus corporis habitus; Haldorson.

[To THRILL, v. a. V. THIRL, THRALL.]

THRILL, TRELL, adj. Astricted. *Thrill multer*, the fee for grinding at a certain

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mill, which tenants are bound to pay according to the custom of *thirlage*.

"The actioun—movit be Master Robert Hamyltoun provest of Bothweld, and the chaplany of the samyn, agais Alex^r. Balye twiching the *thrill multer* of the landis of Carnfyne & Carnebro," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 21.

—"And for the wrangis w^haldin of the *thrill multer* & sukkin awing to the said Alexandris mylne of the cornez," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1458, p. 124.

THRIL, THRELL, THRYLL, s. A slave, E. *thrall*.

And he that *thryll* is has nocht his;
All that he hass enbandownyt is
Till his lord, quateaur he be.

Barbour, i. 243, MS.

Syne for to defend the cité,
Bath serwandis and *threllis* mad he fre.

Ibid. iii. 220, MS.

V. THEDE, sense 2.

A.-S. Isl. *thrael*, Su.-G. id. Isl. *thraellaley-ur*, of or belonging to a slave.

THRILLAGE, THRILDOME, s. Bondage, servitude.

Eduuard gayf hym his fadris heretage,
Bot he thocht ay till hald hym in *thrillage*.

Wallace, i. 136, MS.

[*Thrildome* occurs in Barbour, xii. 281, Camb. MS.; the Edin. MS. has *threldome*.]

[THRILLIT, pret.] Pierced through, charged through, Barbour, xvi. 430, Camb. MS.

A.-S. *thirlan*, to pierce through. V. THIRL.]

THRILWALL, s. The name by which the wall, between Scotland and England, erected by Severus, was called in the time of Wyntown.

A wall thare-eftyr ordanyt thai
For to be made betwene Scotland
And thame, swa that it mycht wythstand
Thare says, that thame swa skaythit had;
And of comon cost thai maid;
And ybit men callys it *Thrilwall*.

Wyntown, v. 10. 579.

Fordun gives it the same name. Scotichr. Lib. ii. c. 7. He elsewhere calls it *Thirlitwall*, observing that it was thus denominated on account of the gaps made in it, here and there, by the Scots and Picts, that they might have free issue and entry. Latine *Murus perforatus*, Ibid. Lib. iii. c. 10.

To THRIMLE, THIRMBLE, THURMBLE, v. a.

1. To press, to squeeze.

I saw my selfe, quhem grafelings amid his case
Twa bolles of our sort he tuke and raife,
And intil his hiddous hand thame *thrimblit* and wrang,
And on the stanis out thar harnis dang.

Doug. Virgil, 89, 28.

V. r. n.

2. To handle, Galloway, Dumfr., Ettr. For.

An' taylors, fain the gear to *thrimble*
Of coward coofs,
Made powder measures of their thimbles
To sca'd their loofs.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 36.

To THRIMLE, THIRMBLE, THURMBLE, v. n.

1. To press into, or through, with difficulty and eagerness, S., applied both to a crowd

Y 3

collectively, and to an individual pressing into a crowd, S. B.

For quhen the feirs Achil persewit sare,
Chasand affrayit Troians here and thare,
The grette routis to the wallis *thrimland*,
To fore his face half dede for fore trimland.—

Doug. Virgil, 155, 12.

Peter, who was ever maist sudden, sayis: "Thou art *thrimbled* and thrust be the multitude, and yet thou speeris quha hes twichted thee." Bruce's Sermon. *Sacr. J.*, 5. a.

2. To wrestle, to fumble, S. B. Gl. Shirr.

This seems the meaning of *thrimble* as used by Adamson.

Then on the plain we caprel'd wonder fast:—
With kind embracements did we thurst and *thrimble*,
(For in these days I was exceeding nimble.)

Musæ's Threnodie, p. 23.

Isl. *eg thrume*, certo, pugno; G. Andr.

A. Box. "*thrimple*, to fumble;" Grose.

To THRIMP, v. a. To press. V. THRUMP.

To THRING, v. a. To press, to thrust;
Chaucer, *thringe*, part. pa. *thrung*.

The rumour is, doun *thring* vnder this mont
Encladus body with thunder lya half bront.

Doug. Virgil, 87, 52.

V. DOUNTHRING.

I sawe also, that quhere sum were slungin,
Be quhiryng of the quhele, vnto the ground,
Full sudaynly scho hath vp *ythringin*,
And set theme on agane full sauf and sound.

King's Quair, v. 14.

"Thrown up;" N. Tytler. But it strictly signifies, thrust up.

"So it was in the beginning heere among vs after the reformation, when papistrie was put away; it was a wonder to see how men and women did *thring* in, and were glad to indure great labour, and suffer afflictions for the Religion." Rollock on 1 Theas., p. 30.

A.-S. *thring-an*, urgere, premere, Isl. *thring-ia*, Su.-G. *traeng-a*, Belg. *dring-en*, id. from Su.-G. *traeng*, strait, narrow. Thre views Moes.-G. *thraik-an*, arcuate, premere, as proclaiming the antiquity of the word. Hence *thraik-ande vige*, narrow way, Matt., vii. 14. The v. *Dring*, q. v. is evidently from the same fountain.

To THRING, v. n. To press on, or forward;
pret. *thrang*,

Thai—war *thringand*, in gret foyssoun,
Rycht to the yat a fyr to ma.

Barbour, xvii. 758, MS.

All folkis enaroun did to the colstis *thring*.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 2.

The berne bounit to the burgh, with ane blith cheir,
Fand the yettis uncloist, and thrang in fell thra.

Gawan and Ool, i. 5.

THRINTER, s. A sheep of three years old,
Lanarks.; q. *three winters*. V. THRUNTER.

THRISSEL-COCK, s. The Missel-thrush or
Shrite, *Turdus viscivorus*, Gesner; the
Throstle-cock of the North of England.

"*Gerinus Gesneri*. An qui nostratibus *Thrissele-cock* dicitur?" Sibb. Prodr. P. II. Lib. 3, p. 18.

This is the largest species of thrush; and the one whose song is first heard, generally in the beginning of February.

THRISSELL, THRISLE, s. The thistle, an herb, S.

Cursit and barren the eirth salbe
Quhair euir thow gois, till that thow die:
But laubour it sall beir na corne,
Bot *thrisill*, nettill, breir, and thorne.

Lindsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 30.

Thocht thou hes slane the heuenlie flour of France,
Quhilk impit was into the *Thrisill* kene,
Quhairin all Scotland saw their hail plesance;—
Thocht rute be pullit from the leuis grene,
The smell of it sall in despite of thé,
Keip ay twa realmis in peice and amitie.

Ibid., p. 296.

"May yee gather grapes of thornes, or figges of *thrisles*? no, no, it is contrary thare nature." H. Balnanes's Conf. Faith, p. 132.

This is the national Badge in the arms of S.

Then callit scho all floyris that grew on feild,
Discryving all their fassious and effeirs;
Upon the awful *thrisill* scho beheld,
And saw him keipit with a busche of speiris:
Considering him so able for the weiris,
A radins crown of rubies scho him gaif,
And said, In feild go furth, and fend the laif.

Dunbar's Thistle and Rose, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 5.

It is not easy to determine the particular species of *thistle* which should be viewed as the Scottish emblem. Most probably it is the *Spear thistle*, *carduus lanceolatus* Linn., which is a wide-spreading elegant plant, very common in Scotland, and which accords well with Buchanan's celebrated inscription, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.—The Milk thistle, or Our Lady's thistle, *Cardus Marianna*, has been preferred by some. It grows on the banks of Stirling Castle, and about Fort William; but Lightfoot, in his *Flora*, denies that it is indigenous to Scotland, never being found but in the neighbourhood of cultivation. Besides, the finely variegated leaves of the Milk thistle would not probably have escaped the praises of Dunbar and others.

This seems to be the Scots *thistle* referred to by Dr. Garnet who, when describing the castle of Dumbarton says—"*The true Scotch thistle*, a rare plant, having its light green leaves variegated with white, grows in considerable quantity about the bottom of the rock, and sparingly even on the very top." Tour through the Highlands, &c., vol. i., p. 14. Others give the preference to the lofty Cotton thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium*, which grows on calcareous soils, by our sea-shores, to the height of 10 or 12 feet. But it is destitute of the formidable spines of the two former.

This name, with the *r*, does not seem to occur in any other dialect. It may, however, be supposed that this was its ancient form among the Goths, as the linnæ, which Lat. is called *carduelis* from *carduus*, because it feeds among thistles, is in Isl. denominated *thostr*. V. G. Andr.

THRISSLY, adj. Testy, crabbed, S. B.; or Isl. *treisk-v*, difficilis, obstinatus, *treysleyke*, pertinacia.

This at first view might seem a metaph. term formed from *thrisill*, a thistle, to which our national motto, referred to above, is certainly applicable. But perhaps it is rather allied to Germ. *vertriebslich*, fretful, uncivil, rude, &c., or A.-S. *thriellece*, bold, daring.

THRIST, s. Thirst. To THRIST, v. n. To thirst, S.

"Lang process of time vincussis thame be hungir and *thrist*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 431.

Hunger and *thrist* in steed of meit and drink.—

Lindsay's Dreame.

V. TAID, s.

Chancer uses *thrust* in the same sense.

"Who shall then yeve me a contrarious drinke to

staunch the *thrust* of my blisfull bitterness?" Test. of Love, p. 483, Urry.

THRISTER, s. One who thirsts for.

"The earle Douglas wold not obey command,—be reason the king was but—an bloody murtherar of his awin blood,—ane fals yngodlie *thrister* of innocent blood," &c. Pitcottie's Cron., p. 109.

THRISTINESS, s. Thirst, S.

THRISTY, adj. Thirsty, S.

Too oft my *thirsty* throat to cool,
I went to visit the punch bowl,
Which makes me now wear reddish wool
Instead of black.

Dominie Depos'd, p. 46.

"A. Bor. *thrusty*, thirsty, a word used by Chaucer;" Gl. Brockett.

It occurs in the following passage:—

My soul for anguis is now ful *thrusty*,
I faint, I faint right sore, for hevines.
Lament. M. Magdaleine, v. 708.

To THRIST, v. a. 1. To thrust.

Thare hais al war towkit vp on thare croun,
That bayth with how and helme was *thristit* down.
Doug. Virgil, 146, 18.

2. To oppress, to vex.

Bot I sall schaw the, sen sic thoctis the *thristis*,
And here declare of destanyis the secreta.
Doug. Virgil, 21, 6.

It was also used in E.

Thei schoued, thei *thrist*, thei stode o strut.
R. Brunne, App. to Pref. exciv.

Isl. *thrist-a*, *thrist-a*, trudere, premere.

THRIST, s. 1. Difficulty, pressure.

Withdrowe the from na perrellis, nor hard *thrist*,
Bot eir enforce mare stranglie to resist
Agane dangeris, than fortoun sufferis the.
Doug. Virgil, 166, 8.

2. A push, Roxb.

3. The action of the jaws in squeezing the juice from a quid of tobacco, *ibid.*

—What pleasure's found,
Whiles as thou dries the tither *thrist*,
And wamble round.

Addr. to Tobacco, A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 101.

[**THRISTING, s.** Thrusting, Barbour, xiii. 156, Camb. MS.]

To THRIST, v. u. To spin; often, to *thrist* a thread, S. B.

A. S. *throest-an*, to wreath, to twist.

To THRIST, v. a. To trust, to give on credit.

"Browaters, Fleshers, and Baikers, sall lenne (and *thrist*) to their neighbours aill, flesh, and bread, as lang as they buy fra them. And gif they pay not, they are not halden to lenne (or *thrist*) any mair." Burrow Lawes, c. 130.

From the same origin with E. *trust*. Su.-G. *tro*, *id.*

[**THRISTILL, s.** A throstle. V. **THRISSELCOCK.**]

[**THRISYLL, s.** A thistle. V. **THRISILL.**]

[**THRIVVER, s.** One who cuts grain with a sickle, Banffs.]

THRO, adj. Eager, &c. V. **THRA.**

THROCH, THROUCHE, THRUCH, (gutt.) s.

1. A sheet of paper.

"At this time David Beaton Cardinal of Scotland, standing in presence of the King, seeing him begin to fail of his strength and natural speech, held a *throck* of paper to his Grace, and caused him to subscribe the same; wherein the said Cardinal wrote what pleased him for his own particular well, thinking to have authority and prehemine in the government of the country." Pitcottie, p. 177.

"We command you to mak an act,—that all letteris [issued from the Signet] that containis mair nor an *throuche* of paper, that everie battering, and end of the *throuche*, sall subscriv it him;" i.e., by the keeper of the Signet. Act Sederunt, 21st December, 1590.

Either from A.-S. *throc*, a table, because of its flat form; or Dan. *trykk-er*, to print, whence *tryk-papier*, printing paper. A *throuche* might originally signify as much paper as was laid in the press at once, to receive the impression; Belg. *drucke*, impressio, character.

2. Used metaph. for a small literary work; as we now say, a *sheet*.

To quhome suld I my rurall veirse direct,
Bot unto him that can thame weill correct,
Befoir quhome suld this matter ga to licht,
Bot to ane faithfull godly christin Knicht,
To quhome can I this lytill *throuch* propyne,
But unto ane of excellent ingyne!

Lament, Lady Scotland, Dedic.

THROCH-AND-THROUGH, adv. Completely through, Aberd. This is the pron. of the phrase as still retained, S. B. V. **THROUGH, prep.**

To THROCK, v. a. To throng, Tweedd.

THROCK, s. A crowd, a throng, *ibid.*

Isl. *throk-a*, urgere; *throk*, urisio, G. Andr. It also appears in the form of *thryck-ia*, (premere), Dan. *trykk-e*, *id.*

THROLL, s. A hole, a gap. O. E. *thurl*.

And eik forgane the broken brow of the mont
Ane horribill caue with brade and large front,
Thare may be sene ane *throll*, or aynding stede,
Of terribill Pluto fauler of hel and dede,
Ane rifth or swelth so grislie for to se;
To Acheron ruin down.

Doug. Virgil, 227, 41.

"Properly, a hole made by drilling or boring;" Gl. Sibb. A.-S. *thyrel*, foramen.

THROPILL, s. 1. The windpipe, the throttle, S. *thrapple*, q. v.

—And hyt the formast in the hals,
Till *thropill* and wesand yeid in il
And he down till the enl gan ga.

Barbour, vii. 584, MS.

2. Used improperly for the throat, S. V. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 129.

A.-S. *throt-boll*, *id.* from *throt*, the throat, and *bolla*, a bowl or vessel, q. the throat-bowl.

Johns. mentions *thrapple* in his Dictionary; but he gives it as a S. word. Both it and E. *throttle* are from the same origin. While the E. lay the emphasis on the *t* in *throt*, we convert the *t* and *b* into *pp*. *Thropple* is used Yorks. in the same sense; Ray.

THROOK, s. An instrument for twining ropes; synon. with *Thraw-cruk* and *Wyle*, Gall.

"*Throok, the wyle, the thraw-crook, the twister*;" Gall. Enc., p. 446.

From A.-S. *threagan*, torquere; or Isl. *throk-a*, *thrag-a*, premere, urgere, *throk*, *thrugan*, vis, coactio.

THROOSH, pret. of the v. to *Thresh*, Ettr. For.; pron. q. *thruish*, (Gr. v.)

To THROSTLE, v. n. Prob., to warble, pipe.

Thou hot-fac'd sun! who cheers the drooping warld,
And gars the buntlins *throstle*, by the pow'r,
Look laughing frae thy sky—and with thy heat
Temper the scatter'd clouds, and soulder all
Into the perfect year.—

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 8.

Meaning doubtful. If it signify to warble, it may be from Isl. *thrust-a*, strepere; C. B. *trunt*, noise, *trustyll*, what makes a din or murmur; if to thrive, we might trace it to Isl. *throstk-az*, maturescere.

THROUGH, s. [Errat. for *Throuth*, as in MS.; evidently for *Trouth*, truth.]

—Men said he chesyt had
A spyryt, that him ansuer made,
Off things that he wald inquer.
Bot he fulyt, for owtyne wer,
That gaiff *through* till that creatur.
For feyndys ar off sic natur,
That thai to mankiud has inwy.

Barbour, iv. 223, MS.

In Edit. 1620, the word *traist* is used.

[This is a mis-reading of the Edin. MS., which has *throuth*,—a mistake, or a corr. of the scribe for *trouth*. The Camb. MS. has *treuth*.]

THROUGH, THROCH, (gutt.), prep. and adv.
Through, S. *Throuch* and *throuch*, S. thoroughly, fully.

—How grislie and how grete I you sane,
Larkis Polyphemus yymmand his beistis rouch,
And all thare pappis melkis *throuch* and *throuch*.

Doug. Virgil, 90, 4.

THROUCH, THRUCH, adj. Active, expeditious; as, a *throuch wife*, an active woman, S. B. from the *prep.*

To THROUCH, THROUGH, (gutt.), v. a. 1. To carry through.

"In our Assembly, thanks to God, we have *throughed* not only our presbyteries, but also our synods provincial and national." Baillie's Lett., ii. 63. *Throughing*, i. 53.

2. To pierce through, to penetrate.

"Declares, that both cats were dead in my apprehension, and was *throught* with my durk, yet not one drop of blood came from them." Law's Mem. Pref. cii.

To THROUCH, THROUGH, v. n. To go on, literally; To mak to *through*, to make good, S.

Now haud ye there, for ye have said enough,
And muckle mair than ye can mak to *through*.

Burns, iii. 58.

Through is sometimes used as an *adj.*

"They were *through* and satisfied in their own judgments for the truth,—and rather confirmed farther therinto, nor any wayes moved to the contrary, for ought that had been spoken." Mr. James Melville's MS. Mem., p. 334, q. *thoroughly satisfied*.

THROUGH-ART, THROUGH-ART, s. Used perhaps as equivalent to *Boal*, a small aperture.

"We'll strike through a *through-art*, an it were but to see a seek [sick] beast." H. Blyd's Contract. V. SHRIQ.

It may perhaps have originally signified a loophole; from the v. to *Airt*, to take aim, q. an aperture or place struck *through* for *airing*.

THROUGH-BAN', THROUGH-BAND, THROUGH-BAN', s. A stone which goes the whole breadth of a wall, Galloway.

"It is essential to the durability of a dyke, that each individual stone be laid on a proper bed, that the stones frequently overlap one another, to break, as they term it, but more properly to bind and connect the joints along the two rows forming the double; and likewise, that the two sides will be well bound together by long stones laid across, termed *through-bands*." Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 88.

"It is a much better plan, where a considerable proportion of the stones are large, to build snecks of single dyke, at intervals of three yards, or else to increase the number of *through-bands* in every part of the double dyke." Ibid., p. 85.

"*Through-banks*, the long stones which bind dykes;" Gall. Enc.

THROUGH-BEARIN', THROUGH-BEARIN', s. 1. A livelihood, the means of sustenance, S.

[2. Means of extricating from a difficulty, or, of doing some difficult work, Banffs.]

[**THROUGH-THE-BOWS, s.** A strict examination; also, a severe scolding, Banffs.]

THROUCHE-FAIR, adj. Of or belonging to a thoroughfare.

"To mak prisonis, stokkis, and ernes, nocht onlie at the heid burgh, bot also at the principall *throuche fair* townis and paroches kirkis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 576.

THROUGH-GAAN, THROUGA'IN, THROWGAUN, part. adj. 1. Active, pushing, S.; q. "going through" any business.

"She seems to be a plump and jocose little woman; gleg, blythe, and *throwgaun* for her years." Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1820, p. 265.

"Betty Lashaw—was an active *through-going* woman, and wonderfu' usefu' to many of the cotters' wives at their lying-in." Ann. of the Par., p. 30.

A *throw-gaun* man is one whom slight obstacles will not impede.

"It is said that one who reflects little, but dashes away, is a *through-gaun* person;" Gall. Enc. But while it denotes promptitude and steadiness, in operation, it does not necessarily imply the idea of precipitation.

2. Prodigal, wasting property, Clydes.

A.-S. *thurh-gan*, ire per, permeare; used in a metaphorical sense.

THROUGH-GAAN, THROUGH-GAUN, s. 1. [A severe examination, Banffs.]

2. A severe philippic, entering into all the minutiae of one's conduct, S.

—"The folk that wore again him, gae him sic an awfu' *through-gunn* about his rinnin awa, and about a' the ill he had ever dune or said for a' the forepart o' his life, that Patie says, he looked mair like aue dead than living." Rob Roy, ii. 16.

THROUGH-GANG, THROWGANG, s. 1. A thoroughfare, a passage, S.

By the quhilk slop the place within apperis,
The wyde wallis wox patent all in feris
Of Priamus and ancient Kingis of Troy,
Secret *throwgangis* ar schawin wont to be koy.
Doug. Virgil, 65, 11.

—"Hes wrangously occupyt ane *throwgang* & entres of ane yett." Abern. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

"Ane *throwgane* of ane gait," i.e., of a road. Ibid., Cent. 16.

It is sometimes used as an *adj.*

A *throwgang* close is an open passage, by which one may go from one street to another, as opposed to a blind alley, S.

Belg. *doorgang*, a passage.

[2. Labour, difficulty; energy, Banffs., Clydes.]

THROUGH-GANGING, part. adj. Active, having a great deal of action; a term used by jockies, S.

"Ye're a gentleman, sir; and should ken a horse's points; ye see that *through-ganging* thing that Balma-whapple's on; I solded her till him." Waverley, ii. 246.

[**THROUGH-IAN', THROUGH-IAN's, adv.** Under, consideration, or under examination, Clydes.]

THROUGH-ITHER, THROUGH-OTHER, THROW-ITHER, adv. Confusedly, promiscuously, S. *throuther*. [Also used as an *adj.*, implying rash, reckless, rattling; as, "She's a wild, *throwither* lassie," Clydes.]

"The King, being some part dejected in so great a variance, gathered an army of all kind of people *through other*, without any orler, and sent them forth to repress the proudness of the commons." Pitscottie, p. 28.

For Nory's heart began to cool full fast,
Whan she fand things had taken sic a cast,
And sae *throw ither* warpl'd were, that she
Began to dread atweesh them what might be.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 86.

[**THROUGH-ITHERNESS, s.** Want of plan, confusion, Banffs., Clydes.]

THROUCHLIE, adv. Thoroughly.

—"And for sindrie vtheris sene and profitable caussis, digestlie considerit, *throuchlie* advysit and concludit be his Maiestie,—have thairfoir ratefeit," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 312.

[**THROUGH-OUT, THROU-OUT, prep. and adv.** Throughout, Barbour, xi. 392.]

THROUGH-PIT, s. Activity, expedition in doing any thing. Throughpit of wark, S. B. pron. *throupit*, from *through* and *put*.

[**THROUGH-PITTIN', THROW-PITTIN', adj.** Energetic, clever, Clydes.]

THROUGH-PITTIN', s. 1. A bare sustenance, S.; as much as *puts* one *through*.

2. A rough handling, Upp. Clydes.

THROUGH-STONE, s. 1. A stone which goes through a wall, S. O. *Through-band*, synon.

"I have built about thirty-rood of stone-dike five feet high, with two rows of *through stones*, connecting Saunders Mill's garden-wall with the fence about the Fir Belt." Lights and Shadows, p. 215.

[2. A flat tombstone. V. **TRUCH-STANE.**]

THROU'THER, adj. 1. Confused in regard to mind or manner; as, "He's but a *throuther* kind o' chiel," S.

2. Used as denoting that confusion which flows from distemper, S.

Weel, tho' he was so saully *throu'ther*,
Since than he ne'er leuk'd o'er his shouther."

Picken's *Poems*, i. 62.

THROUGH THE NEEDLE EE. The name of a game among young people, in which two of them form an arch with both their hands, having the fingers interlaced. The rest, who hold each other by the skirts, following in a line, attempt to pass under the arch. The first, who is called the *king*, is sometimes laid hold of by those who form the arch, each letting fall one of his arms like a portcullis for inclosing the passenger. But more generally the king is suffered to pass, the attempt being reserved for the last, who, if seized, is called the *prisoner*. As soon as he is made captive, he takes the place of one of those who formed the arch, and who afterwards stands by his side. The play is continued till they are all taken in succession; South of S.

It is differently played in Mearns, Aberd., and some other counties; according to the account which has been kindly furnished by an intelligent friend.

A number of boys stand with joined hands in a semicircle, and the boy at one end of the link addresses the boy at the other end, calling him by his name in the following rhyme:—

A.—B.—if ye were mine,
I wad feed you wi' claret wine.
Claret wine is gude and fine;
Through the needle-ee, boys.

The boy to whom this is addressed makes room between himself and his next neighbour; as they raise and extend their arms, to allow the opposite boy to run through the opening, followed by all the other boys still linked to each other. If in running through, the link should be broken, the two boys who are the cause, suffer some punishment.

"Often, in the blithe summer nights, when other weans were leaping wi' gladness at *Through-the-Needle-ee*,—I yearned to steal some holy Abbot's purse, to buy mysel' a wee singing sister or a brother." Spawfife, i. 123.

It seems to have an obvious relation to the consequence of successful warfare, when captives were made to pass under the yoke.

Their bauldest thoughts a hank'ring swither
To stan' or rin,
Till skelp—a shot they're aff, a' throwther,
To save their skin.

Barns, ill. 26.

Colonel Monro gives this phraseology in a kind of English form, putting the second term in the plural. —“The enemy storming the walles, the defenders for want of powder, threw sand in their enemies eyes, knocking them downe with the butts of muskets, having beene divers times pell-mel through others.” Monro's Exped., p. 11.

To THROW, *v. a.* To twist; to wrench, the same with *Thrauc*, *q. v.*

THROWE, THROU, *prep.* 1. By; not merely signifying “by means of,” as sometimes in E. but denoting a personal agent, one acting officially.

“That ilk aulderman and bailyeis of burrowys call befor thame the burgessis, and ger cheiss leic and trewe men in maner as is befor saide, takande with thame the curate of the towne chargit be the gret aithe throuce the bischope.” Acts Ja. I., A. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 5.

2. By authority of.

“It is decretyt throu the hail parliament, & forbodyn be oure souerane lorde the king, that ony legis [leagues] or bandis be maid amangis his liegis in the realme.” Parl. Ja. I., 1425, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 7.

THRUCH-STANE, THROUGH-STONE, *s.* A flat grave-stone, Loth. Ayr.

Throch of ston occurs in the same sense, O.E.

Aylwart hihte thilke abbot;
As me wolde him nymen up,
Ant leggen in a throch of ston,
He founden him both fleys ant bon
Al so hol, ant al so sound,
Ase he was leyd furst in ground.
Chron. Engl. Ritson's E. M. R., ii. 301.

Satchels uses the term.

My guid-sir Satchels, I heard him declare,
There was nine lairds of Buccleugh buried there;
But now with rubbish and earth it's filled up so high,
That no man can the through-stones see;
But nine tomb-stones he saw with both his eyne.

Hist. Name of Scot., p. 41.

“At Edinburgh, the 3rd day of December, 1701; the same day the council being informed, that the through stone of the deceast George Buchanan lyes sunk under the ground of the Grey-friars; therefore, they appoint the chamberlain to raise the same, and clear the inscription thereupon, so as the same may be legible.” Chalmers' Life of Ruddiman, p. 349.

A.-S. *thruh, thurh, thuruc*, sarcophagus, a grave, a coffin. Isl. *thro*, id. *Sidann var hogguin ny stein thro, oc logdr i likami Ynguars*; Postea novus locus saxeus factus est, cui inditum est corpus mortui Ynguars; S. “Syne was hewn a new stane-thruch, and Ynguars licame was laid in it.” Ynguars Sag., p. 45. Ihre, vo. Trog.

Silfrthro, a silver chest in which the reliques of Martyrs were kept; Verel. In an old Alem. Gloss. quoted by Wachter, a sarcophagus is denominated *steininer druho*, which approaches nearly to our *thruch-stane*. Wachter derives it from Germ. *trieg-en*, to cover for the purpose of preserving. He expl. *truhe*, receptaculum clausum, sive arca sit, sive locus.

L. B. *truc-a*, denotes a coffin. Sepulchrum—fabricavit;—similiter *Trucam* etiam, in qua sepeliri debuit, cum vestibus funeralibus ibidem impositis. Eberhard. A. 1296, ap. Du Cange.

It has been supposed, but apparently without sufficient ground, that our term has some affinity with A.-S. *thurh*, through, and with *dure*, door. Ihre conjectures, that there has been an ancient Celtic or Scythic word, denoting any thing hollow or perforated; and that not only Su.-G. *troy*, a trough, but A.-S. *thruh*, sarcophagus, is allied to it.

The word *thruh* may have been originally used to signify a grave or coffin promiscuously; especially as in former ages, in this country, a grave was properly composed of four stones set on end. The cover, laid on these, seems to have been called the *thruch-stane*. Perhaps the form of a *grave*, or of such a coffin, gave rise to the name; from its resemblance to a *trough*. The hold of a ship may in like manner have been denominated a *thurrock*, from its hollow form. This term is used by Chaucer.

Thurrok is rendered by Tyrwhitt, “the hold of a ship.” But he seems to have misapprehended the meaning of the word. For Fraunce says: “*Thurrok* of a shyp. Sentina.” Prompt. Parv. Now in Ort. Vocab., of *Sentina* it is said, Est locus fetidus in navi, cui flaut aque: and the term is expl. by Cooper, “A sinke; jakes; the pompe of a ship.”

The correspondent term to *Thruch-stane* in O. E. is “*Throuce* or *throuc-stone* of a buryng. Sarcophagus.” Prompt. Parv. A. Bor. “*Thruf-stone*, a tomb stone;” Gl. Brockett. This is evidently the same word, with the substitution of the labial for the ancient guttural sound.

To THIRUM, *v. n.* To pur as a cat, Lanarks.; A. Bor., id. Grose.

Sw. *dramm-a*, mutum sonum edere; Seren.

[THIRUM, *s.* Close and loving intercourse; as, “The twa hae an unco *thrum* thegither,” Clydes., Banffs.

Like friendly cats rubbing and purring with each other.]

THRUMMER, *s.* A contemptible musician, Lanarks.; an itinerant minstrel, Roxb.

From the E. *v. to Thrum*, which seems formed from A.-S. *thearm*, intestinum; the strings of various instruments being made of *tharm*, or the gut of animals.

* [THIRUM, *s.* 1. A tangled mass; applied to thread, yarn, &c., Clydes., Banffs.

2. An untidy piece of dress; also applied to an article of dress put aside carelessly, *ibid.*

3. A senseless foolish whim; a fit of ill-humour; *synon. taum*, Clydes.

Isl. *thröm*, Dut. *dreum*, a thrum.]

[To THIRUM, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To tangle, warp, also, to fold or put aside carelessly, *ibid.*

2. To act on a foolish whim; to become sulky or ill-humoured; as, “Ye jist *thrum* an' thraw a' day,” *ibid.*

3. To search for anything in a careless or confused manner, *ibid.*

4. To trifle with a thing, to handle it overmuch; also, to twirl the fingers in a shy, awkward manner, Banffs.]

[To THRMIL, *v. n.* To handle overmuch; to fumble, Banffs. V. THRMILE.]

[THRMY, *s.* A short thread, an end, Perth., Aberd.]

THRMY-TAIL'D, *adj.* A contemptuous epithet applied to women who wear fringed gowns or petticoats, Ang. From E. *Thrum*.

Since Lammis I'm now gaing thirty an' twa,
An' never a dud sark had I yet greyt or sma';
An' what war am' I, I'm as warin an' as bra'
As thrummy-tail'd Meg that's a spinner o't.

Ross's *Rock and Wee Pickle Taw*.

To THRUMP, *v. a.* 1. To press, Upp. Clydes.; also pron. *Thrimp*.

2. To press, as in a crowd; as, "I was *thrumpt* up," *ibid.*

3. To push; especially applied to school-boys, when they push all before them from the one end of a form to another, *ibid.*, Roxb.

The term in Upp. Clydes., is distinguished from the *v. to Chirt*, which implies that the pressure is from each end of the form towards the middle of it.

THRUMP, *s.* The act of pushing in this manner, *ib.*

Teut. *drumm-en*, Flandr. *dromm-en*, premere, pressare, protudere; A.-S. *thrym*, multitudo, turba.

THRUNLAND, *part. pr.* "Rolling, tumbling about; *q. trundling*." Gl. Sibb.

Thair wes not ane of thame that day
Wald do ane utheris biddin.
Thairby lay thre and threttie sum
Thrunland in a midding
Off draf.

Pebis to the *Play*, st. 14.

A.-S. *tryndyled*, orbiculatus.

THRUNTER, *s.* A ewe in her fourth year, Roxb.; synon. *Frunter*, *q. v.*

A.-S. *thri-winter*, *thry-wintre*, *trinus*, *triennis*, "of three yeares old;" Somner. An *thri-wintre hrythyr*, *triennis vitula*; *thri-wintre ramm*, *triennis aries*, Lye.

To THRUS, THRUSCH, *v. n.* 1. To fall, or come down, with a rushing or crashing noise.

Adam Wallace, the ayr off Ricardtoun,
Straik ane Bewmound, a squier of renoun,
On the pyssan, with his hand burnyst bar,
The *thrusande* blaid his halss in sonder schar.

Wallace, iii. 190, MS.

Hand should perhaps be *brand*.

2. To cleave with a crashing noise, used actively.

Awkward the bak than Wallace can him ta,
With his gud suerd that was off burnyst steill;
His body in twa it *thruschyt* euirilkdeill.

Wallace, xi. 252, MS.

This is merely an oblique sense. In Gl. Perth. Edit. it is rendered *burnished*. The Editor has been probably

misled by the boldness of some former Editor, who has inserted this word in the text.

The *birnucht* blade his halse in sunder share.

Isl. *thrusk-a*, strepere; G. Andr., p. 269. There seems to be no reason to doubt that this is radically the same with Moes.-G. *drins-an*, cadere; *draus-jan*, ex alto deorsum praecipitare: whence *draus*, a fall, ruin; Teut. *drugach-en*, strepere, impetere, stridere, fremere; and *drugach*, impetus, strepitus. Junius has observed, that Belg. *ge-drugach*, signifies a great noise, or more properly, a prodigious crash of any great mass suddenly broken and falling; Immanis fragor magnae alicujus molis ex improvise disruptae ac procidentis. Gl. Goth. The Goth. word, however varied in different dialects, has primarily signified the act of rushing or falling, and hence been secondarily used to denote the noise produced by a fall or disruption. Ihre views Moes.-G. *drins-a*, as having the same origin with Su.-G. *rus-a*, to rush; *d* being prefixed.

THRUSCHIT, *part. pa.* Thrust, forcibly pressed.

"And thaireftir the deponar pat his left hand over his majesteis leaft schukler, and pullit vp the brod of the windo, quhairvnto the said Mr. Alexander had *thruschit* his majesteis heid and schulderis." Acts Ja. VI., 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 206.

Isl. *thrust-a*, trudere.

THRUSH, THRUSH-BUSH, *s.* The rush; Loth. *thrash*.

—Lately in the Borders
Where there was nought but theft and murders,
Rapine, cheating, and resetting,
Slight of hand fortunes getting,
Their designation as ye ken
Was all along, *the taking men*.
Now rebels prevails more with words
Then Drawgoons does with guns and swords,
So that their bare preaching now
Makes the *thrush-bush* keep the cow,
Better then Scots or English kings
Could do by kiltin them with strings.

Cleland's *Poems*, p. 30.

THRY, *adj.* 1. Cross, perverse, S. B.

Among ill hands yoursell as well as I
It seems has fallen, our fortune's been but *thry*.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 48.

2. Reluctant, S. B.

—She now was mair nar fain,
That kind gueest luck had latten him till his ain,
Afore mishap had fore'd him to comply
Unto a match to which he was sae *thry*.

Ibid. p. 93.

This seems radically the same with *THRA*, *q. v.*

[To THRYFT, *v. n.* V. under THRIFE.]

To THRYFT, *v. n.* To thrive, Dunbar.

Isl. *thref-as*, Su.-G. *thrive-as*, id.

THRYFT, *s.* Prosperity.

Wythin this place, in al plesour and *thryft*
Are hale the pissance quhilkis in iust battell
Stane in defence of thare kynd cuntrie fell.

Doug. *Virgil*, 183, 15.

Isl. *thrif*, nutritio, Su.-G. *tresnad*, vigor. V. the *v.*

To THRYLL, *v. a.* To enslave, to enthrall.

"Quhat othir thyng desyre thay, bot to sit down in our landis, castellis, and townis, and outlir to *thryll* ws to maist schamefull seruitude, or ellis, to banis the maist nobyll and vailyeant men amang ws?" Bellend. Cron. Fol. 24. b.

This is equivalent to *thirl*. For a little downward, it is said ;

"Behald the Gallis your nyctbouris, quhilkis (as sone as thay war vincust be Romanis) war *thirlit* to perpetuall seruytude." V. THIRL and THRALL.

[THRYLDOME, THRYLLAGE, *s.* V. under THRILL.]

THRYNFALD, *adj.* Threefold.

To me he galf ane thik clowtit habirihone,
Ane *thrynfald* hawbrek was all gold begone.

Doug. Virgil, 83, 51.

A.-S. *thrynen*, Isl. *threaner*, triuus; from Moes.-G. *thrina*, three.

[To THRYNG, *v. a.* V. THRING.]

THRYST, *s.* An engagement, Gall.

"*Thryst*, a promise to do any thing, a kind of vow ; to set a *thryst*, to make a promise to perform something at a certain place and time;" Gall. Enc., p. 447.

This must be traced to *Thrid*, *v.*, to trust; or viewed as merely a provincial variety of *Tryst*.

THUA, *adj.* Two; Aberd. Reg.

THUD, *s.* 1. The forcible impression made by a tempestuous wind; as including the idea of the loud, but intermitting, noise caused by it, S.

Small birdis flokand throw thik ronnyis thrang
In chirmynge, and with cheping changit thare sang,
Sekand hillis and birnyis thame to hyde
Fra ferefull *thuddis* of the tempestuus tyde.

Doug. Virgil, 201, 22.

Tyde, i.e., season.

About the trie ruts thir twa ran ;
Yit all in vaine, na thing thay wan,
Bot did thole mony *thud* :
For cauld thay wer discomfeist clene,
The schowrs wer sa seucir.

Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 22.

Thus it is commonly said, *The wind comes in thuds*, when it comes in gusts; and especially when it strikes on any body that conveys the sound, as a door, &c., S. It sometimes implies the idea of that velocity of motion which distinguishes a stormy wind.

Before thame all furth boltis with ane bend
Nisus ane fer way, stert mare spedely
Than *thud* of weddir, or thundir in the sky.

Doug. Virgil, 138, 21.

Quanta turbine, Virg.

2. *Impetus*, resembling that of a tempestuous wind.

Beleif me as expert, how stout and wicht
He is outhir in battall place or feild,
And how sterallie he raises vp his scheild,
Or with how grete *thud* in the melle
Ane lance towartis his aduersaris thraxis he.

Doug. Virgil, 371, 37.

Quo turbine, Virg.

3. Transferred to any loud noise, as that of thunder, cannons, &c.

Nenir sa swiftlie quidderand the stane flaw,
Swakkit from the ingyne vnto the wall,
Nor fulderis dynt that causis touris fall,
With sic ane runyill come bratland on sa fast,
Lyk the blak *thud* of awfull thunleris blast.

Doug. Virgil, 446, 50.

Renew your roaring rage and eagre ire,
Inflam'd with fearful thundring *thuds* of fire.

Potwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 23.

Hir voice sa rank, with reuthful reir againe,
Most lyik the thundring *thuds* of canoun din,
Affrayit me.—
Maitland Poems, p. 246.

A. Bur. "*Thud*, the noise of a fall, a stroke causing a blunt and hollow sound;" Gl. Brockett.

4. A stroke, causing a blunt and hollow sound; as resembling that made by the wind, S.

From Jupiter the wyld fyre down sche flang
Furth of the cloudis, distrois thare schyppis all,
Querquhelmit the sey with mony wyndy wall,
Aiac peirsit gaspand and furth damand smoke
Sche with ane *thud* stikkit on ane scharpe rok.

Doug. Virgil, 14, 29.

V. RUTHER.

Sometimes it merely signifies a blow with the fist, S.B.

Nor can she please him in his barlie mood ;
He cocks his hand, and gi's his wife a *thud*.

Morison's Poems, p. 151.

An' lusty *thuds* were dealt about,
An' some were maistly thrapp't
Wi' grips that night.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

5. Used in a moral sense, as denoting the violent assaults of temptation.

"Brethern, all this worlde is full of tentations : the diuell blowes, and all his impes are euer blowing and raising a storme : it is a stormie world, and all the *thuds* light on the sillie creature." Rollock on 1 Thea., p. 121.

Isl. *thyt-r*, fremitus venti proruentia, exactly corresponds with sense 1. V. Haldorson.

It is surprising that Rudd. should view this word as formed from the sound. We have seen that Doug. uses it as giving the sense of Lat. *turbo*. Now, A.-S. *thoden* conveys this very idea : "Turbo, noise, din, a whirlwind;" Somner. This must certainly be traced to Isl. *thyt*, *thaut*, ad *thiot-a*, cum sonitu transvolvo; *thyt-r*, sonitus; G. Andr., p. 266. Germ. *dud-en*, sonare, seems radically the same. Ir. *dud*, a noise in the ear.

To THUD, *v. n.* 1. To rush with a hollow sound, S.

—The blastis wyth thare bustuous sonne,
Fra mont Elone in Trace cummys *thuddand* down
On the depe sey Egeane fast at hand,
Chassand the flude and wallis to athir land.

Doug. Virgil, 422, 20.

V. RUDDY.

Quhais thundering, with wondering,
I hard up throw the air,
Throw cluds so he *thuds* so,
And flew I wist not quhair.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 17.

2. To move with velocity; a metaph. borrowed from the wind, S.

"Scot. we also use it as a verb; as, *He thudded away*, i.e., went away very swiftly;" Rudd. V. the s.

To THUD, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to strike, S.

"*I'll thud you*, i.e., I'll beat you;" Rudd.

2. To drive with impetuosity, S.

—Boreas nae mair *thuds*
Hail, snaw, and sleet, frae blacken'd clouds.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 418.

To THUD, *v. a.* To wheedle, to flatter, Loth.

Corr. perhaps from C. B. *hud-o*, to wheedle.

THUD, s. The act of wheedling or flattering, ib.

THULMARD, s. A polecat; in some places *thumart*, S. V. FOWMARTE.

"By the way his dog caught a *thulmard*.—When they were all at prayer, the evil spirit beat them with the dead *thulmard*, and threw it before them." Relation of an Apparition, &c. Law's Memor. App., p. 274.

• **THUMB, s.**

From the variety of proverbial phrases in which the *thumb* is introduced, it appears to have been accounted by our ancestors a very important member. It is spoken of, indeed, as if it had been the chief instrument of operation, or at least the special symbol of power.

Hence, of any thing supposed to be a vain attempt, it is said, *Ye needna fash your Thoun*, S.

In the same sense another proverbial saying is used, in relation to any thing viewed as not attainable by the person who is addressed; *That's aboon your Thoun*, S.

Then Lindy to stand up began to try;
But, by your favour, that's *aboon his thumb*,
For he fell arselins back upon his bum.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

RULE OF THUMB, RULE OF THOUM. *To do a thing by Rule of Thoun*, to do it nearly in the way of guesswork, or at hap-hazard, S.

"No rule so good as *Rule of Thumb*, if it hit," S. Prov.; "spoken when a thing falls out to be right, which we did at a venture." Kelly, p. 257.

The allusion seems to be to the measurement of cloth by the thumb, when one has no regular measure at hand, or is too indolent to seek for it. V. **RULE-O'-ER-THOUM.**

To CLAP or PUT the THOUM ON any thing.
To conceal it carefully; as, *Clap your thoun on that*, keep it secret; I mention that to you in confidence, S.

"To bend or bow down the *thumbes*, when wee give assent unto a thing, or doe favour any person, is so usual, that it is grown into a proverbiall speech, to bid a man put down his *thumb* in token of approbation." Pliny's Nat. Hist., B. xxviii., c. 2.

To LEAVE one to WHISTLE ON one's THUMB.
To leave one in a state of complete disappointment, to give one the slip, so that he has got nothing to do as to what his mind is principally engaged about, S.

"If you'll be guided by me, I'll carry you to a wee bit corner in the Pleasance,—and sae we'll leave Mr. Sharpitlaw to *whistle on his thumb*." Heart M. Loth., ii. 130. V. **THOUM.**

To THUMB, THOUM, v. a. To prepare any thing by applying the *thumbs* to it; a vulgar mode of making a thing *clean*, S.

—Honest Jean brings forward, in a clap,
The green-horn cutties rattling in her lap;
And frae them wyl'd the sleekest that was there,
And *thumb'd it round*, and gave it to the Squire.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

THUMBIKINS, s. pl. An instrument of torture, applied as a screw to the thumbs, S.

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"A respectable gentleman in the town, a relation of the celebrated Principal Carstairs, has in his possession the identical *thumbikins*, with which the Principal was severely tortured.—The story of the *thumbikens* is, that Carstairs asked, and obtained them in a present from his tormentors. 'I have heard, Principal,' said King William to him the first time he waited on his Majesty, 'that you were tortured with something they call *thumbikins*; Pray what sort of instrument of torture is it?' 'I will shew it you,' replied Carstairs, 'the next time I have the honour to wait on your Majesty.' The Principal was as good as his word. 'I must try them,' said the King; 'I must put in my thumbs here,—now, Principal, turn the screw.'—'O not so gently—another turn—another—Stop! stop! no more—another turn, I'm afraid, would make me confess any thing.' P. Greenock, Statist. Acc. v. 583.

This mode of torture was practised on the persecuted Presbyterians, during the reign of Charles II. Whether the merciful rulers of that period borrowed the idea from the Spaniards, I cannot say. But it has been generally asserted, that part of the cargo of the *Invincible Armada*, was a large assortment of *thumbikins*, which it was meant should be employed as powerful arguments for convincing the *heretics*.

"Spence is again tortured, and his thumbs crushed with *thumbikins*. It is a new invention used among the Coliers when transgressors; and discovered by General Dalziel and Drummond, they having seen them used in Muscovy." Fountainh., i. 300.

[**THUMBLE, THUMMIL, s.** A thimble, S.]

THUMBLES, s. pl. Round-leaved Bell-flowers, S. *Campanula rotundifolia*, Linn. V. **WITCH-BELLS.**

[So called from the likeness of the flowers to the thimbles.]

THUMB-LICKING, s. An ancient mode of confirming a bargain, S.

"Another symbol was anciently used in proof that a sale was perfected, which continues to this day in bargains of lesser importance among the lower rank of people, the parties licking and joining of thumbs: and decrees are yet extant in our records, prior to the institution of the college of justice, sustaining sales upon summonses of *thumb-licking*, upon this medium. That the parties had licked thumbs at finishing the bargain." Erskine's Inst. B. iii. T. 3, s. 5.

The same form is retained among the vulgar in the Highlands; an imprecation against the defaulter being generally added to the symbol.

"In a bargain between two Highlanders, each of them wets the ball of his *thumb* with his mouth, and then joining them together, it is esteemed a very binding act." Burt's Letters, ii. 222.

That trait of ancient manners in the Hebrides, mentioned by Martin, claims a common origin.

"Their antient leagues of friendship," he says, "were ratify'd by drinking a drop of each other's blood, which was commonly drawn out of the little finger. This was religiously observ'd as a sacred bond, and if any person after such an alliance happen'd to violate the same, he was from that time reputed unworthy of all honest men's conversation." Martin's West. Isl., p. 109.

There is evidently an allusion to this mode of entering into engagements, in the S. Song.—

There's my *thumb*, I'll ne'er beguile thee.

Ramsay's Warkie, ii. 263.

This custom, although it now appears ridiculous and childish, bears indubitable marks of great antiquity. We learn from Tacitus, that it existed among the Iberi-

ans, a people who inhabited the country now called Georgia. His language seems also to apply to their neighbours the Armenians. "It was customary," he says, "with these kings, in concluding a peace, or striking an alliance, to join their right hands, and bind their thumbs together, and draw them hard with a running knot. Immediately when the blood had diffused itself to the extremities, it was let out by a slight prick, and mutually licked by the contracting parties. Their covenant was henceforth deemed sacred, as being ratified by each other's blood." V. Tacit. Ann. Lib. xii. Anc. Univ. Hist., ix. 516.

Hence it has been supposed by some interpreters, that Adonibezek might excuse his cruelty, in cutting off the thumbs of threescore kings, by pretending that he thus punished their treachery in breaking the covenant that had been confirmed by this symbol. V. Pol. Synops. in Jud. i. 7.

This custom might be introduced into our country by the Goths, as the Iberi appear to have been a Scythian nation. Anc. Univ. Hist., vi. 57, x. 138.

That the Goths were not strangers to it, appears by the definition which Ihre gives of Su.-G. *Topp*. Formula digito micantium, et veteri more pollice pollicis opposito, consensum indicantium. Hence, it would seem Germ. *doppe* is used as an invitation to strike a bargain. Wachter thinks that it may be viewed as the imperat. of *duppen*, percutere. Ihre also mentions Fr. *topper*, convenire, oblatas conditiones acceptare.

This custom existed even among the later Goths; with this difference only, that, in entering into their covenant, they drew the blood from the palms of their hands. *Var theta sidan bundit fastmaelum their rokudu sier* Motz; i lofum, (S. lues), *oc geygu under jardarnen*, &c. Formatum deinde hoc fedus sanguinis a volis educatione, et eundo sub cespitibus, (V. de hoc ritu Arngrimi Jonæ *Crymogæen*, p. 101. seq.) addito jurejurando, fore, ut qui superstes esset, occisi sodalis mortem vindicaret. Historia Thorstani Wik, S. c. 21, ap. Ihre vo. *Fosterbroder*, p. 527.

It seems that some such custom prevailed among the Burgundians. For a noble lord, of this country, A. 1242, gave investiture to a Prior *per pollicem dextram*. The same custom was observed in Dauphiné. V. Du Cange, vo. *Inventura*, col. 1531.

It would appear that there had been a similar custom among the inhabitants of the Netherlands. I cannot, at least, otherwise form any idea of the reference of an ancient Teut. phrase mentioned by Kilian; *Boesen het drymken*, Basiare pollicem alterius.

The custom is well known on the continent of India; and, although there is no certainty of its use among the Hindoos, a gentleman, long resident in that country, states that he has often observed the Moors, when concluding a bargain, do it in the very same manner as the vulgar in Scotland, by licking their thumbs.

Something of a similar kind prevailed among the Romans. According to Pierius, the hand being stretched out, the thumb, bent downward, was held by them a symbol of the confirmation of peace. He quotes Quintilian as his authority. Ait, Qui gestus in statu pacificatorum esse solet, qui inclinatio in humerum dextrum capite, brachio ab aure praetenso, manum inflexo pollice extendit. Hieroglyphic. Lib. xxxvi. Tit. *Pacificatio*; Fol. 260. V. also Plin. Hist. Nat. Lib., xxviii. c. 2.

Lat. *pollic-eri*, to promise, to engage, has been viewed as comp. of *per* and *liceor*, for *pollic-eri*; as properly signifying, to offer and promise a price for merchandize. But it is not improbable, that the *r*. had been formed from *poller*, -*icis*, the thumb. This member being used among the Romans, in latter times, as a symbol of the ratification of peace, it may be conjectured, that, in an earlier period, they had some custom more analogous to that of the Iberians, which gave rise to the term used

to denote a promise or engagement, although the original reason of the designation was afterwards lost.

Wachter throws out the same idea. Having derived Germ. *zusagen*, to promise, from *zu*, copulative, and *sayen*, to say, because promises, according to ancient manners, were made by pledging the hand; he adds, Forte etiam Latinis a pressione pollicis dicitur *Polliceri*. Prolegom. Sect. v. vo. *Zu*.

The shedding of blood, in entering into covenants, has, in various modes, been practised among many nations. Lucian gives an account of the custom of the Scythians, the same people with the Goths, in this respect. "The happy chosen friends enter into a solemn oath and covenant, that they will live with, and, if occasion calls for, die for each other: and thus it is performed; each cuts his finger, and drops the blood into a bowl; they then dip the points of their swords in the blood, and both drink together of it, after which nothing can dissolve the band;" Toxaris. V. also Herodot. Melpom., iv. 70. Brotier (in his Notes on Tacit. ubi sup.) refers to Herodot. Thal., iii. 8, in proof of the existence of a similar custom among the Arabs. He seems disposed to trace these observances, among the heathen, to the very ancient and divinely instituted rite of confirming covenants by sacrifice. For he quotes Gen. xv. 3, and Ezek. xxxiv. 18, observing, that the Scripture exhibits a similar use of blood, although one more consistent with humanity.

The passage referred to by Brotier, in Thalia, is the following:

"These are the ceremonies which the Arabians observe when they make alliances, of which no people in the world are more tenacious. On these occasions some one connected with both parties stands betwixt them, and with a sharp stone opens a vein of the hand, near the middle finger, of those who are about to contract. He then takes a piece of the vest of each person, and dips it in their blood, with which he stains several stones purposely placed in the midst of the assembly, invoking during the process Bacchus and Urania. When this is finished, he who solicits the compact to be made, pledges his friends for the sincerity of the engagements to the stranger or citizen, or whoever it may happen to be; and all of them conceive an indispensable necessity of performing what they promise." Thalia, c. 8.

It does not appear certain whether Herodotus speaks of the Lydians, or of the Medes, in the following passage:

"The ceremony of confirming alliances is the same in this nation as in Greece, with this addition, that both parties wound themselves in the arm, and mutually lick the blood." Clio, c. 74.

This custom has reached even as far as the kingdom of Siam. "If the Siamese wish to vow an eternal friendship, they make an incision in some part of the body, till the blood appears, which they afterwards reciprocally drink. In this manner the ancient Scythians and Babylonians ratified alliances; and almost all the modern nations of the East observe the same custom." Civil and Natural History of Siam. V. Beloe's Herodotus, i. 79, N.

THUMB-STIL, THUM-STEIL, s. "A covering for the thumb, as, the finger of a glove;" Roxb., Gl. Sibb.; *Thoum-stule*, id. Lanarks.

In E. *thumb-stal* denotes "a sheath of leather to put on the thumb." The change of the vowel, in different counties, creates a difficulty as to the etymon. But it is most probably from A.-S. *stacl*, Su.-G. *stalle*, locus, Teut. *stelle*, locus tutus; q. a place or station for a thumb or finger. *Steel* is the pron. of Angus as well as of the South of S.

THUMMERT, s. A term to denote a person of a singular and awkward appearance, Ayrs.

—"There never was surely a droller like *thummert* o' a creature seen entering a biggit land." Sir A. Wylie, i. 74.

A provincial corruption of S. *Foemarte*, a polecat.

[THUMP, s. A large piece or portion.]

THUMPER, s. 1. A large individual of any species; as a *thumper* of a trout, S.

The term seems to receive this application from the forcibleness of motion manifested.

2. Any thing large, S. Of a gross and obvious falsehood it is often said, "That is a *thumper*!"

THUMPIN', adj. 1. Large, in a general sense, S.

"One wished them *thumpin* luck and fat weans." Edin. Month. Mag., June 1817, p. 241.

Now *thumpin* luck, an' skill befa' ye,
My bard, sae I'se mak free to ca' ye.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 98.

2. Large, as including the idea of stoutness, S.

"*Thumping*, great, huge. A *thumping* boy, a large child, Exm. and different counties;" Grose. It is used in the same manner in S. Mr. Brockett gives the word as bearing this sense, A. Bor.

THUNDERBOLT, s. 1. The name given by the vulgar to a stone hatchet, apparently used before the introduction of iron, such as is otherwise called a *stone celt*, S., Orkn., Shetl. This instrument is often made of a species of serpent stone.

"Triangular polished stones of green porphyry, of different sizes, have been found repeatedly in many parts of the country. I have seen them from ten to fourteen inches long, and from four to seven inches broad: The people call them *thunderbolts*.—They are polished, and taper to a point." Edmonston's *Zetl. Isl.*, i. 120-1.

"On a shelf were disposed, in great order, several of those curious stone axes, formed of green granite, which are often found in these islands, where they are called *thunderbolts* by the common people, who usually preserve them as a charm of security against the effects of lightning." The *Pirate*, iii. 4.

[2. The belemnite, a dart-shaped fossil, which formed the internal shell of a kind of *Sepia*, or cuttle-fish, that abounded in the secondary formations.

"I was told—where curiously-shaped stones, somewhat like the heads of boarding pikes, were occasionally found; and that, in his father's days, the country people called them *thunderbolts*."

Hugh Miller's Old Red Sandstone.]

THUNNER, s. The vulgar pronunciation of *thunder*, S. *Thunner*, id. A. Bor.

[THUNNER AN' LICHTENIN. Lung-wort; *Pulmonaria officinalis*, Linn., Banffs.]

THUNNER-SPEAL, s. "A thin board with a string in the end; when whirled round in the air, it causes a *thundering* sound;" Gall. Enc.

THUNNERIN, adj. An epithet applied to drought. A *thunnerin drouth*, a strong drought, S. B., apparently expressing that which is viewed as the effect of fire in the air, or lightning.

THUORT, THUORTOUR. V. THORTOUR.

THURCH. [A misreading of *Thurth* in Edin. MS. which is evidently an error for *Thurt*, need, q. v.]

Bot his hart, that wes stout and hey,
Consaillyt hym allane to bil,
And kepe thaim at the furd syl;
And defend weill the wpcummyng;
Sen he wes warnyst off arnyng,
That he thar arowys *thurch* noch dreil.

Barbour, vi. 121, MS.

[Regarding the various readings, &c., V. Prof. Skeat's Edit., p. 133.]

THURST, pret. [Might, could: but prob. a mistake for *Thurst*, need.]

For scho wes syne the best lady,
And the fayrest, that men *thurst* se.

Barbour, xx. 107, MS.

This seems to signify *could*, as allied to Su.-G. *troest-a*, valere, posse.

Han troeste ey mera ther soerwaerfa.

Chron. Rhythm., ap. Ibra.

i.e., there he *could* accomplish no other thing. The v. primarily signifies to dare.

THURST, THURT, v. impers. Needed; as, "Ye *thurstn*," Ye needed not, Dumfr.

This is a pret. formed from *Tharf*, or perhaps that of A.-S. *tharf-ian*, to need. V. *THARF*. In the same sense might the term be rendered as used by *Barbour*. V. under last word.

[THURTH. An errat. for *Thurt* in Edin. MS. of *Barbour*, which Dr. Jamieson printed *Thurch*, q. v.]

THUS-GATE, THUS-GATIS, adv. In this manner.

The justyng *thus-gate* endyt is,
And athyr part went hame wyth pris.

Wynetown, viii. 36. 1

V. *GAT*.

THWANKIN', part. adj. A term applied to clouds which mix together in thick and gloomy succession, Ayrs.

Isl. *thwing-a*, Alem. *thwing-an*, Su.-G. *twing-a*, co-gere; Isl. *thwingan*, Dan. *twang*, coercion, coercion, pressing. *Thwankin'* assumes a frequentative form. Thus *thwankin-cluds* are, "clouds continuing to press on each other."

THWARTER-ILL. V. THORTER-ILL.

THWAYNG, *s.* A thong, *S. whang.*

A rone skyne tuk he thare-of ayne
And schayre a *thwayng* all at laysera.
Wynntoun, viii. 32. 51.

A-S. *thwang*, Isl. *thwing*, id.

To THWRICKEN, *v. n.* To choke from the influence of thick smouldering smoke, Teviotd.

"Whirkened, choaked, strangled; North." *Grose*.
Ray gives the same sense.

The root seems to be Isl. *querk*, jugulum, the throat,
whence *kyrk-ia*, suffocare.

[THWS, *adv.* Thus, Barbour, ii. 508.]

[THYN, *adv.* Thinly, *ibid.*, iv. 685.]

[THYNE, *adv.* Thence, Lyndsay, *Exper.*
and *Court.*, l. 1770.]

[To THYNK, *v. a.* To purpose, Barbour, i. 33.]

[To THYRL, *v. a.* To pierce. V. THIRL,
THRILL.]

[THYRLDOME, *s.* Thralldom, Barbour, i.
236. V. under THIRL.]

To TIAWE, *v. n.* Expl. "to amble;" Gl.
Tarr.

When the cattle *tiawe*, an' blinter
To the loch for drink at noon;
Spottie keen, a neesbor's collie,
Through a moss cam rinnin hame, &c.
Tarras's Poems, p. 56.

V. TEW, *pret.*

TIBBE, TIBBIE, corruptions of the name
Isabel, S.

Tibbie Fowler o' the glen.—*Old Song*.

"*Tibbe*, the familiar name of Isabel; and so in O.
English;" Gl. Lynda.

TIBBET, *s.* One length of hair, in a fishing-
line, twisted, a link, Fife; synon. *Snood*.
V. TIPPET.

TIBRIC, TIBRICK, *s.* A name given to the
young of the Coal-fish, Orkn.

"These boats sometimes go to sea, for the pur-
pose of fishing cod, cooths, and *tibrics*, which are
the small or young cooths.—The time of fishing the
young cooths or *tibricks* begins about the middle of
August." P. Westray, *Statist. Acc.*, xvi. 261.

Were it not that there are no Gael. words found in
Orkn., this might seem a corr. of *Doubreck*, q. v., a
name given to the sparring or smelt.

TICHEL, TICHIL, (gutt.), *s.* 1. A number,
Ettr. For.

"There was a *tichel* o' wallydraggle tup hoggs rin-
ning after her, an' plaguing her, till I was just grieved
for the poor beast." *Perils of Man*, i. 246.

It is always used as a term of contempt, applied to
a low troop of followers.

"I would be right wae to see my queen turned into
a—doe, or a hare, or a she-fox, and a *tichel* o' tikes set
after her to tear her a' to tareleathers." *Ibid.* iii. 407.

Perhaps q. a line or series; Isl. *tigill*, funiculus. As,
however, it respects followers, it may be allied to Gael.
taoghal, a frequenting, or *teaghalach*, a family.

2. It appears to be the same word which is
used to denote any article kept secretly,
Upp. Clydes.

In the second sense, it would seem more nearly alli-
ed to Su.-G. *tig-a*, Isl. *theg-ia*, tacere, silere, *thoegiel*,
taciturnus. We could not trace this to a Celt. origin,
without supposing a considerable change. C.B. *dirgel*
signifies secret, a secret place; Ir. Gael. *coighill*, id.

TICHER, *s.* A small fiery pimple, Gall.
Enc. V. TICKER.

To TICHER (gutt.), *v. n.* To laugh clan-
destinely, Ayr.

It might be supposed that this were allied to Su.-G.
tig-a, silere, as the person wishes to avoid making any
noise with his mouth; or C. B. *tech-u*, to lurk, to lie
hidden, *techor*, a sculker.

[To TICHER, *v. n.* To ooze out. V.
TIGHER.]

To TICHLE (gutt.), *v. n.* 1. To join hands;
a term used in various games of children, in
which every one takes hold of the hand of
his neighbour, when their object is, either
to form a circle, or to extend like a chain,
Fife.

2. It is applied to any thing that is attached
to another, whether from design or by
accident, *ibid.*

Isl. *tigill*, funiculus.

To TIGHT, *v. a.* To make close, S.; [also,
to stretch, to tighten, Clydes.]

"The said barrells to be well *tichted* and double
girthed before the transporting thairof to forrane
nations." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 230.
Belg. *dicht*, Su.-G. *taet*, tight.

[To TIGHT up, *v. a.* To put in order; syn.
to red up, Clydes., Banffs.]

TIGHT, *pret.* Tied. V. TIGHT.

[TIGHT, *adj.* Well-formed, neat, *ibid.* V.
TIGHT.]

TICK, *s.* Upon tick, in a state of activity,
Aberd.

Whether this phrase be a corrupt deviation from the
sense in which it is used in E., or connected with *Tick*,
as denoting the chicking of a watch, or any similar
motion; or borrowed from Fr. *au tiquet*, in a state of
extremity, in which one often strains every nerve;—I
cannot presume to determine.

[TICK, *s.* A game, allied to burry, Aberd.
E. tag.]

TICK, TICKER, *s.* 1. A dot of any kind.
The tick above an I, the dot above the letter
I, S.

Teut. *tick*, punctus.

2. A very small spot on the skin, S. B.

Hence perhaps freckles are called *fernie-tickles*, q.
tickers, as resembling the dots on the herb called a
fern. V. TEICHER.

To TICK, v. n. To click, as a watch, S.

Belg. *tikk-en*, als een uurwerk, id.

An' when she heard the Dead-watch tick,

She raving wild did say,

"I am thy murderer, my child,

I see thee, come away."

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 94.

TICK, s. Beat, as of a watch; thus, "Foo [how] mony ticks does a watch gie in a minute?" S. B. Belg. *ge-tik*, clicking.

TICKING, s. Clicking. "*Ticking*, the noise of a watch;" S., Gall. Enc.

***TICKET, s.** A pat, a slight stroke with the hand, or with any instrument, S.

Belg. *tik*, a pat, a touch; *tikk-en*, to pat, to touch slightly; Moes-G. *tek-an*, to touch.

This term is frequently used to denote a smart stroke. Hence,

To GET one's TICKETS. 1. To be subjected to a scolding match, Fife.

2. To get a drubbing, *ibid*.

***To TICKLE, v. a.** To puzzle, to gravel, Aberd.

No other etymon appears in the E. Dictionary than Lat. *titillare*. As all the other northern dialects, as well as the A.-S. exhibit the word in the same form with S. *Kittle*, it seems more natural to view the E. *v.* as a transposition. Skinner has remarked that *Kittle* is retained in Lincoln. V. *KITTLE, v.*

***TICKLER, s.** Anything puzzling, *ibid*.

TICKLY, adj. Puzzling, difficult, *ibid*.

TICKLES, s. pl. Spectacles; Banffs.; apparently a mere abbreviation.

TICKLE-TAILS, s. V. *NEEDLE-E'E*.

[TICKSIE, s. A quarrel, a dispute, Shetl. V. *TICK*.]

[TICK-TACK-TO, s. A game played by children on a slate, with a piece of slate-pencil, S.]

TID, s. 1. Proper time, season, S.

2. The condition which any soil is in for the purpose of agriculture; as, "The grund's no in *tid*," Loth.

3. Metaph. as denoting humour, whether in a good or in a bad sense, S. Thus it is used, *I'm just in the tid*, &c.

"*Tid*, inclination; the inspiration [of genius, I suppose], of small duration;" Gall. Encycl.

What pleasure matrimony brings

To counterbalance a' its stings.

To pay for a' their plaids and gowns,—

To hide their faults and keep their *tid*,

And, whan they're ill, to ca' them gude.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 11.

—True it is that they may mell you,—

Or *tak the tid* an' outright fell you.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 170.

It is also applied to brute animals.

Tak tent case Crummy tak her wonted *tid*,

And ca' the laiglen's treasure on the ground.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 58.

A.-S. Su.-G. *tid*, time, season. V. *TYTE, ade*.

TID, TYD, v. impers. Happened. Chauc. id. E. *betid*.

Peraventure of Priamus wald ye spero

How *tid* the chance, his fate gif ye list here.

Doug. Virgil, 56, 6.

For ony treti may *tyd*, I tell the the teynd,

I will nocht turn myn entent, for all this world brend.

Gawan and Gol., iv. 7.

A.-S. *tid-an*, Su.-G. *tid-a*, contingere.

These verbs are undoubtedly formed from *tid*, *tempus*, as primarily denoting the time when any thing takes place.

To TID, v. a. To time, to choose the proper season. *The aitseed has been weil tidid*; The proper season for sowing oats has been taken, S. V. the *s*.

To TAK THE TID. To be seized with a perverse or ungovernable humour, S. B.

TID-AND-QUID. A term used by old farmers to denote a farm in a state of thriving rotation, Fife; as, "He has *tid-and-quid*, and fu' bien."

It would appear that this phrasology is very ancient.

Su.-G. *tid* denotes, not only time, season, but is also applied to the increase of the field; *Suaar tid*, difficultis annona; Ihre. *Quid* may refer to the increase of the stall, or to the thriving of cattle on a farm; from Isl. *kvid-r*, *quid-r*, venter, also uterus; Su.-G. *qued*, A.-S. *cwuid*, id. Thus one might be said to "have *tid-and-quid*," who was in a thriving way both as to grain and cattle.

TIDDIE, adj. 1. Cross in temper, Loth., Tweedd.

2. Applied to land, which is of such a quality that it is difficult to catch the proper season for ploughing, *ibid*.

[TIDDER. The other, Shetl.]

[TIDIE, adj. Neat, clean, well-dressed. V. *TYDY*.]

TIDILY, adv. Neatly, trimly, S.

TIDINESS, s. Neatness, especially in the mode of dressing, S.

TIE, s. A trick, a deception, Fife.

Probably allied to Isl. *teig-ia*, *teig-ia*, lactare, allicere; synon. Dan. *lokk-e*, to entice, to decoy, to draw in. V. Halderson and Wolff. Verelius gives the same word in the form of *tey-a*.

To TIE one's HAIR WITHOUT A WHANG. To deceive one; a cant phrase, Fife.

[To TIEL, v. n. To sail fast, Shetl.]

TIEND-FREE, adj. Exempted from the payment of tithes, S.

[To TIEPER, *v. a. and n.* To taper to a point, Shetl.]

[TIEPERT, TIEPERIT, *adj.* Tapered, *ibid.*]

To TUFF, TYUFF, *v. a.* To reject anything from the lips, Aberd.; perhaps originally the same with *E. Tiff*, *v.*, a low word signifying, "to be in a pet."

The sense given might suggest Su.-G. *toefio-a*, Isl. *tef-ia*, retardare, impedire. But see *Tift*, s. 3, below.

TIFT, *s.* 1. Condition, plight, humour, S. *tid*, *synon.* In *tift*, in proper capacity for doing any thing.

"The soldiers owned that the country men behaved themselves with the utmost bravery, and very few of them who engaged, escaped, being overpowered by numbers, and the King's horse being in good *tift*." Wodrow's Hist., ii. 140.

To sing or dance, I'm now in proper *tift*:
My birn, O Bess, has got an unco *tift*.

Shirres's Poems, p. 84.

"A poet's muse is in *tift* when she sings well; corn also is in *tift* when it is dry, viz., in *tift* to lead." Gall. Enc.

"*Tift*, to be in good order;" Gl. Westmorel.

Isl. *tif-a*, *tuf-a*, praeceps ire; G. Andr., p. 237, 239. Hence it might be used to denote eagerness to engage in any business.

2. [Time, period]; used as expressive of tediousness; at least of considerable duration. A *lang tift*, a long discourse, S.

Isl. *tef-ia*, Su.-G. *toefio-a*, to delay, morari, moram facere. Hence *tof*, *mora*; *lang tof*, a long delay.

3. The act of quarrelling, Loth. *tiff*, E.

4. It sometimes signifies the act of struggling in a wanton or dallying way, Loth. *synon.* with *tousling*.

5. Used to denote the action of the wind.

Four and twenty siller bells
Were a' tyed till his mane,
And at as *tift* of the norland wind,
They tinkled ane by ane.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 190.

The phrase, a *tift of wind*, is properly used only in relation to wind when it stirs, or lifts up in the air, dust, straw, &c.

To TIFT, *v. a.* 1. To put in order, S. B.

The fiddler *tifted* ilka string.

Morison's Poems, p. 25.

[2. To beat, like a pulse, Shetl.; *tiftin*, beating like the pulse, *ibid.*

3. To hinder, delay, struggle against, Clydes.

4. To scold, to rate, *ibid.*]

TIFTER, *s.* [1. A time of stormy weather; also, exposure to it, Banffs.

2. A fit of bad temper, a quarrel, *ibid.*]

3. A quandary; as, "He's in an unco *tifter* the day," Roxb.

Formed perhaps from *Tift*, sense 5, as denoting the action of the wind.

TIFTY, *adj.* [1. Moody, changeable, given to fits of ill-temper, Clydes.]

2. Quarrelsome, [ill-natured, S].

Then up spake ane, a maid forlorn,
Wi' souple tongue and *tifty*;
It kythed by her runkl'd horn,
Her years had number'd fifty.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 16.

A. Bor. "*tifty*, ill-natured, petulant;" Gl. Brockett.

To TIFT, *v. a.* To quaff.

Well fed were they; nor wanted to propine
Among their friends; but *tifted* canty wine.
Hamilton's Wallace, p. 39.

Apparently allied to *E. tiff*, drink, or a draught.

To TIG, *v. n.* 1. To touch lightly, to dally. Young people are said to be *tigging*, when sporting with gentle touches, or patting each other. It properly applies to those of different sexes, S.

Farewell with chrestetie,
Frae wenchis fall a chucking,
Thair follow things thre,
To gar them gae a gucking;
Imbracing, *tigging*, plucking.

Scott, Evergreen, i. 125, 126.

V. TAK.

2. To give a stroke to another, and then run away; a term used in a game of children. He, who has received the stroke, is said to be *tiggit* till he gives it to another, S.

[3. To work in a careless or trifling manner; as, "Ye're jist *tiggin* at it," Clydes.]

[4. To take a sudden whim; to go off in a pet]; applied to cattle, when, in consequence of being stung by the gad-fly, they run off hither and thither, S.; [synon., to *tak the bizz*.]

5. [To *tig wi'*,] to trifle with, to treat in a scornful and contemptuous manner; [also, to make love to, to have intercourse with either friendly or criminal, Clydes., Banffs.]

—"Complain, and tell him how the world handleth us, and how our King's business goeth, that he may get up, and lend them a blow, who are *tigging* and playing with Christ and his spouse." Rutherford's Lett., P. iii. ep. 35.

—Weel kend he, it was nae joke
To *tig wi'* aends that vomit smoke.

Beattie's John o' Arnha', p. 41.

This may either be allied to Moes.-G. *tek-an*, to touch, Belg. *tikk-en*, to pat; or Isl. *tey-a*, *teg-ia*, *teig-ia*, lactare, allicere, as denoting the allurements employed in this way. *Teyging*, allectio, illecebra. V. TITZ, s.

To TIGMATEEZE, *v. a.* To pull one about, Upp. Clydes.; apparently from S. *Tig*, and *E. Tease*, connected by the conjunctive particle *ma*.

To TIG-TAG, *v. n.* 1. To trifle, to be busy while doing nothing of importance.

"The King came on Sunday last to Basing-house, with purpose to break up Waller's quarters, and then to enter Kent; but, as we hear, Waller is recruited from Kent, with horse and foot, and minds to stand to it. They may *tig tag* on this way this twelve-month." Baillie's Lett., i. 404.

2. To be tedious in making a bargain, to haggle, Fife.; *tiggle-taggle* is also used.

Probably from E. *ticktack*, a game at tables; *q.* moving backwards and forwards to little purpose.

[To TIG-TIR, *v. n.* To make sport by teasing, Clydes.]

To TIG-TOW, *v. n.* 1. "To touch and go, to be off and on," S., Gall. Enc.

2. "To *Tig-tow wi' a Lass*, to seem inclined to marry her, yet to hang off," S., *ibid.*

Formed perhaps from *tig* and Su.-G. *toefic-a*, *morari*; as denoting procrastination in the way of dallying.

TIG, TERO, *s.* 1. A twitch, a tap, a slight stroke, S.

"It's bairnly to mak sic a wark for a bit *tig* on the haffet." Sir A. Wylie, i. 36.

"Andrew was compelled to submit, only muttering between his teeth, 'Ower mony maisters—ower mony maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a *tig*.'" Rob Roy, ii. 308.

"Many masters! 'quothe the paddock to the harrow, when every tin [tooth] gave her a *tig*.'" S. Prov. "Spoken by those whom persons, inferior to their masters, presume to reprove, command, or correct." Kelly, p. 243. "A little blow," N.

2. Sometimes used to denote a touch of a rougher description, amounting to a stroke, so as to cause a wound, S.

3. A game among children, in which one strikes another and runs off. He who is touched becomes pursuer in his turn, till he can *tig* or touch another, on whom his office devolves, Fife, Loth., Ettr. For.

A. Bor. "Tig,—a play among children on separating for the night, in which every one endeavours to get the last touch; called also, *Last bat*." Gl. Brock.

O. E. "Tek, or lytill touch, tactus," (Prompt. Parv.) has had a common origin.

4. The stroke itself. He who, in the game, communicates the stroke, says to the person to whom he has given it, *Ye bear my tig*, Fife.

5. The person who receives it, Loth.

This game in S. is the same with *Touchlast* in E. Among the players, the lot, by means of the repetition of a rhyme, falls on the person who is touched with the finger of the repeater at the last word of the rhyme. The individual thus touched is called *Tig*. He runs about, endeavouring to touch another. The moment this person is touched, he or she becomes *Tig*, and communicates it to a third, and so on. The transmitting touch is often given so quietly, that it is

immediately transferred to another, who, not knowing that *Tig* is near him, is unconscious of his risk.

6. A pet, a fit of sullen humour. To *tak the tig*, to be pettish, S. *dorts*, *synon.*

What *tig* then takes the fates that they can thole
Thrawart to fix me i' this dreary hole!

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 73.

TIGGY, *adj.* Petty, prone to pettishness, S. *Dorty* more properly expresses that ill humour which is manifested by giving a saucy answer.

TIG ME IF YOU CAN. The name of a game of children, S. A.; the same with *Tig*.

"It would perhaps be equally vain to expect that ladies should give up the luxurious waltz,—to join in the merry ring at *Through the needle-ee*,—or *Tig me if you can*." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 38.

[TIG-TAG, *adv.* In suspense, Shetl.]

TIG-TAGGIN, *s.* The act of haggling; as, *We had an awfu' tig-taggin about it, before we could mak our bargain*, Fife.

TIG-TOW, *s.* 1. The name given to the game of *Tig*, in Ang.

2. To *play at tig-tow*, to pat backwards and forwards, to dally, S. It is sometimes used as a *v.*

[To TIG, TIGG, *v. a.* To beg, to importune, Shetl. V. THIG.]

[TIGGAR, *s.* A beggar, mendicant, *ibid.* V. THIGGAR.]

TIGER-TARRAN, *s.* A waspish child, Teviotd. V. TIRAN.

To TIGHER, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way, to titter, Ayr.; *synon.* *Kigher*.

To TIGHER, *v. n.* To ooze out; applied to blood and other liquids; Berw. V. TEICHER.

TIGHT, TIGHT, *part. pa. and pret.* 1. Tied.

The tassess were of topas, that were thereto *tight*.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 2.

2. Prepared, girt for action.

Nou will I rekkin the renkis of the round tabill,
That has traistly thame *tight* to governe that gait.
Gawain and Goh., iii. 8.

For *ticht*, *id.* V. TISCHE.

Qu. bound up, from A.-S. *tyg-an*, to bind. And here perhaps we see the true origin of E. *tight*, as signifying neat, generally traced to Teut. *dicht*, solidus. It seems merely, *q.* tied close, well knit. The term, however, as used in sense 2, may be immediately allied to Isl. *ty-ia*, armo, instruo; *ty*, arma, utensilia; *tyad-r*, armatus.

[To TIGMATEEZE, *v. a.* V. under TIG, *r.*]

TIKE, TYKE, TYK, *s.* 1. A dog, a cur; properly, one of a larger and common breed,

as a mastiff, a shepherd's dog, &c., S.
A. Bor.

—Thocht he dow not to leid a tyk.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 62.

Ye Moabites, with hornes twa full hie,
Outward like sheipa, yee beir the beistes marke,
Inward like tykes, ye byte, but cannot bark.

Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 97.

[2. The common otter, Shetl.]

3. "A selfish snarling fellow;" Gl. Surv. Moray. Thus it is said of a stubborn-man, *He's a dour tyke*; [and of a coarse, untidy man, *He's a toosie tyke*, Clydes.

"*Tike* is applied in contempt to a person;" Gl. Lynda. A. Bor. *tike*, "an odd or queer fellow;" Grose; "a blunt or vulgar fellow;" Brockett.

Su.-G. *tik*, Isl. *tyk*, a little bitch; Alem. *zoh*, Germ. *sucke*, id.; the *t* in other languages, being softened into *s* in the German dialects.

TYKE-HUNGRY, *adj.* Ravenous as a dog, S.

TYKE-TULYIE, *s.* Literally, a dog's quarrel; metaph. applied to any coarse scolding match; S. *synon.* *Collyshangie*.

TIKE-TYRIT, *adj.* Dog-weary, tired like a dog after coursing or running, S.

Qahan greittis the wean, the nurse in vain,
Thoch *tike-tyrit*, tries to sleip.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 363.

It is the same word, I suspect, that Rudd. writes *tig-tyre*, rendering it, to vex or disquiet, *vo. Tary*; unless this be *q.* to *tire* with *tigging*, or childish sportiveness.

The same idiom is found in Sw. *troett som en hund*, dog-weary; *Seren. vo. Dog*.

TIL, TILL, *prep.* 1. To, S. A. Bor.

Now God gyff grace that I may swa
Tret it, and bryng it *till* endyng,
That I say nought bot suthfast thing.

Barbour, i. 35, MS.

Tille is often used by R. Brunne for *to*.

Ther were chanons of clergie,
That knew wels of Astronomie,
To knowe the sternes ther wittes leid,
& *tille* Arthure oft tynes seid,
That what thing that he was aboute,
He suld spede withouten doute.

V. *Tille*, Gloss. R. Glouc.

Moes.-G. A.-S. Isl. *til*, Su.-G. *till*, id.

2. With, in addition to.

The Empryce than, owre story sayis,
Come In Ingland in tha dayis,
In that land to ger be dwne,
And to be mad Kyng hyr swne
Henry, the qwhilk owre Kyng Dawy,
And *till* hym Lordis rycht mony,
Kend hym nerrast ayre to be
Than of all that reawt.

Wyntown, [vii.] 6. 230.

3. From, improperly.

Swa *til* Saynt Margret eftyre syne,
As *til* Malcolm in ewyn lyne,
All our kyngis of Scotland
Ware in-*til* successyowne discendand.

Wyntown, vi. 19. 139.

4. As a mark of the infinitive, [or gerund], instead of *to*. It is more generally used by our old writers, before a vowel or the aspirate; although this rule is by no means strictly observed.

For loy thay pingil than for *till* renew
Thare bankettis with al observance dew.

Doug. Virgil, 210, 3.

Mr. Macpherson has observed, that it is used by Ulphilas, as a prefix to the infinitive, Luke. vi. 7. "where Junius is quite at a loss for a meaning to it." Gl. Wynt. *Ei bigeteina du til wrohjan ina*; Ut invenirent unde accusarent eum. *Du til* is a redundant phraseology, resembling for *till*; *du*, as well as *til*, signifying *to*.

TIL, TILL, *conj.* That, so that, to such a degree that, Buchan.

Leitch wi's fit gae 'im sic a kick,
Till they a' thought him slain,

That very day.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing, st. 13.

Isl. *til thess* is expl., *ideo*.

TIL, TILL, *adv.* While, during the time that.

Thai wald nocht fecht *till* that he wes
Lland in *till* his seknes.

Barbour, ix. 106, MS.

This line is omitted in Edit. Pink.

As *quhill* S. is used for *till* E., *till*, *vice versa*, occurs in the sense of *while*.

The A.-S. *s. tille* signifies rest, as if it were *synon.* with *while*, id. whence E. *while*, which is evidently from Isl. Su.-G. *hril-a*, quiescere. Thus, it would appear that the change of *till* for *quhill* is not accidental, or merely arbitrary.

TILFOIR, *adv.* Before. "A yeir *tilfoir* he deceissit;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16. Su.-G. *tillfoerene*, prius; Ihre, *vo. Till*.

[TILER, *s.* A door-keeper, &c. V. TYLER.]

TILE-STONE, *s.* An anomalous term, which must formerly have been used in S. for a tile or brick.

"Later, a *tile-stone*, or brick." *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 21.

It has, however, been imported from the continent. Teut. *teghel-steen*, *tichel-steen*, Germ. *zieghel-steyn*, *tegula*, later; Sw. *tegelsten*, brick; Wideg.

[TILFIR, *s.* The loose flooring of a boat, Shetl., Sw. *tilja*, a covering of boards, and *farja*, a boat.]

To TILL, *v. a.* To entice. V. TEAL.

TILL, *s.* A cold unproductive clay, S.

"The soil of the upper grounds, in general, is a very strong heavy clay, lying upon a stratum of a dense argillaceous substance, generally of a great depth; which, under all its different appearances, is called *till* in this country." P. Dalserf, Lanarka. *Statist. Acc.*, ii. 372.

"The bottom is a very bad sort of clay, commonly called by the farmers here *mortar* or *till*." P. Kilspindie, Perth. *Statist. Acc.*, iv. 203.

"We find in digging, or sinking, that after the clay is past, which keeps no course, all metals, as stone and *tilles*, (which are seams [seams] of black stone, and par-

ticipat much of the nature of coal), ly one above another, and keep a regular course." Siuclair's Misc. Obs., Hydrost., p. 260.

"Indurated clays abound in both parishes. The most plentiful is the Schistus or *Till*.—Schistus and *Till* are words indiscriminately used to denote the same argillaceous, hard, fossil substance. The word *Till* is, indeed, sometimes vulgarly used to denote a stiff clay, although in a soft state." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 252.

"*Till* is a provincial word, of which the meaning is not always perfectly definite. It is sometimes used to express a sort of hard impenetrable clay, mixed with fragments of stone or gravel. This, however, is only one species of it, for the name is applied likewise to subsoils of an absorbent nature, which, if exposed by culture to the sun and atmosphere would turn into excellent dry loams. It is often used to denote a retentive subsoil, abounding with iron ore. In general it may be taken for any subsoil, consisting of a mixture of clay and sand or stones, devoid of the vegetable matter which gives a soil the friability and openness requisite for vegetation." Agr. Surv., Galloway, p. 12.

TILL-BAND, s. The name giving to Pudding-stone or Conglomerate, S.

"Blotta.—Breccia arenacea, Cronst. Scottish *till-band*." Headrick's View of Arran, p. 245.

TILLIE, TILLY, adj. Of or belonging to *till*, S.

"In various parts of the northern districts, remote from the benefit of sea-ware, large pits were dug up of a *tilly* substance, to give firmness and consistency to a loose mossy soil." Agr. Surv., Invern., p. 112.

[**TILLIE, s.** A wet, clay soil, Shetl.]

TILLIE-CLAY, s. 1. "Cold clay, unproductive soil," S., Gall. Enc.

2. Used metaph. as expressive of coldness of heart.

"The heart that never felt love, is said to be a piece of *tillie-clay*." Ibid.

To TILLER, v. n. A term applied to grasses when they give out a number of stems or suckers from the same root, S. A., Stirl.; synon. *Stool*.

"Clover-plants, when they have room to grow, *tiller* or stool, and employ more ground than those of corn." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 24.

—"Clover is not so much fed by the atmosphere when kept down by cattle, and short, as when allowed to *tiller* or stool, and grow to its full height." Ibid., p. 211.

"When the plants are thin, they keep *tillering* (or sending forth new shoots), when they should be shot into seed." Agr. Surv., Stirl., p. 403, 404.

"*Tiller*, to send out shoots, as wheat. Durham; " Gl. Brockett.

O. E. *tillar*, *tiller*, "a small tree left to grow till it be fellable," (Phillips), is most probably allied. Fr. *taller*, *thaler*, are applied to corn when it buds; "Corn to bud, shoot out their tops," &c.

TILLER, s. "The rising blade of growing corn shooting out several stems from one seed;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

The term seems very ancient, and is apparently of Goth. extract. For the Isl. v. *tylle*, *tilldr-a*, has a sense nearly akin; signifying, to raise up and to fix lightly;

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attollo et leviter figo. Hence *tilldr*, levis structura; G. Andr., p. 239.

Its affinity is more evident to A.-S. *teŷ*, ramus, surculus, frondes; "a bough, a shoot, a twig, a branch;" Somner: Sax. *teŷhe*, *teŷher*, ramus, ramale, frons, frondes; Kilian: Su.-G. *taehing*, surculus, anciently *taehing*.

[**TILLI-HEWYN, part. pa.** *To-hewn*, hewn about, severely cut or hacked, Barbour, xx. 367.]

TILLIE-LICK, s. A gibe, Gall.

"*Tillie-licks*, taunts and sneers;" Gall. Enc.

It would appear that there has been in some country or other, an instrument, used in former times, called a *tillie*, and that the term had originally denoted a stroke with this. Fr. *tille*, signifies "the rind, or piling of hemp," &c., and *tillier*, the linden tree. *Tillie*, however, denotes a knife, Shetl. It seems to have signified a churn-staff, S. Y. TULLIE.

TILLIE-LICKIT, s. 1. An unexpected stroke, Fife; the same with the preceding word, only used figuratively.

2. An unexpected misfortune, ibid.

TILLIESOUL, s. A place at some distance from a gentleman's mansion-house, whither the servants and horses of his guests are sent, when he does not choose to entertain the former at his own expense. The person employed is often an old servant of the family, who is allowed to sell corn, hay, &c., for his own sustenance, and for the accommodation of visitors, Loth.

"If she were to be joining company wi' Mr. Peter, he would be shewing her ta grieve's house, and ta new *tilliesoul*, and ta gardener's house,—and a score of other houses she canna just pe minding." Macrimmon, iv. 63.

From *tous les saouls*, q. the place whither all the drunkards resort; or, from Gael. *tuloch-sabhal*; the latter part of which compound is pronounced *soul* or *sawal*, and signifies a barn. As *tuloch* denotes a hillock, according to this etymon, the signification is, "the hillock barn," or "the barn on the hillock."

It may perhaps have been formed, in allusion to soldiers getting dry billets, as they are called, i.e., money to pay for lodging elsewhere, from Fr. *tillet*, a ticket, and *sould*, soldier's entertainment or pay.

TILLING, s. [Erat. for *Titing*, the titlark, *Alauda pratensis*. V. Edmonstone's Gloss.]

"The birds are—plover pages, *tillings*, linnets, thrushes, hill sparrows," &c. P. Reay, Caithn. Statist. Acc., vii. 574.

TILLIT, pret. v. Prob., coaxed, enticed.

"Quhat suld a Scot do with sa fayr a knyff?"

"Sa said the Prest that last janglyt thi wyff."

"That woman lang has *tillit* him so fayr,

"Quhill that his child worthit to be thine ayr."

Wallace, vi. 149, MS.

This is part of the dialogue between Wallace and an Englishman, who, according to the story, was employed to provoke Wallace to some act that might seem to warrant an attack on him and his handful of friends at Lanark.

Tillit most probably signifies, coaxed, enticed; Isl.

A 4

tael-ia, pellicere; the same with *Teal*, q. v. *Tillit*, is absurdly changed to *called*, Edit. 1648.

TILLOWIE, *s.* 1. A cry addressed to hounds, urging them on to the chase, Clackmann.; evidently a corr. of the E. huntsman's cheer, *Tallihoo*.

2. Used of one who has dealt too freely with intoxicating liquor; as, "He has gotten his *tillowie*," *ibid.*; q. "he has got as much as urges him on."

[TILL'T. To it, along with it, in addition, S.]

TILLY-PAN, *s.* A skillet, Moray. Gael. *tealla* denotes the hearth; perhaps q. a pan to be always at the side of the fire.

TILT, *s.* [Erat. for *Tine*], account, tidings of, S.B. V. **TAINT**.

Great search was made for her baith far and near,
But *till* nor trial of her cud we hear.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 126.

Instead of—*till* nor *trial*—it is *tint*, &c. in First Edit. of Ross's *Helenore*, p. 122, [and 44.]

Tint is retained in the second Edit. A. 1778, p. 142, which was corrected by the celebrated Dr. Beattie. This might seem to render it probable that *till* had been an error of the press. But *till* appears in Gloss. affixed to the third Edit. of *Helenore*, expl. "account of, tidings;" also in Gl. Shirr. with the same explanation.

[In first and second editions of *Helenore*, which were published in Ross's lifetime, and in the glossary which he annexed to the second, as well as in an earlier part of the poem, the word is *tint*. The third edition is of no authority, and Shirrefs merely copied what he found there. There is no evidence, that Dr. Beattie corrected the second edition. Of the first he wrote:—"the whole is incorrectly printed," and yet, in the second, not a few typographical errors are repeated, and others introduced.]

TILT, **TILTH**, *s.* Plight, condition, good or bad, like *Tift*; as, ["To be on the *tilt*," to be in a high-minded state, Shetl.]; "The land's in sae bad a *tilth*, that we canna saw the day;" Roxb.

This seems to be merely a secondary sense of A.-S. and E. *tilth*, as signifying the state of tillage. Teut. *teht*, however, denotes the proper season when herrings and other fishes make their appearance, Kilian; perhaps from *teel-en*, *tel-en*, *gignere*, *generare*, *producere*, which this learned writer views as the same v. with that signifying to cultivate the ground.

TILT up, *pret.* Snatched.

Ane haistie hensour, callit Harie,—
Tilt up ane tackle withouten tary.

Chr. Kirk, st. 10.

This is the reading giving by Callander, and in Sibb. Chron. S.P. But in Pink. Sel. Ball., ii. 20, it is *tyft*. It seems most probable that this is the true reading, as we have many examples of the use of the v. *to Tyte* precisely in this sense; but, as far as I have observed, not one of *Tilt* having the same signification. Could we view *Tilt* as the genuine reading, the term might be traced to Fris. *till-en*, *levare*, *tollere*; Isl. *till-a*, (*pret. tyfte*), *attollere*.

TIMBER MARE, [*The Wooden Horse*], an instrument of punishment formerly used in the army.

"He causes put up betwixt the crosses a *timber mare*, whereon runagate knaves and runagate soldiers should ride. Uncouth to see such discipline in Aberdeen, and painful for the trespasser to suffer." Spalding, i. 227. V. **TREIN MARE**.

TIME, *s.* The act of once harrowing a field, Berw.; *Tine*, *synon.* Clydes.

"The harrowings are given partly across the ridges, and partly endlong, and are more or less numerous, according to circumstances; never less than a full double *time* between each successive ploughing. The completest harrowing is called a double double *time*; in which the harrow goes four times successively over the same range; either all endlong, or all across, or half each way." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 198.

TIMEABOUT, *adv.* Alternately, S. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 50. It is used in the vulgar Prov. *Timeabout's fair play*.

"Vices sunt alternationes, course or *time about*." Desput. Gram., D. 2, b.

"That—divers of his friends should come in competent number, *time about*, and attend him upon their own expences." Spalding's Troubles, i. 102.

TIMEOUS, *adj.* Timely; as, "See that ye keep *timeous* hours;" i.e., that ye be not too late, S.

This *adj.* is formed in an anomalous way, having a Fr. or Lat. termination affixed to a Goth. noun.

Timous is O. E., but now obsolete.

TIMOUSLY, *adv.* In due time, S., Gl. Crooksh.

It occurs in our version of the Psalms.

Mine eyes did *timously* prevent
The watches of the night.

Psa., cxix. 148.

It is here used in an improper sense; for it must be understood as signifying early, or as E. *timely*.

[TIMMELE, *s.* A thimble.

"A thing of gold with a top like a *timmele*." Accts. L. H. Treas. I.]

TIMMER, *s.* 1. Timber, wood, S. V. sense 2.

Sw. *timmer*, *id.*

2. A certain quantity of skins, denominated from the mode in which they are packed.

"Ane *Timmer* of skinnies: That is, swa monie as is included within twa broddes of *Timmer*, quhilk counounlie containis fourtie skinnies: In the quhilk manner, merchandes vsis to bring hame nartrick, sable and vther coastlie skinnies and furringes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Timbria*.

The word is used in the same sense in Fr. *Un timbre de martres*, "a certain quantity, or number, of martin's skins;" Cotgr. Su.-G. *timmer*, certus numerus pelium pretiosarum, 40 alii tradunt, alii 50; Ihre.

TIMMER, *adj.* Of or belonging to wood; as, "a *timmer* cap," a wooden bowl; "a *timmer* trencher," a wooden plate, S.

To **TIMMER**, *v. a.* To beat, to chastise; properly with a *stick*; as, "I trow, he *timmer'd* him weel," S. O., Aberd.

TIMMER-BREEKS, *s. pl.* A cant term for a coffin, Roxb.

But now ye're auld, an downa dree
The wark an' freika.
Sae ye'll be forced on to try
Your *timmer breeks*.

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 50.

TIMMERIN, *s.* "A beating with a stick;" Gall. Enc.

TIMMERTUNED, *adj.* Having a harsh voice, one that is by no means musical, S.; from *timmer*, timber, *q.* having as little music as a piece of wood.

It has been remarked, that this word S. A. does not so properly denote a harsh untuneable voice as the want of a musical ear; being applied to one who is unable to sing in melody.

To **TIMMER** *up*, *v. a.* A term that admits of great variety of application; but signifying, in general, to do strenuously, and successfully, any work that requires continued exertion and employment, Aberd.

To *timmer up the baw*, to play briskly at ball; to *timmer up the flail*, to ply the flail; to *timmer up the floor* with a dishclout, to clean it thoroughly by hard rubbing; to *timmer up the lesson*, to be busily engaged in getting one's lesson, also, to say it accurately and readily. O! as he *timmers up the Latin*! How expeditiously he uses the Latin language! or, What a deal of Latin he employs!

And who in singing cou'd excel
Fam'd Douglas, Bishop of Dunkel?
He *timmer'd up*, tho' it be lang,
In guid braid Scots, a' Virgil's sang.

W. Ingram's Poems, p. 57.

The original sense of the term is to be found in Isl. *timbr-a*, ædificare, extruere; A.-S. *timbr-ian*, id., also, to instruct. Moes.-G. *timbr-jan*, occurs only in the simple sense; as well as Teut. *timmer-en*, and Dan. *toemr-cr*.

TIMMING, **TEMMING**, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth resembling what is called *durant*, but very coarse and thin, S.

"*Timming*, camblet for women's gowns, when in colours, are respectively sold at 3s. and 2s. 10d. the yard." P. Barrie, Forfar. Statist. Acc., iv. 242.

This seems to be the same with *Taminy*, Johns. *Tammie*, Pennant.

"There is no inconsiderable manufacture, at Durham, of shalloons, *tammies*, stripes and callimancoes." Tour in S., 1769, p. 36.

This is certainly from O. Fr. *estamine*, Mod. Fr. *etamine*, id., Teut. *stayme*, *stamineum textum*, Kilian; Ital. *stamegna*, Hisp. *stamena*; all from Lat. *stamen*.

This etymon is confirmed by the mode in which Sir Thomas Urquhart translates Fr. *estamel*.

"The men were apparelled after their fashion. Their stockings were of *tamine* or of cloth-serge, of white, black, scarlet, or some other ingrained colour." Rabelais, B. I., p. 245, 246.

[**TIMOTHY**, *s.* Haste, bustle, agitation; also, anger, Banffs.]

TIMOURSUM, **TIMERSOME**, *adj.* Timorous, S.

"My conscience—is something of a *timersome* nature, cannot abide angry folks, and can never speak above her breath, when there is aught of a fray going forward." The Pirate, ii. 116.

A. B. "*Timersome*, *Timmersome*, fearful, timorous;" Gl. Brockett.

TIMPAN, **TYMPANY**, *s.* The middle part of the front of a house, raised above the level of the rest of the wall, resembling a gable, for carrying up a vent, and giving a sort of attic apartment in the roof, S. B. This is also called a *Tympany gavel*, Moray.

Fr. *tympan*, the gable end of a house; Cotgr.

TIMTY, *s.* A mode of labouring the ground in the island of Lewis.

"The natives are very industrious, and undergo a great fatigue by digging the ground with spades, and in most places they turn the ground so digged upside down, and cover it with sea-ware; and in this manner there are about 500 people employ'd daily for some months. This mode of labouring is by them call'd *Timty*; and certainly produces a greater increase than digging or plowing otherwise." Martin's West. Isl., p. 3.

The term and practice are still retained.

"There is a general mode of turning the ground, called *timilt*, or making lazybeds, at which two persons are employed on each side of the ridge; of these two are cutting, and two are lifting the clods." Stat. Acc. P. Stornoway, xix. p. 248.

This mode seems to correspond with what is in S. called *trenching*. Perhaps of Norwegian origin; as merely denominated from the soil itself: Isl. Norw. Su.-G. *tomt*, signifying the area around a house, also a place of pasture. *Toft* is synon.

It may, however, be allied to Gael. *teannmeadh*, a cutting, dividing.

TIN, *s.* Loss.

Tristrem and Ganhardin,
Treuthe plighthen thay.
In wining, and in *tin*,
Trews to ben ay.

Sir Tristrem, p. 173.

i. e., gaining or losing. V. **TINX**, *v.*

TIN, *s.* A jug of *tinned* iron, S.

TINNIE, *s.* The small jug or porringer, of this description, used by children, S.

[**TIN**, *adj.* Thin, not thick, Shetl. A.-S. *thinne*, id.]

[To **TIN**, *v. a.* To pick the bones out of the boiled heads of fish, and collect the fleshy parts, Shetl. Goth. *tina*, to collect.]

TINCHILL, **TINCHEL**, *s.* 1. "A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding a great space, and gradually narrowing, brought immense quantities of deer together, which usually made desperate efforts to break through," S.

We'll quell the savage mountaineer,
As their *Tinchel* cows the game.
Lady of the Lake, p. 267.

"These active assistants spread through the country far and near, forming a circle, technically called the *tinche*, which, gradually closing, drove the deer in herds together towards the glen where the chiefs and principal sportsmen lay in wait for them." Waverley, ii. 8.

2. A snare, gin, or trap.

"After this, there followed nothing but slaughter in this realm, every party ilk one lying in wait for another, as they had been setting *tinchills* for the slaughter of wild beasts." Pitcottie, p. 22.

The term may be of Gael. origin; *timchioll*, circuit, compass, *timchioll-am*, to surround, to environ. These terms occur in the same sense in Irish.

[TINDA, s. Fleecy, wet snow, Shetl.]

TINDE, s. On *tinde*, in a collected state.

He tight the mawe on *tinde*,
And eke the gargiloun.

Sir Tristrem, p. 32, st. 46.

i.e., He tied its parts together, in the way of collecting the grease of the deer, and all its appurtenances. Isl. *tin-a*, colligere, *tynt*, collectum; Verel.

TINDLING, s. "Ane new sark of *tindling*,"
Aberd. Reg., A. 1565.

Can this be an error for *kindling*? V. KENDILLING. Or shall we view the term as referring to the fineness, q. A-S. *tyndael*, literally, "the tenth part."

To TINE, TYNE, v. a. 1. To lose; *tynt*, pret. and part. pa.

Thus Wallace wist: Had he beyne left allayne,
And he war fals, to enemyss he wald ga;
Gyff he war trew, the Sothroun wald him sla.
Mycht he do ocht bot *tyne* him as it was?
Wallace, v. 121, MS.

He left the toune, and held his way;
And syne was put to sik assay,
Throw the power off that cite,
That his lyft and his land *tynt* he.
Barbour, iii. 248, MS.

It occurs in the same sense in O.E.

—That can I repreue,
And preuen it by Peter, and by Paule bothe,
That ben baptised be saued, be he ryche or pore,
That is in *extremis*, quod Scripture, among Saracens & Jewes;

They mow be sauyn so, and that is our beleue,
That an vnchristen in that case may christen an heathen,
And for his lely beleue, whan he the lyfe *tyne*th,
Have the heritage of heuen, as an man christen.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 50, b.

Lely beleue, i.e., true faith, *leal belief*, S.

2. To forfeit; used as a forensic term.

—"And gif he slayis, he sall die thairfoir, and *tyne* all his gudis as escheit to the King." Acts Ja. I., 1428, c. 108, Edit. 1566.

"And at the thrid tyme gif he be conuict of sic trespas he sall *tyne* his lyfe or than by it.—And gif ony dois the contrare he sall *tyne* ane hundreth S. for the valaw befor the Justice." Ibid., 1424, c. 12.

3. To lose a cause in a court of justice; to receive a decision contrary to one's claim, S.

4. To kill or destroy.

In-to the innys lang or day,
Quhare that the Erle of Athole lay,
A fell fyre hym to colys brynt.
Thus suddenly was that lord thare *tynt*,
And wyth hym mony ma.
Wynton, vii. 9. 506.

"And seeing hee only is terrible, because he is onely Lord of body and soule, onely hee hath power to saue and *tyne*; And seeing it is so, let vs feare and retyre our selfis to him, who is able to preserue & keep both body and soule." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, 1591. Sign. R. 4. a.

He seems to refer to James iv. 12. "There is one lawgiver, who is able to save, and to destroy." "*Leese and delyuere*;" Wiclif, *ibid*.

5. To Tyne Heart, to lose courage or spirit, or inclination to any business.

"They hoped no guid in his hand, and thairfoir thay *tynt heartis*, and had no will to raise the fire in England." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 403.

6. To Tyne the Heartis of others, to lose their affections, S.

"The king was abused, and *tynt* all the *heartis* of his nobilitie, to quhom he gave no credit." Ibid.

7. To tyne the saddle, to loose all; a proverbial phrase, S.

"You must not look to expences, when presently we are either to win the horse or *tyne the saddle*." Baillie's Lett., i. 397.

This term has no affinity to any A.-S. v. Isl. *tynd-aet*, perdere, eg *tyne*, perdo, *tynde*, perdidit. The same Isl. v. signifies, to separate chaff from grain. Legumina purgare, ab aliis rejectaneis separare; G. Andr. This may have been its primary sense. The chaff being thrown down or lost, the term may have been at length used to denote the loss of any thing in what way soever. Sw. *tynd-a*, *tynd-a af*, *afstynd-a*, to languish, to dwindle away. This sense corresponds to the neut. signification of the Isl. v., perdi, interire. Hence *tion*, jactura, perditio; Verel. To this corresponds *Tin*, s. q. v.

To TINE, v. n. To be lost, to perish in whatever way.

"Gif ony ship *tine* be storm of wether, or the gudis and geir being thairin, the mast failie, or ony uther thing, throw uther mischance in the voyage, the merchandis are not haldin to pay ony thing thairof." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 623.

"Siclike, quhen the ship is *tynt*, the shipmen may not sell the taikill of hir without licence or commandment of the—awners." Ibid.

He wald haue eitun with the swyne,
His hungrie stommok to fulfill;
Bot thocht he suld for hunger *tyne*,
Yit nane wald gif him leif thairtill.
Forlorne Sone, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 34.

It also occurs in this sense in that fine old song, *Tak your auld Cloak about you*—

My Cromie is a useful cow,
And she is come of a good kin';
Aft has she wet the bairns' moun,
And I am laith that she should *tyne*.
Herd's Coll., ii. 102.

Mr. Nares, in his valuable Glossary, has shewn that Spenser uses this word as signifying, "to perish, to die."

V. the etymon of the v. a.

TINE HEART, TYNE A'. A proverbial phrase, urging the necessity of not suffering the spirits to sink, when one meets with difficulties, S.

But Nory keeps up better heart, and says,
We manna weary at thir rugged braes;

*Tyne heart, tyne a', we'll even tak sic beed
As thir uncouthy heather-hills can yield.*

Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

TINEMAN, s. An appellation given to one of the Lords of Douglas whose christian name was Archibald.

Lord Hailes, after Fordun, says that this was that *Archibald* who was killed at Halidon. He was the first of this name. Godscroft ascribes the designation to Archibald the third of the name, who was Duke of Turrane in France. He also assigns a far more satisfying reason for the appellation, than that adopted by Lord Hailes, who says; "He was commonly called *Tineman*, implying, as may be conjectured, *tiny* or *slender little man*." Ann. ii. 260.

According to Godscroft, "this Archibald is hee who was called *Tineman*, for his unfortunate and hard success he had, in that he *lost* (or lost) almost all his men, and all the battells that he fought. This nickname, or cognomination, the old manuscript (of Sir Richard Metellan of Lithington) giveth to Archibald slain at Halidoun hill, and calleth this, *Archibald* one eye for distinction, because of the loose of his eye in a battell against Percie. But that surname of *Tineman*, cannot bee given so conveniently to the former Archibald who lost only one field, and himself in it; whereas this man ever lost his men, himself escaping often." Hist. H. Douglas, p. 115.

Besides its being a mere conjecture that he was a little man, the word *tiny*, I suspect, was never so much in use in S. as to be the foundation of a nick-name.

The historical fact cannot perhaps be easily determined; and it is not of great importance. But the first Archibald might be thus denominated, although he lost but one battle, because it was a very fatal one to the Scots; and especially as Douglas seems to have been blamed by the bulk of his countrymen afterwards, for engaging with Edw. II. in the circumstances in which his army was placed. Hence Lesley; Intellexisset Archibaldum Douglasium gubernatorem, furore quodam, tanquam Erensi, percitum, praelio ad Halidonum monticulum commisso, militibus fasis fugatisque, cecidisse, &c. Hist. Lib. vii. p. 238.

TINER, TYNAR, s. A loser.

"It is statute and ordanit, that gif ony persoun persewis ane vther within burgh, that the *tynar* of the cause, pay the wynnaris expensis." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 91. Edit. 1566. *Tiner*, Skene's Edit.

TINSALL, TYNSAILL, TYNSELL, s. 1. Loss, in whatever sense, S.B. V. under **TYNE**.

For oftsays throw a word may ryss
Discomford, and *tynsaill* with all.
And throu a word, als weill may fall,
Comfort may ryss, and hardyment
May ger men do thair entent.

Barbour, xi. 488, MS.

A wykyd word may wmgwhil mak
Full gret *tynsel*, as it dyd here.

Wyntoun, viii. 80. 83.

It is retained in the Buchan Dialect. V. ALLPUIST. It occurs in a very useful S. Prov. "He that's far from his *geer*, is near his *tynsel*."—"A man may soon be wrong'd when his back is turn'd." Kelly, p. 132, 133.

It is used by R. Brunne—

Lost he had his men ilk one.
Conseile couth he tak at none,
How he myght his brother help.
Of *tynselle* myht he mak his gelp.

V. Gl. R. Glouc. vo. *Boskes*.

2. Forfeiture; used as a forensic term.

"That na man haue out of the realme gold nor siluer, bot he pay xli. d. of ilk pund of custume to the king, vnder the pane of *tinsall* of all gold and siluer that heis fundin with him, and x. pund to the King for the vnlaw." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 16, Edit. 1566.

To TINSALL, TINSELL, v. a. To injure; synon. with *skaith*; formed from the *s*.

"Gif he does otherwise, the partie that is essonyied will be *tinsall'd*." Baron Courts, c. 40, s. 2.

"And gif sic essonyie without borch, be made against the soyte of the partie mutand in court, he that awa is essonyied may be *tinselled* and *skaithed*." Ibid. c. 34, s. 3.

TIN-EGIN, s. Forced fire, West. Isl. V. NEID-FYRE.

[TING, s. 1. A tongue of land jutting into the sea, Shetl.

2. An affix in names of many districts in Shetland.]

[TING, s. Thing; a corr. of the E. term, Shetl.]

To TING, v. a. and n. To ring.

—In ane dreme she fel,
And by aperaunce herde quhere she did lie
Cupide the King *tingand* a silvir bel.
Quich men micht here fro hevin into hel.

Heuryson's Test. Creneide, Chron. S. P., i. 161.

Hence *ting-tung*, a reduplicative term used among children, to denote the sound made by a bell. Tent. *tinghe-tang-en*, tintinare.

To TINK, v. a. To rivet, as including the idea of the noise made in the act of rivetting; a Gipsy word, Roxb.

The E. v. *to Tink*, as denoting a sharp sound, is most probably the origin, derived from C. B. *tiuc-ias*, to tinkle.

To TINKLE on, v. n. [1. To ring chimes about; hence to praise one immoderately, Loth.]

2. To trifle about; [to work in a lazy, trifling manner; as, "Hit it, man: ye're jist *tinklin' on't*," Clydes.]

"If that man now go to *tinkle on* bishops, and delinquents, and such foolish toys, it seems he is mad." Baillie's Lett., ii. 208.

TINKLE-SWEETIE, s. A cant name formerly given in Edinburgh to the bell rung at eight o'clock, P.M., as that which was rung at two o'clock was called the *Kail-bell*.

Both these terms are well remembered by some yet alive. The *eight-hours bell* was thus denominated, because the sound of it was so *secret* to the ears of apprentices and shopmen, as they were then at liberty to shut in for the night.

[* TINKLER, s. A loud, scolding woman, Ayr.

Prob. so called from her likeness to the loud, bold, randy tinkler's-wife.]

[TINKLER, *adj.* Loud, scolding, blustering, *ibid.*

For Paddy Burke, like ony Turk,
Nae mercy had at a', man;
An' Charlie Fox threw by his box,
An' lous'd his tinkler jaw, man.
Burns, When Guilford Good, &c., s. 5.]

[TINKLER'S CURSE. The term is applied to anything that is worthless; as, "It's no worth a tinkler's curse," Banffs.]

TINKLER'S TIPPENCE. Expl. "useless cash," Gall. Encycl.; money to be spent, as a *tinker* wastes his, in the *change-house*.

TINNEL, *s.* Water mark.

"Gif ony tymbrell, utherwayis callit ane littil quhail, or ony uther fisch, is fund within the seamark, foiranent the land—of ane Baron or uther frehalder, the quhilk fisch may be drawin outwith the *tynnel* of the sea to the land, with sax oxin yokkit in ane wane, the samin could pertene to the Baron or frehalder." Balfour's Pract., p. 555.

L. B. "*Tinnel-ius*—The sea-marke, vtherwaies in English, tyde-mouthe; that is, the farrest parte quhair the sea tyde flowis. Littus quo scilicet fluxus hybernus maris maximus excurrit, hoc est quantumcunque mare aliquo plus *extenditur* in hyme vel aestate, tantum eat littus ejus. Gl. Instit." Skene, Verb. Sign.

It may have been formed from A.-S. *tyne*, a hedge, a fence; or Su.-G. *taen-in*, to extend; q. that which forms a fence to the sea, or the utmost extent of its fluctuation.

[TINSALL, *s.* and *v.* V. under TINE.]

[TINT, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Lost. V. TINE.

Till first ae caper, syne anither,
Tam tint his reason a' thegither.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.]

TINT NOR TRIAL. V. TAINT.

TINTOE, *s.* The pin used in turning the cloth-beam of a loom, Paisley, Edinburgh.

[TINWALD COURT. "This word, yet retained in many parts of Scotland, signifies *Valis Negotii*, and is applied to those artificial mounds, which were in ancient times assigned to the meeting of the inhabitants for holding their Comitia." Sir W. Scott.]

[TIORDIN, *s.* Thunder, Shetl. Dan. *tor-den*, Sw. *thordon*, *id.*]

TIP, *s.* A ram, Galloway, Clydes.

Oft as, among the bushy birny braes
Young Colin plodded wi' his strayed tips,
He'd cast a look upo' the lonely cot
Wi' wishfu' een.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 99.

She was nae get o' moorland tips,
Wi' tawted ket, an' hairy hips.

Burns, iii. 82.

A. Bor. "*Teap*, tup, a ram. North." Grose. He also gives it in the form of *Tip*. V. TUP.

To TIP, *v. n.* To take the ram.

"*Tip* when you will, you shall lamb with the leave;" [1. *lave*, i.e., rest.] S. Prov. Kelly, p. 306. V. LAMB, *v.* It is also used actively.

"The lamb where it's *tipped*, and the ewe where she's clipped;" S. Prov., "a proverbial rule about tythes; signifying that the lamb shall pay tythes in the place where the ewe was when she took the ram, but the old sheep where they were shorn." Kelly, p. 307.

S. it is *tup*. Johns. expl. this *v.* "to but like a ram." But in O.E. it had the same sense as in S. Hence Phillips renders it, to cover the ewe.

[*TIP, *s.* 1. The best; applied to persons and things as a mark of excellence; as, *the tip o' the family*, *the tip o' the market*, *the tip o' the ball*, i.e., the belle of the ball, Clydes., Banffs.

2. An equal, a match; the thing required, *ibid.*

3. A nick, a notch; also, a dram of ardent spirits, Shetl.

4. That which fixes, settles, or silences; as, *that's the tip for him*, Clydes.

Evidently a metaph. use of E. *tip*, the topmost point.]

To TIP, *v. a.* [1. To excel, exceed, overcome, Clydes.

It seems to be merely a metaph. use of E. *tip*, as signifying to strike slightly.

2. To equal, to match, *ibid.*, Banffs.

3. To kick, as when playing at football, Shetl.]

4. Used to signify the effect of an expression, action, or event, which disappoints or nettles one. *That tips him*; It silences or mortifies him, S.

[TIPPER, *s.* A belle, a beau, a grand person, Banffs.]

TIPPY, *adj.* Dressed in the highest fashion, modish, Renfr.

A. Bor. "*Tippy*, smart, fine. *Tippy Bob*;" Gl. Brock.

TIPPY, *s.* The *ton*; as, *at the tap of the tippy*, at the top of the fashion, Renfr.

Most probably from E. *tip*, the top, the extremity.

[TIPP, *s.* and *v.* V. TIP.]

To TIPPANIZE, *v. n.* To act the toper, properly in drinking *small beer*, S.

"Your *tippanizing*, scant o' grace."

Quoth she, "gars me gang duddy;

"Our nighbour Pate sin break of day's

"Been thumping at his study."

Ramsay's Poems, l. 277.

"Scant o' grace," seems to be an appellation. V. TWO-PENNY.

To TIPPER, *v. n.* To walk on tiptoe, or in an unsteady way, to totter; as, *to tipper up a hill*, Su.-G. *tipp-a*, leviter tangere.

This undoubtedly gives the origin of *Tippertie* q. to *tipper*, or walk unsteadily, on the *tae* or *toe*.

To **TIPPER-TAIPER**, *r. n.* To totter, Lanarks.

[**TIPPERIN**, *adj.* Taking short uncertain steps, tottering, slipping on tiptoe, S.]

TIPPERTIN, *s.* A bit of card with a small piece of stick passed through it; resembling a *te totum*, Loth. Hence the phrase, to *loup like a tippertin*.

TIPPERTY, *adj.* 1. Unstable. An object is said to be *tipperty*, or to stand *tipperty-like*, when it is ready to fall, S. B.

2. To *gang tipperty-like*, to walk in a flighty, ridiculous sort of way, S. B.

3. Applied to a young woman, who walks very stiffly, precisely, or with a mincing gait, Fife.

Q. to walk on *tip-toes*; as allied to E. *tip*, top or end, Su.-G. Dan. *tipp*, Isl. *typpe*, cacumen.

* **TIPPET**, *s.* 1. One length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line, S. *Tibbet*, Fife, Mearns; synon. *Leit*, Upp. Clydes.

C. B. *tip*, a bit, a small fragment; or Teut. *tip*, apex.

2. A handful of straw bound together at one end; used in thatching, Aberd., Clydes.

This, however, may be allied to Fris. *tepp-en*, carpere, vellere, as being *plucked* from the stack.

3. *St Johnstone's Tippet*, a halter. V. **RIBBAND**.

[**TIPPET-STANE**, *s.* A circular stone with a hook in the centre, used in twisting tippets.]

[**TIPPY**, *s.* and *adj.* V. under **TIP**.]

To **TIPTOO**, *v. n.* To be in a violent passion, Ayr.; perhaps q. set on *tiptoe*. But see **TAPTOO**.

To **TIRL**, **TIRLE**, *v. n.* 1. To quiver, vibrate, thrill; hence, to change, to veer about; applied to the wind, Loth.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *thirl-a*, circumagere; *thyr-l-a*, turbine versari subito.

2. To touch the chords of an instrument, so as to produce tremulous vibrations of sound.

Courage to give, was mightily then blown
Saint Johnston's Huntsup, since most famous known
By all musicians, when they sweetly sing
With heavenly voice, and well concurring string,
O how they bend their backs and fingers *tirle*.

Muse's Threnodie, p. 133.

Evidently the same with E. *trill*, which Johns. derives from Ital. *trillo*, a quaver. But this, I apprehend, is itself derived from Su.-G. *drill-a*, vocem inter canendum crispare; *trall-a*, cantillare.

[3. To *tirl at the pin*, to twirl the handle of the latch.]

Probably the same with E. *Twirl*, "to turn round; to move by a quick rotation." This idea has been suggested by the notice in Gl. Antiq. "*Tirling at the door-pin*, twirling the handle of the latch." It seems used in a similar sense in the S. poem, *Sweet William's Ghost*, Ramsay's *Tea Table Miscellany*.

There came a ghost to Margaret's door,
With many a grievous groan,
And ay he *tirled* at the pin.

In E. Dict. this is derived from *Whirl*. But certainly without any proper reason. Serenius, in vo., gives different terms that seem to have a superior claim of affinity; Isl. *thyr-l-a*, turbine versari subito; *thyrill*, Sw. *torrell*, verticillum, quo lacticinia agitantur.

To **TIRL**, **TIRLE**, *v. a.* [1. To twirl; to cause to rotate rapidly, or to turn over frequently, S.]

2. [To strip off, to toss away]; to uncover; as, to *tirl a house*, Gl. Shirr. Aberd.

It seems properly to include the idea of velocity of motion, as having been originally used to denote the effect of the wind.

—Whyles on the strong-wing'd tempest flyin,
Tirling the kirks.

Burns, iii. 71.

Mr. Chalmers is therefore mistaken when he mentions it as one of Sibbald's egregious interpolations, "that he gives *tirl* for *tirr*." Works Sir D. Lyndsay, iii. 215.

Tirl is used in the same sense in Galloway.

Whan the wind blaws loud and *tirls* our strae,
An' a' our house-sides are dreeping wi' rain,
An' ilka burn rows frae the bank to the brae,
I weep for our Habbie wha rows i' the main.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 33.

3. To pluck off lightly and expeditiously; applied to dress.

And syne this fule thay thankit of al,
That caused sik concord among them fal.
And of his coate thay *tirlit* be the croun,
And on him kest ane syde clarkly gonn.

Priests Peblis, S. P. R. i. 30.

This is classed by Sibb., as if it were the same with *Tirr*, or a dimin. from it. But perhaps it is from a common fountain with E. *twirl*; Isl. *thyr-l-a*, turbine versari subito, G. Andr. This indeed expresses the sense in which the term is still frequently used, as denoting the effect of an impetuous wind.

4. To strip, applied to property, S.

Name gathers gear withouten care;—
Suppose then they should *tirle* ye bare
And gar ye fike;—

E'en learn to thole. — *Ramsay's Poems*, i. 300.

[5. To cause to vibrate, to thrill; as, "He *tirled* the strings," Clydes.]

6. To trill, S.

— I hope it's nae a sin
Sometimes to *tirl* a merry pin
As weel's we're able,
Whan fowks are in a merry bin
For sang or fable.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 134.

TIRL, **TIRLE**, *s.* [1. A vibration, the act of vibrating, S.]

2. A twirl, a toss round or over and over; the act of rotating, S.]

3. A substitute for the trundle of a mill, Shetland.

"A round piece of wood, about 4 feet in length, and fitted with 12 small boards, in the same manner as the extremity of the exterior wheel of an ordinary mill, with a strong iron spindle fixed to its upper end, supplies the place of a wheel in these mills. The iron spindle, passing through the under millstone, is fixed in the upper. A pivot in the under end of the *tirl* (the piece of wood above mentioned) runs in a hollowed iron plate.—The *tirl* occupies the same situation under this mill, as the trundles in the inner part of an ordinary mill; and it performs the same office. The diameter of the *tirl* is always equal to that of the millstone." P. Unst, Shetl. Statist. Acc. v. 195.

This is undoubtedly allied to Su.-G. *trill-a*, rotari, to trundle, Dan. *trill-er*.

4. A smart tap or stroke, S. either as allied to the *v.* TIRLE, or denominated from its producing a *thrilling* sensation. V. DIRLE.

5. A touch, in the way of intermeddling with any thing.

Her nain-sell shook her naked breeches,
For she was tyred with his speeches;
She would far rather had a *tirle*
Of an Aquavivæ barrel.

Cleland's Poems, p. 32.

6. A gentle breeze, S. synonym. a *pirr* of wind.

King Aeol, grant a tydle *tirl*,
But boast the blasts that loudly whirl.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 201.

7. A dance.

—The young swankies on the green,
Took round a merry *tirl*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

TIRLIE, TIRLY, s. [1. Applied to a waving or ornamental line in scroll-work or carving; also, to the ornament itself. *Tirlywirly* is also used, S.]

2. Applied to a winding in a footpath. "*Tir-
lies*, little circular stoppages in pathways
which turn round;" Gall. Enc.

TIRLING OF THE MOSS. The act of paring
off the superficial part of the soil which lies
above peats, S.

"The best peat—is commonly not above 14 or 18
inches, or the length of a peat, in deepness, after re-
moving the surface soil with the roots of the heath,
or ling, growing on it, called the *tirling* of the moss."
Agr. Surv. Peebles. V. Pennecuik, p. 71, N.

TIRLY-TOY, s. Apparently synonym. with
Tirly-wirly, a toy or trifle, Aberd.

What can ye be that cou'd employ
Your pen in sic a *tirly-toy*,
Frae hyne awa' as far's Portsoy.—

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 183.

TIRLYWIRLY, TIRLIEWIRLIE, s. 1. A whirl-
ligig, S.

Tirly mirly, used as an appellative, Evergreen, ii.
20, seems originally the same.

"*Kerly-merly*, a fanciful or useless thing," (Gl. West-
morel.) is probably a corr. of this. At anyrate, it is a
term of similar formation.

2. A figure or ornament of any kind on stone,
wood, stockings, S.

It is used to denote clocks in stockings.

Red, blue, an' green, an' likewise pearl,

I hae to fit the little girl;—

Wi' mony a bony *tirly-wirl*

About the queets.

Forbes's Shop Bill, Journal, p. 13.

It was in and through the window-broads,

And a' the *tirly-wirlies* o'd,

The sweetest kiss that ever I got,

Was frae my Dainty Davie.

Dainty Davie, Herd's Coll., ii. 215.

It would seem comp. of two synonym. terms, Su.-G.
trill-a, and *hworl-a*, rotare, q. something that is *whirled*.

TIRLYWIRLY, TIRLIE-WIRLIE, adj. Intricate;
or as conjoining the ideas of intricacy and
trivial ornament, S.

"The air's free enuech,—the monks took care o' that,
—they hae contrived queer *tirly-wirly* holes, that gang
out to the open air, and keep the stair as caller's a kail-
blaid." Antiquary, ii. 148.

"*Tirly-wirly* holes, intricate holes;" Gl. Antiq.

TIRLES, s. pl. Some kind of disease.

The Teasick, and Tooth-aiik, the Titts & the *Tirles*.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

V. FEYK.

Fr. *tarle* signifies a wood worm; but there seems no
affinity.

TIRLESS, TIRLASS, TIRLIES, s. 1. A lattice,
grate, or rail. It is now generally applied
to that used for defending a window, S.

"At the back of the throne were two rooms on the
two sides. In the one, Duke de Vanden, Duke de
Valler, and other French nobles, sat; in the other, the
King, Queen, Princes, Mary, the Prince Elector, and
some court ladies. The *tirlies* that made them to be
secret, the King brake down with his own hands; so
they sat in the eyes of all; but little more regarded
than if they had been absent; for the Lords sat all
covered." Baillie's Lett., i. 259.

2. A wicket, a small gate, S. B.

"That at or near the westmost pole,—there is a *tir-
lass*, at which a single person may enter; and he re-
collects no other opening on any part of said planted
inclosures at the north." State, Fraser of Fraserfield,
p. 194.

This term had been formerly used to denote a
wattled grate.

"Cratis ferrea, cratis viminea, a *Tirlies*." Despaut.
Gram. D. i.

TIRLESS-YETT, s. A turnstile, S.

Fr. *treillis*, "a grate set thick with cross bars of
wood." Cotgr. Teut. *trælic*.

TIRLLEST, part. adj. Having grates, latticed,
trellised, S. V. TERLYST.

TIRMA, s. The sea-pie, a bird; *hoematopus*
ostralegus, Linn.

"The *Tirma*, or Sca-Pie, by the inhabitants called
Trilichan, comes in May, goes away in August." Mar-
tin's St. Kilda, p. 35.

To TIRR, TIRUE, v. a. 1. To tear.

Or in quhat land lysis thou mangilt and schent,

Thy fare body and membris *tyrryt* and rent.

Doug. Virgil, 924, 27.

It may be viewed as synon. with *rent*, *lacerum* being the only term used by Virg.

—Aut quæ nunc artus avolsaque membra,
Et funus lacerum tellus habet!—

Aen., ix. 491.

There is a possibility, however, that Doug. alludes to the preceding complaint of the mother of Euryalus, that she was not at hand to dress his dead body.

Veste tegens. —

Rudd. and Sibb. derive it from Fr. *tir-er*, to draw.

But if the sense given above be just, (and it receives confirmation from another passage to be quoted just now,) it directs us to A.-S. *tyr-an*, *tyrw-an*, to tear, as the origin of our *tirr*.

2. To uncover in a forcible way, S., q. to tear off.

Vnto him syne Eneas genin has,
That by his vertw wan the second place,
Ane habirgeoun of birnist mailleis bricht,—
Quhillk he sum time, with his strang handis two,
Tirrit and rent of bald Demoleo.

Doug. Virgil, 136, 22.

Their venerable virgins, whom the world call witches,
In the time of their triumph, *tirr'd* me the tade.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 17.

"Scot. to *tir* one to the skin, i.e., strip him naked;"

Rudd.
Both these examples evidently suggest the idea of force. Hence, a house is often said to be *tirred* by a strong wind.

"They *tirred* skipper Walker out of his cloaths, and clad him in rags." Spalding's Trouble, ii. 170.

3. To unroof, S.

"He *tirred* the hail toofalls of the office-houses,—and carried roof and slates away, wherewith he roofed a long school." Spalding, ut sup., p. 20.

"To *tir* a house, to take off the slates, tiles, &c. of a house;" Rudd.

4. Metaph. to strip one of his property, S.

The term is used in a very emphatic S. Prov. applied to a selfish greedy person: "He *caresna quha* be *tirr'd*, gin he be theikit."

Sae Fortune, *tirr* me steek by steek,
And hair by hair.

Morison's Poems, p. 99.

"They follow'd hastily, being under cloud and silence of night, lap about the house, and tried to *tirr* it." Spalding, i. 30.

5. To pare off the sward by means of a spade. Persons are said to *tirr the ground*, before casting peats; as they first clear off the surface that covers the moss. To *tirr and burn*, to cast turfs on bad ground, and burn them that their ashes may serve for manure, S.

"*Terrave*.—The name is evidently a corruption of *Terræ navis*; but whether given it by the Romans, or since they left the country, is uncertain. To this place a superstitious regard is attached by the vulgar. Tradition asserts, that some time ago a man attempting to cast divots (*turf/s*) on the side of it, no sooner opened the ground with the spade, than the form of an old man, supposed to have been the spirit of the mountain, made its appearance from the opening, and with an angry countenance and tone of voice, asked the countryman why he was *tirring* (uncovering) his house over his head? On saying this, the apparition instantly disappeared.—None has since ventured to

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disturb the repose of the imaginary spirit." P. Dunning, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 442.

The term is also used with respect to quarries.

"These quarries require very little *tirring*. In some places the rock has no covering of earth." P. St. Andrews, Fife, Statist. Acc., xiii. 201. Ibid. xi. 453.

6. To undress, to pull off one's clothes, S. B.

The phrase used by Rudd. properly belongs to this sense.

It is probable, indeed, that this is the true origin of *turf*, a term that has puzzled etymologists. As *tyrf* is used in the same sense in A.-S. it would appear to be derived from *tyrw-an*, to tear; the surface being thus rent from the soil. This etymon is not materially different from that of *Seren*, who derives Isl. *torf*, id. from what he designs *antiquiss.* Goth. *torfa*, effodere; according to Wachter, (vo. *Torf*,) the most ancient language of Iceland.

To TIRR the KIRK, to THEEK the QUIRE.

To act preposterously, to pull down with the one hand in order to rebuild with the other.

—"These who conform'd to the Romish rites,—as the proverb has it, *tirr'd the Kirk, to theek the Quire*; and cunningly got these on their side, to be placed in the room of the Culdees, who died and keep'd the places vacant, till such time as they got, from England and elsewhere, some of their own sentiments, to re-implace." Sibb. Fife, p. 193.

But here the Prov. is not applied with propriety; because the party referred to obtained their end, which was the subversion of the Culdees.

To TIRR, v. n. To snarl, to speak ill-naturedly, S.

Teut. *tergh-en*, irritare, lacerare, exacerbare; Mod. Sax. *terr-en*, id.

We have the term in the very same form in Dan. *tirr-er*, irritare, iustigare, (Baden); properly denoting the act of setting on a dog, as S. *tir-wirring* signifies the growling of this animal.

TIRR, *adj.* Crabbed, quarrelsome, in bad humour, S. V. the v.

Isl. *tirrin*, difficilis, austerus; Haldorson.

[TIRR, s. A crabbed, ill-natured, quarrelsome child, S.]

TIRRACKE, TIRROOK, s. The Tarrock, Larus tridactylus, Linn., Shetl.

"The waterfowl took to wing,—answering the echoes with a thousand varying screams, from the deep note of the swabie or swartback, to the querulous cry of the *tirracke*, and kittiewake." The Pirate, i. 227.

[TIRAN, TIRRIE, *adj.* Cross, ill-natured, enraged, Shetl. A.-S. *tyran*, to tear, to irritate.]

TIRAN, s. A person with a perverse humour, with whom it is hardly possible to live, S.

It does not accord with the politesse of the French, that this term, in its secondary sense, should be restricted to the female sex. O. Fr. *tyraine*, *tyrann*, femme méchante, qui agit comme un tyren, qui abuse de son autorité; Roquefort.

[TIRAN-SPREET, s. A cross-grained, ill-natured person or child, Shetl.]

TIRRIVEE, s. A fit of passion, S., or the extravagant mode of displaying it, as by prancing, stamping, &c.

"At length the faught began in earnest,—what a *tirrivee* and stramash! We had twa Highland regiments; some o' the sogers in them being shot, the rest gat mad on the instant—they saw blood." Gall. Enc., p. 420.

"It's a great pity of Evan Dhu, who was a very weel-meaning good-natured man to be a Hielandman; and indeed so was the Laird o' Glennaquoich too, for that matter, when he wasna in ane o' his *tirrivees*." Waverley, iii. 330.

"An' ye tak thae wuntlins and *tirivees* this way, we'll hae tae get the road postet tae haud ye up." Saint Patrick, ii. 267.

"*Tirrivees*, tantrums," Gl. Antiq.

The *Exmore v. to terree* is perhaps allied; "to struggle and tumble to get free;" Grose.

This has much appearance of being of Fr. origin; perhaps from *tir-er*, to draw; also, to dart forth; and *vif*, lively, as denoting the lively action of one animated by rage.

TIRWIR, TIRWIRIN, adj. Growling; a term applied to one who is habitually chiding or quarrelling. As *tirwirr* as a cat, S.

This might seem comp. of two synon. verbs, as more forcibly expressing the habit referred to; Teut. *tergh-en*, (V. *Tirr*, v.) and *werr-en*, to contend, or rather Isl. *verr-a*, to bark.

The Dutch use a term of similar combination, *harre-warr-en*, to jarr, to wrangle, to squabble, &c. Sewel; probably from *harre*, *herre*, a hinge, and *warr-en*, to entangle, to disturb, q. to grate on the hinges.

[To **TIRSE, v. a.** To tug, to pull with a jerk, Shetl.]

[**TIRSE, s.** A sudden jerk or pull, ibid. Probably allied to A.-S. *tyran*, to tear.]

TISCHE, TYSCHÉ, TYSCHÉY, TUSCHÉ, s. A girdle, a belt.

Ane riche *tysche* or belt hynt he syne,
The pendentis wrocht of byrnist gold maist syne.
Doug. Virgil, 238, 52.

And quhar hir pap was for the spere cut away,
Of gold thairon was belt ane riche *tyschey*.
Ibid., 23, 25.

Holland and Dunbar use *tusché* in the same sense.

Syne schyre schapin to schaw, mony schene scheild
With *tuscheis* of tuest silk ticht to the tra.
Houlate, ii. 8, MS.

And of ane burde of silk, richt costlie grein,
Hir *tusché* was, with silver weil besene.
Maitland Poems, p. 70.

V. BURDE.

Radd. derives it from Fr. *tissu*, "a wide sort of ribbon, a girth or fillet, or *tissu*, participle of *tistre*, to weave." Ilre views our term as allied to Su.-G. *taska*, Alem. Isl. *tasca*, Belg. *tassche*, *tesche*, a bag or scrip; observing, that S. *tesche* denotes such a girdle as the ancients used to fix their purses to. Hence Ital. *tascha* marsupium, *intasc-are*, to hide.

TISEDAY, TYSDAY, TYISDAY, s. Tuesday, the name given to the third day of the week, S.

"Yit befor the next day at 12 Hours (quhilk was *Tyisday* the 13th of Junii) the number passit thre

thousand men, quhilk be Godis Providence came unto the Lordis." Knox's Hist., p. 141.

The bridal-day was set

On *Tiseday* for to be:

Then hey play up the rinawa' bride,

For she has ta'en the gie.

And when they came to Kelso town

They gart the clap gae thro',

—Saw ye a lass wi' a hood and a mantle,

Was maried on *Tiseday* 'teen?

Runaway Bride, Herd's Coll., ii. 87, 88.

This name has been generally derived from *Tuisco*, one of the deities of the Saxons, to whom it has been supposed that this day was consecrated. In A.-S. it is written *Tweesdaeg*, Dan. *Tigzday*, *Thysday*, Isl. *Rijalag*.

Arngrim views this as *Tyrslag-ur*, softened into *Tysdagur*; deriving the term from *Tyr*, one of the deities of the Goths, to whom great power over battle was ascribed. V. Bartholin. de Causis Contempt. Mort., p. 350, 351. According to G. Andr. it is from *Tyr*, Mercury or Mars; in the oblique cases, *Ty*.

Wormius traces the name to *Disa*, or *Thisa*, the wife of *Thor*; who was supposed to preside over justice. From her, he thinks, the third day of the week was in Dan. denominated *Thijsdag*. In honour of this goddess, sacred rites were annually performed with great pomp and solemnity at Upsal in Sweden. These were called *Tijsating*.

This learned writer having mentioned *Tuisco*, Lat. *Teutates* or *Teutates*, who was worshipped as a male divinity, observes that *Tijs* did not correspond to the *Teutates*, but to the *Hesus*, of Latin writers. He adds, that, according to Vossius, de Idolol. Lib. 2, c. 33, *T* was often prefixed to *H*. Monument. Dan. Lib. 1. c. 4. Fast. Dan. Lib. 1. c. 15.

TISSLE, s. "A struggle; saunc with *Dissle*;" Gall. Enc.; merely a variety of **TAISSLE**, q. v.

[**TIT, TYT, adv.** Soon; *als tit*, as soon as possible, very soon, Barbour, iv. 289, Skeat's Ed. V. **TITE**.]

[**TIT, TITE, pret.** Pulled, snatched, Barbour, v. 603. V. **TYTE**.]

TIT, s. A snatch. V. **TYTE, s.**

TITTISH, [TITSAM, TITTY], adj. Captious, testy, ill-humoured, S.; [*titsam* is the form in Shetl.]

TITTY, adj. 1. The wind is said to be *titty*, when forcible, or coming in gusts, S. B. from *tit*, a stroke. V. **TYTE, v. and s.**

2. Captious, testy, Renfr.

In the latter sense it nearly resembles A. Bor.

"*Teety* or *Teathy*, fretful, fractious; as children when cutting their teeth;" Grose. From the illustration given, it would seem that this humorous writer viewed it as having some connection with the *teeth*. Mr. Brockett refers to E. *Techy*, with which *Titty* seems to have no connexion. Perhaps in both the senses given above, it may be traced to the same origin with *Tyte*, quickly. Verel. gives Isl. *titt*, not only in the sense of Promptum, but also as signifying, Frequens, quod saepe fit; being the neuter of *Tid-r*.

TITUPP, s. A trigger.

"In the middes of this hous was ane ymago of bran maid in the similitude of Kenneth with ane goldis

apill in his hand, with sic ingyne, that als sone as ony man maid him to throw this apill out of the hand of the ymage, the wrying of the samyn drew all the *tituppis* of the crosbowis vp at anis, & schot at hym that threw the apill." Bellend. Cron., B. xi., c. 10.

From *tit*, *tyte*, a pull, a slight stroke, conjoined with the prep. *up*; as denoting the motion of the trigger upwards.

TIT. A tit, agog.

"All men, I know, ar not alike disposed, and yit all men wer never mair a *tit*." Bruce's Eleven Serm., P. 2, a.

Perhaps allied to *TID*, s. q. v., q. in the humour of any thing.

TIT FOR TAT. Exact retaliation, a fair equivalent, S.

"I lang'd ance for some jewels costely,
"And staw them frae a sneaking miser,
"Wha was a wicked cheating squeezer,
"And much had me and others wrang'd."
The father says, "I own my son,
"To rob or pilfer is ill done;
"But I can eith forgive the faut,
"Since it is only *tit for tat*."

Tit for Tat, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 513, 514.

This phrase is retained in the intercourse of children, in the following adage, uttered when one returns a stroke received from another, "*Tit for tat's* fair play in gude cottar fechtin'." Loth.

This phrase, though overlooked by Johns., Bailey, &c., is given by Grose in his Class. Dict. as signifying "an equivalent." It is, however, generally, if not always, used as denoting retribution of evil. Though now classed among cant terms, it most probably has a more ancient origin than the most of these. Serenius renders the phrase, "to give one tit for tat," *gifica enim titt foer tatt*. I see no vestige of it, however, in any other Lexicon. Might we not view *tit for tat* as formed from S. *tit*, a slight stroke? Thus the reduplicative phrase will merely signify one tap or stroke for another; and it will resemble, not only in form, but in meaning and origin, the very ancient expression *Lil for Lal*, q. v.

It may be a contraposition of the Teut. or Goth. pronouns signifying *this* and *that*, with the slight change of a letter of the same organ. Thus, Belg. *dil voor dat* would literally signify, this for that. There is a Sw. phrase which has some analogy: *Tog detta och gif me det*; Take *this*, and give me *that*; Wideg. vo. *Det*.

TITBORE TATBORE. The play of Bo-peep.

"When, thervpon we have stablished against al their cavillations, they leape now back, & of new again intended accusation against our doctrine, what is this else, but (as children, in their sporting, childishly practise and more childishly speak) to play *titbore tatbore* with vs?" Forbes's Discoverie of Pervers Deceit, p. 4.

The first syllable *tit* is obviously the same with *teet*, in the common name of this sport, *Teet-bo*. But *bore*, if not a corruption, must have a different origin from *bo*, which may be viewed as the same with the E. interj. meant to produce terror, S. *bu*; q. "the game in which one peeps out to fright another." Shall we view *bore* as signifying a small opening, q. "peeping through a *bore*?"

In Aberdeenshire, the county in which Bp. Forbes resided, the phrase *Titbo tatbo* is still used by some old people, who had been accustomed in their youth thus to denominate the play of Bo-peep.

TITE, TIT, TYTE, TYT, adv. Soon, quickly.

He callit his marschall till him *tyt*.

Barbour, ii. 4, MS.

All samyn soundit the dedely bowis string,
Quhirrand smertly furth flaw the takyll *tyt*,
Quitte throw the hede the Remulus did smyte.

Doug. Virgil, 300, 20.

Als tye, as soon, as *tyte*, id. S.

At this ilk coist ar we arriuit *als tye*,
And in the port enterit, lo, we se
Flokis and herdys of oxen and of fee.

Doug. Virgil, 75, 2.

Huc ubi delati. Virg.

Tite, full *tite*, and *als tite*, are used by R. Brunne.

Me thought Kyng Philip inouh was disconite,
Whan he & alle his trip for nouht fled so *tite*.

P. 203.

The bisshop to him said, & told to him full *tite*,
That the Norreis purueled, to do him a despite.

P. 74.

The monkes alle were schent, suspended tham *als tite*.

P. 209.

Hearne improperly views this as the same with *tite*, close, tight. He indeed renders *als tite*, *also* (vel *as*) *tightly*. V. Gl.

As tite, anon, shortly, as soon, id. Lancash.; *tite*, soon, A. Bor.

Rudd. derives it from A.-S. *tid*, tempus. Macpherson, more properly, from Isl. *titt*, ready. This seems formed from *tid-r*, *titt*, Su.-G. *tid*, frequens, diurnans; the origin of which is evidently *tijd*, tempus. Su.-G. *tid*, although primarily signifying time, is used in the sense of, quickly. *Komma i tid*, not to delay. Isl. *Foro their i burt som tydz*; They departed as quickly as possible; Heims Kringl. l. p. 261.

TITLY, adv. Quickly, speedily.

Artow comen *tittly*

Fram Mark kinsman.

Sir Tristrem, p. 43.

V. TYTE, adv.

TITTAR, TYTTAR, adv. Rather; sooner.

—Nele the Bruys come, and the Queyn,
And othir ladyis fayr, and farand,
Ilkane for luff off thair husband.—
Thai cheyst *tyttar* with thaim to ta
Angyr, and payn; na be thaim fra.

Barbour, ii. 513, MS.

And name may betreys *tyttar* than he
That man in trowis leawté.

Ibid. v. 525, MS.

Was worth the wicht sould set his appytyte,
To reid sic rolls of reprobation;
But *tittar* mak plain proclamation,
To gather all sic fybills bissellie,
And in the fyre mak thair location.

Stewart. Evergreen, i. 237.

Titā rather, is a phrase still used by old people. Ettr. For. It is evidently pleonastic. V. *TYTE*, adv. Isl. *tidari*, compar. from *tid-r*; frequentior. *Taler*, *titter*, sooner, A. Bor.

TITGANDIS. V. TITHING.

TITHER, adj. The other, used after *the*, S. V. TOTHIR.

TITHY, adj. Apparently the same with *Tidy*, plump, thriving. V. TYDY.

TITHING, TITHAND, s. Tidings.

How now, Panthus, quhat *tything* do ye bring?

Doug. Virgil, 49, 53.

The trew Turture has taue with the *tilhandis*,
Houlate, l. 11.

This is the reading of the MS. where *tiltyndis* occurs in printed copy; the transcriber having mistaken *h* of the old form for *g*.

Belg. *tijding*, Isl. *tidende*, id.

TITING, s. The Tit-lark, Orkn.

"The Tit-lark,—*Alauda Pratensis*, Lin. Sys.—Orc. *Titing*." Low's Faun. Orcad., p. 67.

To TITLE, v. n. To prate idly, S. *tittle*, the same with the E. *v. tittle-tattle*.

"Otherwise I should have at the earnest desire of the House of Guise, my old and great acquaintances, while I was residing at the court of France, *titled* in the Queen's ear, that her rebellious subjects, who had at their own hands, without her authority, changed their religion, should have been exemplarily punished as rebels and trayters." Melvil's Mem. Author's Address to his Son.

Under E. *tattle*, Seren. refers to Sw. *tatt-a*, reprehendere; Isl. *thicatt-a*, nugari. Perhaps Su.-G. *tuctalan*, double-tongued, from *tice*, two, and *tala*, to tell, may be a cognate term; as tattlers are generally false to both parties.

TITLAR, TITTILLAR, s. A tattler.

The *tittillaris* so in his eir can roun,
The innocent may get no awdience.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 136.

V. the v.

TITLENE, TITLING, s. The hedge-sparrow, a small bird which commonly attends the cuckoo, S. *Curruca Eliotae*, Gesn.

"*Curruca*, the *titling*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 16.

Titlinga, *Titling* or *Moss-cheeper*, An *Currucae* species? Sibb. Scot., p. 22.

"The *titlene* follout the goilk, ande gart hyr sing guk guk." Compl. S., p. 60.

When two persons are so intimate that the one obsequiously follows the other, it is said, "They are as grit as the gowk and the *titlene*;" or the names of these birds are ludicrously imposed on them.

Isl. *tylling-r*, id. *passerculus*, G. Andr. Isl. *tyta*, *goektya*, *curruca*, avis, in cuius nido cuculus ova sua deponere creditur, quaque illius pullos dein alit et educat; Ibre. This learned etymologist deduces the name from Gr. *tyrdeus*, nutrio, *tyrdis*, nutrix. Teut. *tyte*, however, not only signifies a chicken, but any very small bird; avis quaelibet minutior; Kilian.

[To TITTER, v. n. To shiver, to tremble; part. pr. *titterin*, shivering from the effects of cold, Shetl.]

TITTIE, TITTY, s. The diminutive of *sister*, S.

He had a wee *titty* that loo'd na me,
Because I was twice as bonny as she.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 129.

TITTIE-BILLIE, s. An equal, a match; as, "Tam's a great thief, but Will's *tittie-billie* wi' him," a vulgar term, Roxb.; from *Tittie*, sister, and *Billie* equal, or perhaps q. "They are *Tittie* and *Billie*," i.e., sister and brother, having the strongest marks of resemblance.

TITTS, s. pl. Supposed to be a disease of cows, affecting their dugs.

The Teasick, the Tooth-aiik, the *Titts* & the Tirles.
Montgomery.

V. FRYX.

[The disease affects horses also, causing their legs to be spasmodically contracted or *tittit* up, Aberds.]

A.-S. *titt*, Teut. *tittle*, uber, mamma, mammilla.

[TITTY, adj. Captious. V. under TIT.]

TITULAR, s. The name given to a person who, although a laic, had a donation of church lands at or after the Reformation.

"Declaires the saids *Titulars* to be free and liberat of the ministers stipend pro rata," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 200.

"*Titulars of Election*, are those who, after Popery were destroyed, got a right to the parsonage tithes, which had fallen to monasteries, because of several parishes that had been mortified to them." Dict. Feud. Law.

The person, invested with this property, was thus designed as having a legal *title* to the tithes.

[TITUPP, s. A trigger. V. under TIT.]

[TIVLACH, s. 1. A thick cake of coarse meal; properly, the last of the baking, an odd or extra one, Shetl.

2. The tail of an animal, ibid.

Sw. *tillfällig*, accidental, extra.]

[To TIZE, v. a. To entice, Shetl.]

To TIZZLE, v. a. To stir up or turn over; as, "to tizzle hay," Fife.

Perhaps q. *Teazle*, from the E. v. to *Teaze*.

TO, adv. 1. Too.

Thai war all out to fele to fycht
With few folk, off a symple land.
Bot quhar God helpys quhat may withstand?
Barbour, xi. 201, MS.

i.e., Too many. A.-S. *to*, nimis.

2. "When preceding a verb, part. or adj., quite, entirely, very." Gl. Wynt.

Thai fand thare mawmentis, mare and myn,
To fruschyd and to brokyn all,
And castyn downe in pecis small.

Wyntoun, vii. 10. 71.

Here war we first to fruschit and hard beset,
With dartis and with stanis all to bet.

Doug. Virgil, 52, 41.

To bet, i.e., much hurt, overpowered. Obruimur, Virg. A.-S. *to beat-an*, dilacerare.

This form occurs in O. E.

"Too monithes after the batel of Poyter, the cite of Basile al to shaken and rent with an yerth quake." Leland's Collectan., i. 568.

Mr. Macpherson refers to Wachter, who in his Prolegom. Sect. v. observes that Germ. *zu* is used as an adverb, denoting excess, also intension. The former quotes as examples, A.-S. *to-greysan* (l. *to-cwysan*) to shake in pieces; *to-broken*, quite broken; *to-fuegen*, very glad. He also refers to Tyrwhitt in vo., who observes that "*to*, in composition with verbs, is generally augmentative."

But both these learned writers seem mistaken, in viewing *to*, as if it occurred only in one sense. It is indeed augmentative, as in *to-faegen*, perlaetus; and in

this sense may be traced to A.-S. *to*, insuper. But it is very often disjunctive, having the force of Lat. *dis*. Thus, *to-braccan* is rendered by Lye, *disrumpere*, *to-crysan*, not only, quatero, but dissipare; *to-beutan*, dilacerare, diverberare, *to-brædan*, dilatare, *to-clifan*, diffindere, &c. It must be admitted, however, that in some of these compounds, it is chiefly augmentative or intensive; the *v*. in its simple state conveying the idea; as in *to-braccan* and *to-clifan*.

3. Shut, close; pron. *tu*, as Gr. *v*. *The dore is to, S*. The door is shut, [i.e., put to the door-post.]

Belg. *toe*, id. *De duur is toe*. In Belg. *toe* is used as an adj. Germ. *zu*, id. Significat clausum, sicut *anf* apertum. Hinc vulgo dicimus, *Die thür est zu*, janua clausa est; item *zu thun*, *zumachen* claudere, clausum facere. Wachter, Prolegom. Sect. v. vo. *Zu*.

- TO, *prep*. Used in the sense of *down*, *S*. "*Ganging to of the sun*," his going down.

"All summoundis could be execute in the time of day light, efter the sone rying, and befor the *ganging to of the samin*; for all summoundis execute in the time of night, efter the setting of the sone, is of nane avail, gif only alledgis and opponis the samin." Balfour's Pract., p. 303.

Gawin Douglas uses *went to* in the same sense.

Be this the son *went to*, and we forwrocht
Left desolate, the wyndis calmit eik.

Doug. Virg., 87, 31.

- TO-AIRN (*o* pron. as Gr. *v*.), *s*. A piece of iron, with a perforation so wide as to admit the pipe of the smith's bellows, built into the wall of his forge, to preserve the pipe from being consumed by the fire, Roxb.

Teut. *toe* signifies clausus. Shall we suppose that it has this designation, because it encloses or shuts in the mouth of the pipe?

- TOALIE, TOLIE, *s*. A small round bannock or cake of any kind of bread, Upp. Clydes.; *Todie*, synon. Roxb.

C.B. *tol*, that which is rounded and smooth.

- [TOAM, *s*. and *v*. V. TOME.]

- [To TÖB, TOBE, *v*. *a*. and *n*. 1. To chide, to carp at, Shetl.]

2. To be talkative, to prose, *ibid*.]

- [TOBIN, *part. adj*. Prosing, talkative, making silly speeches, *ibid*.]

Dan. *taabe*, a fool, a simpleton.]

- TOCHER, TOUCHQUHARE, TOCHER-GOOD, *s*. The dowry which a wife brings to her husband by marriage, *S*. *Tougher*, Cumb.

The term is at times so obscured by the awkwardness of the construction, that it might at first view seem to denote the dowry settled by a husband on his wife.

"Our souerane Lord—confirmis the twa acquittances—to the town of Abirdene vpoun the payment of aucht thousand pundis quhilk was deliuerit to tham of the *tocher* of his maiesteis derrest spous the quenis grace, and quhilk thai had for annuell and proffeit." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 149.

In an act immediately following, in regard to Perth, it is called "*his maiesteis tocher*;" as if it

had been given by him to the queen. In like manner, in p. 87, c. 80, we read of "that part of *his hienes tocher*," amounting to "the soume of tuentie thousand pundis, quhilk was deponit and put in" the hands of "the provest, &c. of the burgh of Dundie."

There appears, however, to be no good reason to doubt that this refers to the portion which he had received, from the crown of Denmark, with the queen. This he had lent to the boroughs of Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee, as being places of considerable trade, that he might receive annual interest on the capital.

"Peace was roborat with the Danys in this sort. King Charlis douchtir salbe genin in marriage to Rolland. And Rolland with all the Danis sall ressaue the Cristin faith, and in the name of *touchquharre* sall haue al thai landis quhilkis wer namit afore Newstria." Bellend. Cron., B. x., c. 22.

"The first was married upon Sir William Crichton, heir to the said Lord Crichton foresaid, and got with her the land of Frendraught in *tocher*." Pitcottie, p. 26.

"King James III. being of the age of twenty years, taketh to wife Margaret the King of Norway's daughter, (otherwise the King of Denmark,) and got with her, in *tocher-good*, the lauds of Orkney and Shetland, with all right and title of right to them, pertaining to the King of Norway at that time." *Ibid*, p. 72.

Sibb., after Skinner, derives it from A.-S. *taec-an*, *betac-an*, tradere, assignare. But it is a Celt. term. Ir. *tochar*, a dowry; perhaps originally from Lat. *dowar-ium*, id.

- To TOCHER, *v*. *a*. To give one a dowry, *S*.

"He married her to his brother John Earl of Athole, the Black Knight of Lorn's son, and *tocherd* her with the lordship of Balveny." Pitcottie, p. 56.

- TOCHERLESS, *adj*. Having no portion, *S*.

Wha bids the maist, is sure to win the prize;
While she that's *tocherless*, neglected lies.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 76.

"As Baron of Bradwardine, I might have thought it my duty to insist upon certain compliances respecting name and bearings, quhilk now, as a landless laird, wi' a *tocherless* daughter, no one can blame me for departing from." Waverley, iii. 289.

- [TOCHT, *s*. Thought, Shetl.]

- To TO-CUM, *v*. *n*. 1. To approach.

In sic like wise Turnus was to *cumyng*;
And quhen that Pallas saw him cum so nere,
He mycht areik to him ane casting spere.

Doug. Virgil, 333, 8.

A.-S. *to-cum-an*, advenire.

2. In old writings it is often used with respect to the receipt of letters, in the same sense with *come* to in modern language.

"To al thaim to quhais knaulage thir present letters sal to cum, William Chartris Lord of Canguor Grettyng in God," &c. Regist. Scon., p. 87. Macfarlan's MSS.

- TOCUM, TO-CUMMING, *s*. 1. Access, approach.

Baith here and thare Turnus the greuit sire
Went on horsbak, sersand about the wall
Euery dern way and secrete passage al,
Gif ony entrie or *tocum* espy
He mycht for till assale the city by.

Doug. Virgil, 275, 49.

And lat vs forment haist vs to the se,
And thare reconter our fais, or thay land
Quhilk as thay fyrst set fute vpon the sand

With slyd to cummyng, half deile in affray,
Or thay thare futeesteppis ferne, and tak array.
Ibid. 325, 27.

2. Meeting, encounter.

And furth thay streike thare lang speris on fer,
Drew in thare armes wyth schaftis chargeit wele far,
Tasit vp dartis, takillis, and fleand flanis,
To counter the first locum, for the nanis.

Doug. Virgil, 385, 50.

A.-S. *to-cyme*, adventus, accessus, an arriving, approaching; Somner. Belg. *toe-komste*, id. In like manner Sw. *tiltrade*, literally, a treading to; *tilgang*, a going to.

TOD, [TOD-LOWRIE], s. The fox, S.

"Item, of ilk dakar of Otter skinnis and *Tod* skinnis vi. d." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 34, Edit. 1566.

Sum in ane lamb-skin is a *Tod*.

Dundar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 41.

"Amang thame are mony martirikis, bevers, quhit-redis, and *toddies*." Bellend. Descr. Albion, c. 8.

—Thou may reil in his halie Evangell;

"Birds hes their nests, and *tods* hes their den,

"Bot Christ Jesus, the Saviour of men,

"In all this warld hes nocht ane penny braid,

"Quhailron he may repois his heavenlie head."

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 249.

The fox is vulgarly known by no other name throughout S. Yet I find no term that has the least resemblance to it, except Isl. *toot*, *tore*, vulpes, G. Andr. *tofa*, Verel.

This crafty animal is often called *Tod Lowrie*, and simply *Lowrie*, q. v.

This word seems to have been formerly used in the North of E. For Ben Johnson, in his *Sad Shepherd*, which contains many North-Country words, introduces *Tods haieres*.

Or strew *Tods* haieres, or with their tailles doe sweep
The dewy grasse, to d'off the simpler sheepe.

This refers to some ancient pastoral customs, used for frightening sheep from breaking through inclosures. They either strewed some of the Fox's hair on the place, or brushed it with his tail; believing that the scent of this dreaded animal would act as a safeguard. The term occurs in another place.

Thou our fields dost still secure,
And keep'st our fountains sweet and pure,
Driv'st hence the Wolfe, the *Tode*, the Brock,
Or other vermine from the flock.

Masques, ii. 124.

But we can scarcely view it as much known; for I have not observed that it is used by any other E. writer. Perhaps Johnson, in hunting for north country words, might, without sufficient proof, adopt this as belonging to the north of E. It does not appear in any provincial Glossary. It must be recollected, however, that he was of Scottish extraction.

As *Tod* in E. signifies a bush, Mr. Chalmers has remarked, that "the fox is so called, probably from his bushy tail;" Gl. Lynde. But before this seem probable, it would be necessary to prove that the meaning of the term, as signifying a bush, was not only known in S., but known previously to its application to the fox. It does not appear, indeed, that it ever bore this sense in S.

TOD'S BIRDS. An evil brood, a perverse young generation; sometimes, *Tod's Bairns*.

"Suspect ever your affectionous, what ever entisement thay haue to cloake the self with: suspect ever the motion of them, for the Devill is in them:—Swa they wald ever be handled as *Tod's birds*; for they ar aye the war of ouer great libertie." Bruce's Eleven Sermon, 1591, Sign. Y. 8, a.

"Argyle—put some 4 or 500 on Kintyre shore, to watch on Antrim's designs; the rest on the head of Lorn, to hold the islanders and those *tods birds* of Lochaber in some awe." Baillie's Lett., i. 159.

"The *Tod's Bairns* are ill to tame," S. Prov., "apply'd to them who are descended of an ill parentage, or curs'd with a bad education. Such are hard to be made good or virtuous." Kelly, p. 329.

"You breed of the *Tod's Bairns*, if one be good, all are good," S. Prov., "spoken of a bad family, where there are [is] none to mend another." Ibid., p. 361.

In like manner, those called "the quhelpis of the wolfis," Acts Ja. I., c. 115, Edit. 1566, are, in the title, denominated *wolf birds*.

Birds, as applied to quadrupels, may be merely a tropical use of the term, as denoting the young of a fowl; especially as *bairns* is used in a similar manner. It deserves to be mentioned, however, that Isl. *byrd* has the sense of nativitas, genus, familia; Verel.

TOD-HOLE, s. A hole in which the fox hides himself, S.

"Ilk hag, and den, and *todhole* round about, seemed to be fu' o' plovers." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 49.

TOD and LAMBS. A game played on a perforated board, with wooden pins, S.

This game is materially the same with the E. one called *Fox and Grease*, described by Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 237, 238.

Some force, t' inclose the *Tod*, the wooden *Lamb* on;

Some shake the pelting dice upon the broad backgammon.

Anster Tair, C. ii. st. 71.

TOD-LIKE, adj. Resembling the fox; as expressing the idea of the use of crafty means for effecting the hurt of others, S.

—"Considering he's a gipsy, I'm far wrang if he isna an honest man, gin we make a proper allowance for his *tod-like* inclination to other folk's cocks and hens; but that's bred in him by nature." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 144.

Was worth that *tod-like* clan excise,
That jeuk wi' cannin crafty guise;
The tae wife's pot they mak their prize,
The tither's maut.

Tarras's Poems, p. 134.

TOD-PULTIS. Errat. for *tod-peltis*, fox-skins.

"Item, ane coit of blak taffiteis, lynit with *tod pultis*, and harit with martrik sabill, with ane vane of blak velvot." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 37.

This is probably an error of the writer for *tod peltis*, i.e., fox skins. E. *pelt*, Teut. *pelt*, Germ. *peltz*, &c. id.

TOD'S TAILS, s. pl. Alpine club-moss, an herb, S. *Lycopodium clavatum*, Linn. It seems to receive its name, S. from its supposed resemblance to the tail of a fox.

"I ascended an eminence, matted knee deep with brown heather, amongst which that singular and beautiful creeping ornament of the moorlands, called by the peasantry *tod tails*, wound its green branches like plants of vegetable coral." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 278.

TOD'S-TURN, s. A base trick, manifesting the low cunning of a fox; a term still used in some parts of the north of S.

"This will be very odd, for a Scots Parliament to do this, or Scotsmen to play their own country sic a

Tod's turn. Fy, fy ! whare's the bauld and bra spirits of our forefathers, wha wad as soon a shoot [shot] their head in the fire, as pit too their hand to onny sic discreditable bargain, by whilk we'll get baith skaith and scorn." Lett. from a Country Farmer to his Laird, a Member of Parliament, p. 2. (A. 1706.)

TOD-TOUZING, s. "The Scottish method of hunting the fox, by shouting, bustling, guarding, halloaing," &c. Gall. Encycl.

TOD-TRACK, s. "The traces of the fox's feet in snow.—By the marks of his feet, he seems to have but two; for—he sets his hind feet exactly in the tracks of the fore ones;" Gall. Enc.

TOD-TYKE, s. A mongrel between a fox and a dog, S.

"*Tod-tykes*, dogs half foxes, half common dogs.—They are said to be excellent hunters;" Gall. Enc.

TOD, s. Bush. *Ivy tod*, ivy-bush.

"I will carry ye to a mair convenient place, where I hae sat mony a time to hear the howlit crying out of the *ivy tod*." Antiquary, ii. 147.

This is an O.E. word, now obsolete: and I mention it merely to point out what seems to be the root, although overlooked by English lexicographers;—Isl. *tota*, ramusculus; Haldorson.

TOD, TODIE, TODDIE, s. A small round cake of any kind of bread, given to children to keep them in good humour, Roxb.

Teut. *tote*, libum cornutum. Isl. *toddi*, integrum frustum, portio, tomus, or rather Isl. *taata*, placenta infantum; Haldorson.

TODDLE, s. A small cake or *skon*, Upp. Clydes.; a dimin. from *Tod*, id.

TODGIE, s. A round flat cake, of a small size, Berwicks.; apparently from *Tod*, id.

C.B. *tais* and *teien*, however, signify a cake; and *toes*, dough, paste of bread.

To TODDLE, TODLE, v. n. 1. To walk with short steps, in a tottering way, as children do, or those who are in some degree intoxicated, S.

Than out thar come the Modiwart,
Ane beist throw nature blind,
Quho fast the irth culd scrup and scart,
Rest and refuge to find:
Quhiles doddling and *todding*,
Vpon fowr prettie feit.

Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 22.

Todle and *Dodde* are undoubtedly synon. *Dodde* is given by Seren. as an obsolete E. word corresponding to Lat. *vacillare*. Our term seems also equivalent, and allied to *didille*, a r. used by Quarles, although I have not met with it in any Dictionary.

And when his forward strength began to bloome,
To see him *diddle* up and doune the roome!
O, who would thinke, so sweet a babe as this,
Should ere be slaine by a false-hearted kisse!
Divine Fancies, Lib. I. 4.

The vera wee things, *todlin*, rin
Wi' stocks out owre their shouter.
Burns, iii. 127.

2. To purl, to move with a gentle noise, S.
Cou'd—*todding* burns, that smoothly play
O'er gowden beel,
Compare wi' *Birks of Indermay*!
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 25.

3. It denotes the murmuring noise caused by meat boiling gently in a pot, Fife; more generally *tottle*, S.

A junt o' beef, baith fat and fresh,
Aft in your pat be *todlin*!

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 67.

Isl. *dudd-a*, segnipes esse; Su.-G. *tult-a*, minutis gressibus ire, ut solent decrepiti aut infantes; Ihre. Isl. *tolt-a*, id. Seren. expl. *doddle* by *tulta*. Exm. *totle*, a slow, lazy person, *totling*, slow, idle, E. *totty*, shaking, unsteady, seem allied. The latter is derived by Dr. Johns. from *totter*, which has more the appearance of being a derivative than the other.

TODDLE, s. A designation given to a child, or to a neat person of a small size, Ang.

TODDLER, s. One who moves with short steps, S. V. HODLE, v.

TODLICH (gutt.), s. A child beginning to walk, Fife.

TO-DRAW, s. A resource, a refuge, something to stand one in stead, *to* which one can *draw* in danger or difficulty, Teviotd.

Teut. *toe-dragh-en*, is adferre; and Dan. *tildraggende*, attractive. But I observe no term nearly allied. The same analogy occurs, however, in the formation of Teut. *toe-vlucht*, Germ. *zukunft*, Su.-G. *tildykt*, refugium, a person or place to which one may *fly*; Belg. *toe loop*, Germ. *zulauff*, a resort, that to which one may run.

TO-FALL, TOO-FALL, s. The close. *To-fall o' the day*, the evening, S. *Toofal of the night*, id.

He shot them up, he shot them down,
The deer but and the ras;
And he has scour'd the gude green wood
Till *to-fall* o' the day.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 197.

But e'er the *toofal* of the night,
He lay a corps on the Braes of Yarrow.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 152.

Mr. Lambe views this image as drawn from a suspended canopy, so let fall as to cover what is below.
V. Gl.

TOFALL, TOOFALL, s. A building annexed to the wall of a larger one. It now properly denotes one whose roof rests on the wall of the principal building, S.

Of the Corskyrk the ills twa,
Wyth leide the south yle thekyd alsuä,
The north ile, and the qwere,
The *tofall*is twa war made but were.

Wyntonon, ix. 6. 126.

"The *toofalls* were not theeked, because they might not be overtaken this season." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 30.

"He tirred the hail *toofalls* of the office-houses, such as bake-house, brew-house, byres, stables, yea and of some *toofall* chambers also, and carried roof and slates away, wherewith he roofed a song school, and slated

the same within Bernard Innes' close, where never song school was before." Spalding, ii. 26, 27. In the second instance here, it is used as an *adj.*

O. E. "*Tofal*, shedde. Appendixium. Appendix. Teges." Prompt. Parv., A. Bor. "*Toofal*, *Toofull*, or *Teefall*, a small building adjoining to, and with the roof resting on the wall of a larger one;—often pronounced *Toufu*;" Gl. Brockett. This is apparently the same with the sound given to the term in S. *Tu-fu*. Teut. *loc-vall-en*, *adjungi*, *adjungere*.

TOFORE, *prep.* Before.

And vther quhillis walle scho raik on raw,
Or pas *tofore* the altaris with fat offerandia.
Doug. *Virgil*, 101, 42.

A.-S. *to-for*, ante, coram.

TOFORE, *adv.* Before.

With thyr woundis the sprete of Dido Quene,
The quhillk *tofore* in luf was kendillit grene.
Now all in fyre the flambe of luf furth bleis.
Doug. *Virgil*, 101, 23.

[**TO FRUYCHIT**, **TO-FRUSCHIT**, **TO-FRUSCHYT**, *part. pa.* Broken to pieces, dashed in pieces; crushed, bruised severely, Barbour, ii. 350, viii. 303, xiii. 146, xx. 385.

This is a hybrid word, being compounded of A.-S. *to*, in twain, and Fr. *froisser*, to dash.]

•**TOFT**, *s.* A bed for plants, Caithn.; whence,

PLANT-TOFT, *s.* A bed for rearing young coleworts or cabbages, *ibid.*

"They make these nurseries or *plant-tofts* of small extent, that the dykes might shelter the young plants from the severity of the winter." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 119.

Isl. *plant-a*, plantare, and *toft*, area.

L.B. *toft-um* has certainly been formed from Su.-G. *toft*, also *topt*, area, properly that appropriated to building. Isl. *topt*, also written *tof*, *tompt*, *tometa*, is thus expl. by Verelius; *Fundi pars aedificiis occupati; scala mensoria est, omnis partitionis agri per totum solum pago subjectum.* *Hann markthi topter til gartha*; *Descriptis areas aedibus*; Heims Kring., T. I. p. 432. Dan. *toft*, *tomt*, *huustomt*, "the premises of a house, a yard;" Wolff. Norw. *toft*, *tuft*, "the place where houses stand." Ihre derives the word from *taepp-a*, claudere, quum aedificiis fore cingi solet.

This term, however, is also used to denote a place of pasture near a village. Notat quoque locum pasuum juxta villam, quain a reliquis possessor divisam habent. *Kal/romt*, locus ubi pascuntur vituli; Ihre. Dan. *tofte*, ager villae subjacens, contiguus; Baden.

Haldorson, I observe, views *tomt* as the most ancient form of the word. For he refers to *tom-r*, vacuus, (S. *tume*), as its origin. He indeed defines *toft*, area domus vacua.

[**TÖG**, *s.* A person whom one values, or likes, Shetl.]

[**TO-GA**, *pret.* Fled, departed in haste; also, dispersed, Barbour, viii. 351, ix. 263; misprinted to *ga*.

This is a peculiar form of the past tense of *Ga*, to go, which is still used in the West of S.; as in, "It was a' by gin he *ga* hame."

TO-GANG, *s.* "Encounter, meeting, access;" Gl. Sibb., vo. *To-cum*.

TO-GAUN, *s.* A drubbing; as, "I'll gi'e you a gude *to-gaun*;" Lanarks.

This seems originally the same with *To-gang*. Apparently from *Gac*, to go, with the prep. *To*. *Gac-to*, syuon.

[**TOGEDDER**, **TOGIDDER**, *adv.* Together, Aberds.]

TOGERSUM, *adj.* Tedious, tiresome; pron. *Tzhogersum*; Mearns.

C.B. *tog-i*, signifies to elongate, to extend; *tawg*, that which is lengthened out; Ir. and Gael. *tuirneach*, weary, tired, appears to have had a common origin. Teut. *togher* is everriculum, a drag-net, from *togh-en*, trahere, q. what is drawn out, like Isl. *tang*, Su.-G. *tog*, funis, from a similar source. The termination seems to indicate that the term is of Goth. origin.

[**TO-HEWEN**, **TO-HEWYN**, *part. pa.* Hewn in many places, Barbour, xx. 367; hewn in pieces, xvii. 755.]

TOHILE, Wyntown, vi. 15, 13.

Gret possessyownys thai tynt qwyte
Be mysdoaris, that had delyt
Pylgrynys to tak, and *tohile*,
Or ony lele men wald despoyle.

Perhaps it should be read as two words *to hile*, q. to imprison; A.-S. *hrl-an*, Su.-G. *hel-a*, occultare; A. Bor. *to hile*, to hyll, to conceal.

[Dr. Laing's Ed. has [*tulge*], to harass, to abuse; but in the Gloss. the editor suggests that it may be an errat. for *to kill*.]

[**TOIG**, *s.* A small straw basket for holding meal, Shetl.]

TOIGHAL, (gutt.) *s.* A parcel, a budget, luggage; any troublesome appendage, Dumbartons.; *Tanghal*, id. Perth.

Gael. *tiagh*, *tiach*, *tiachog*, a bag, a wallet, a satchel.

[**TOILZIT**. Reading in Edin. MS. for *Tulzeit*, harassed, abused, Barbour, iv. 152.]

To TOIR, *v. a.* To beat, S. *toor*.

Tysiphone the wreake of misdeedis
With quhip in hand al redly fast hir spedis
All to assale, to skurge, *toir* and bete.

Doug. *Virgil*, 184, 22.

Su.-G. *torfw-a*, verberare.

TOIT, *s.* A fit, whether of illness, or of bad humour; the same with *Toutt*. V. EYNDING.

•**TOKEN**, *s.* A ticket of admission to the sacrament of the Supper.

The first instance, as far as I have observed, of the use of such tokens, was at the General Assembly at Glasgow, 1638.

"The church gates were strictly guarded by the town, none had entrance but he who had a *token* of lead, declaring that he was a covenantant." Spalding's Troubles, i. 89.

"The minister of the parish examines the people as to their fitness, and to those of whom he approves gives little pieces of tin, stamped with the name of the parish, as *tokens*, which they must produce before receiving it. This is a species of priestly power and sometimes may be abused." Boswell's Journal, p. 108, N., Ed. 1807.

This account is not quite accurate. According to the rules of the church, these tokens are, or at least ought to be, given by the minister in public. In dispensing them, he does not act individually, but as *Moderator* of the Session, the members of which are generally present. It is, indeed, properly a judicial act in which the Session is concerned. Although, as a matter of expediency, those who apply for admission to the Sacrament of the Supper are commonly examined by the Minister in private; if any one should think himself unjustly rejected on the ground of ignorance, he might claim it as his right to be examined in presence of the Session, and to be received or rejected according to the state of the votes. Nor does the receiving of a *token* merely respect religious knowledge. It no less regards the moral character of the candidate, in judging of which all the elders of the church are viewed as on a level; whatever preference be given to the Pastor in the trial as to knowledge.

TOKIE, s. An old woman's head-dress, resembling a monk's cowl, S. B.

Fr. *toque*, "a fashion of bonnet, or cap, (somewhat like our old courtiers velvet cap), worn ordinarily by schollers, and some old men;" Cotgr. *Tocqué*, coiffed, Span. *toca*, Ital. *tocador*, a woman's night head-dress.

It most nearly resembles Fr. *toquet*, a little *toque*; a maid-servant's cap. *Tokie* might seem to be of Gothic origin, as Dan. *tokke* is a cap or bonnet. Couarrubias, however, in his *Tesoro Leng. Castellán.*, says that Span. *toca*, a *coif*, is by some derived from Arab. *toque*, id., as the Moors had this as a piece of dress. We may add C. B. *toc*, a hat, cap, or bonnet.

TOKIE, s. A fondling term applied to a child, S. B. Germ. *tocke*, a baby, a puppet.

TOLBUTHE, TOLLBOOTH, s. A prison or jail, S.

This term is mentioned by Johns. on the authority of Ainsworth. But it does not appear to have ever been properly received as an E. word in this signification. Phillips, indeed views this as a sense peculiar to Scotland.

"*Toll-booth*," he says, "a custom-house, or place where toll is paid; also the name of the chief prison of Edenborough in Scotland."

Skinner expl. it solely in the former sense.

It, therefore, seems most probable, that in S. it originally denoted the place of custom; and that it may have been transferred, in its application, to a place of confinement, in consequence of those who refused to pay custom, or who were chargeable with some breach of the law in buying or selling, being confined in the booth, in which those who received toll or custom were stationed, till reparation was made. Hence it might, by a slight transition, be used to denote a place appropriated for the confinement of transgressors of whatever description.

Whether this conjecture be well-founded or not, we certainly know that the place thus designed was early employed as the seat of the highest courts of the nation. The *tollbooth* was even the place of the meetings of Parliament.

"The Consale Generale haldyn at Strivilyn in the *tollbuthe* of that ilk," &c. Acts James II., vol. ii., 32.

The present "*tollbooth*" of Edinburgh "was built by the citizens A. D. 1561, and destined for the accommodation of the parliament and courts of justice, and for the confinement of debtors and malefactors.—Since A. D. 1640, this building has been used solely for a jail." Arnot's Hist. Edin., p. 297.

It might appear that, so early as the year 1593, the parliament had a place of meeting distinct from the

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tollbooth. For in an act passed that year "for punishment of thame that trublis the Parliament, Session, and vther Jugementis," we find that "his hienes parliament house" is distinguished from "the inner *tollbuith*," where "the lordis of Session" are said to "sit for the administratioun of iustice."

In the acts of Parliament which were written in Latin, this is denominated Pretorium, the judgment-hall. V. Acts, Ed. 1814, vol. ii. p. 79. 87. &c. *Isl. tollbud*, Dan. *tollbod*, telonium.

TOLDOUR, TOLDOIR, s. A kind of cloth wrought with threads of gold.

"Item, ane pair of hois of blak velvett, cuttit out with *toldour*, with ane small trais of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 43.

"Item, ane pair of hois of crammesey velvett, freyett with silvir cuttit out on *toldoir*." Ibid., p. 44.

This is evidently the same with *Twecild doir*. V. *TWEAL* and *TWOLDERE*.

Qu. *toile d'or*, from Fr. *toile*, cloth, linen cloth, and *d'or*, of gold. This might seem to be improperly substituted for *drap d'or*. But *toile* is used to denote clot of various kinds. *Toile d'or*, ou d'argent, est un estouffe dont les fils sont d'or ou d'argent. Dict. Trev. The origin is Lat. *tela*, a web. *Twoldere*, and *Twecild doir*, however much disguised, seem to be merely the same term, vitiated by the ignorance of the writer, who has substituted *we* and *wo* to give the sound of the diphthong *oi*.

TOLIE, s. A small round cake of any kind of bread. V. *TOALIE*.

***TOLL, s.** A turnpike, S. V. Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 130.

[The term *toll* is used also to represent the tax levied at the turnpike.]

TOLL-BAR, s. A turnpike, S., A. Bor.; evidently from the *bar* or *bars* employed for preventing passage without payment of the *toll* imposed.

[**TOLLIE, s.** The person who levies tolls.]

TOLLIE, s. Excrement, Fife.

Isl. tolli, stripes obtusus; or C. B. *tol*, that which separates, *tolch*, a coagulated mass? Or rather *tail*, *finna*, stercus, *tail-o*, stercorare, Davies; Armor. and Cora. *teil*, merda; dung, dirt.

TOLLING, TOWLING, s. The name given to that sound which is emitted by bees before they swarm, Upp. Clydes.

"Most observers also affirm, that in the evening before swarming an uncommon humming or buzzing is heard in the hive, and a distinct sound from the *queen*, called *tolling* or *calling*. Mr. Hunter compares it to a note of a piano forte; and other authors to different tones." Edin. Encycl. vo. Bee, p. 414.

"If you listen, especially when they have done working, you will hear one of them making now and then a very distinguishable sound from the rest, which he begins to do about forty-eight hours before swarming, with this difference, that the first twenty-four hours the sound is much weaker, and the intervals betwixt the sounds are greater than in the other day,—when the noise is louder, and much more frequent.—This sound, commonly called *Towling*, proceeds, I suppose, from the young *king*, giving signal to his company to make ready for a march," &c. Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 46.

Mr. Bonner compares the note to *Peep*, *peep*, sound-

C 4

ed rapidly three or four times, and then intermitted for a little.

Either from the E. v. to *Toll*, or from Sw. *tull-a*, *cadere*, a word mentioned by Seren. as allied to *Toll*.

TOLLONESELLAR, s. A dealer in tallow, anciently written *Tallone*, Aberd. Reg.

TOLL-ROAD, s. A turnpike road, S.

TOLMONTH, TOLMOND, s. A year, *twelve months*, S.; *Toumonth*, Ayrs., q.v.

—"And that thai exerce thair said office frome the day of thair electioun to that day *tolmonth* allanerlie." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 451.

"This tyme *tolmond* or thairby." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

TO-LOOK, TOLUIK, s. A prospect, matter of expectation; as, a *puir tolook*, an ill prospect as to the future, S.

"Bot heirof had our proud and vane Quene no plesour, and especially after that her husband was deid; for (thocht sche) the *to-luik* of England sall allure mony wowers to me." Knox's Hist., p. 277.

"Bodwell—had the Queen of England by her Ambassador orlinar—to be his Commer, and Mr. Robert Bruce, my Uncle, and me, being moderator of that Assembly, invited now and then to good cheer; having some great purpose and *to-look* in hand; but he was never luckie, nor honest to God nor man." Mr. Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem., p. 196.

A.-S. *to-loc-ian*, *adspicere*.

TOLOR, s. State, condition. V. **TALER.**

To TOLTER, v. n. To move unequally, to totter.

So *tolter* quihlum did sche it to wreye,
There was bot clymbe and rycht downward hye,
And sum were eke that falling sore,
There for to clymbe thair corage was no more.
King's Quair, C. v. 13.

Perhaps there is an inversion, for, "so did she at times writhe herself to make it totter."

Su.-G. *tult-a*, *vacillare*; Lat. *tolutar-is*, *ambling*.

TOLTER, TOLTIR, adj. Unstable, in a state of vacillation.

For sothe it is, that, on her *tolter* quibele.
Every wight cleverith in his stage,
And failyng foting oft quhen hir lest rede,
Sum up, sum down, is non estate nor age
Ensured more, the prynce than the page.
King's Quair, l. 9.

Before his face ane apill hang also,
Fast at his mouth, apon a *toltir* threde,
Quhen he gapit, it rokkit to and fro,
And fled as it refusit hym to fede.

This is part of the description given of Tantalus, in the *Tractate* of Orpheus kyng, Edinburgh, 1503. V. the v.

To-LUCK, s. Boot, what is given above bargain, S. *mends*, synon. *I got a penny to the to-luck*.

This has originated from the vulgar idea of giving *luck* to a bargain; like *Luck-penny*, q. v.

TOME, TOM, TOUM, s. 1. A line for a fishing-rod, including the whole length, S.O. Cumb. A *snood* denotes only one length of the hair, from knot to knot.

It is used in the same sense in Shetl.

"That the rancelmen—see—all lines and *toms* made of horse-hair, and keep account thereof." Acts of Shetl. Survey, App. p. 3.

"He attached a cork to each small cord, or *tome*, as it is called, to which the hook is fixed, about six inches from the hook," &c. Edmonstone's Zetl. Isl., i. 362.

"He—cleekit out a hantle o' geds and perches wi' his *towm*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 158.

We must undoubtedly view A. Bor. "*Tawm, Tam*, a fishing line," as originally the same. It would seem to be applied to one made of twine: "A lang twine *tam*," Gl. Brockett. Sibbald has given *Toum* as synon. with *Tow*, a rope; Gl.

2. A long thread of any ropy glutinous substance; as rosin half-melted, sealing-wax, &c. Clydes.

The origin is undoubtedly Isl. For *tawm* signifies, 1. *Habena*; 2. *Funis piscatorius*. The first sense corresponds with that of Teut. *toom*, *habena*; the second with that of Norw. *tomme*, a line, a rope.

To TOME, TOUM, v. a. To draw out any viscous substance into a line, Roxb.; pron. q. *Toom*.

To TOME, or TOUM out, v. n. To be drawn out into a line, to issue in long threads, like any glutinous substance; as, "It cam *towmin'* out," Clydes., Roxb. *To hing tawmin' down*, to hang in the manner of saliva from the lips, *ibid.*; q. to hang down as a hair-line.

Su.-G. *toyn-a* may seem originally the same, signifying to be drawn out; *extendi*. Usurpatur de *fanibus aliisve*, quae tenas producantur; *lhre*. Hence *gifwa toeyn*, to be ductile. He derives it from Isl. *teig-ia*, *extendere*, *protendere*; although perhaps it is immediately from Su.-G. *toyn-a*, to draw.

TOME, s. Used, perhaps, for Book; L.B. *tomus*, libellus, codex. Fr. *tome*, part of a book in one volume.

For lyke crymes, the tyran Claudius
Losit his stait, and gat deid for his dome.
To speik of Nero now, I have na *tome*.

Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 274.

TOMERALL, s. "A horse two years old; a young *cout* or *staig*;" Gall. Enc.

Traim is the dative of Moes.-G. *tua*, duo, as *triam*, the dative and accusative of the same term in A.-S.; and Moes.-G. *ger*, A.-S. *gear*, annus. Thus the first part of the word might seem to be q. *triam geara*, two years. But it may be merely a corr. of *Tomminaul*, q. v.

TOMMACK, s. A hillock. V. **TAMMOCK.**

TOMMINAUL, s. An animal of the ox kind that is a year old, Ayrs.

Evidently corr. from *Toumont*, a year or *twal months*, and *Auld*, old. V. **ETTERLIN**, and **TOMERALL**.

TOMMY NODDIE, TOM-NODDY. The Puffin, a bird, S. Orkn. The *Tam Norie* of the Bass.

"Puffin, *Tom-Noddy*." P. Luss, Dunbart. Statist. Acc. xvii. 251.

"The Puffin (*alca arctica*, Lin. Syst.), the coulter-neb, or *tommy noddie* of this place, is seen very often

on our rocks; it builds in holes under ground, and lays but one egg." Barry's Orkney, p. 305.

Tom-Noddy, S.O. P. Luss, Dunbart. Statist. Acc., xvii. 251. V. NORIE.

[TO-MORN, *adv.* To-morrow, Barbour, i. 124.]

TOMSHEE, *s.* A term introduced from Gael., signifying, in that language, a fairy-hillock.

"In the course of the morning she—gathered a four-leaved clover from one of those gently swelling and verdant mounds called in the language of the country *Tomshee*, or the 'hillock of fairies.' A four-leaved clover is called in the Highlands 'the shamrock of powers or virtues.' The finder—is esteemed very lucky." Clan-Albin, ii. 240, 241.

TO-NAME, *s.* A name added, for the sake of distinction, to one's surname; or used instead of it.

They theifs that steillis and tursis hame,
Ilk ane of them has ane to-name;
Will of the Lawrie,
Hab of the Schawis:
To mak bair wawis,
Thay think na schame.

Maitland of Lethington, ap. Scott's Minstrelsy, I. Introd. CLIII.

"Owing to the marchmen being divided into large clans, bearing the same surname, individuals were usually distinguished by some epithet, derived from their place of residence, personal qualities, or descent. Thus, every distinguished moss-trooper had, what is here called a *to-name* or *nom de guerre*, in addition to his family name." Ibid. N.

TONE, *part. pa.* Taken.

Quhairfore I counsall every man, that he
With lufe nocht in the feindis net be tone.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 92.

*TONGUE, *s.* 1. On one's tongue, by heart, S. B.; [when one is on the point of uttering, Clydes. V. TONGUE-ROOTS.]

2. To give off the tongue, to deliver a message, or render an account, from recollection, or verbally, as contradistinguished from writing; as, "Did you give it in writing?" "Na, I gived it off my tongue," S.

TONGUE-FERDY, *adj.* Loquacious, glib of the tongue, Ang.

Su.-G. *tung*, lingua, and *faerdig*, paratus. Many words of the same formation occur in Su.-G.; as *spak-ferdig*, meek, peaceable, *raettferdig*, *hoyferdig*, &c. Ihre thinks, that all the words, which have this termination, acknowledge A.-S. *ferth*, mens, animus, as their origin. If this be the case as to some of them, others seem more nearly allied to Teut. *vaerdigh*, expeditus, promptus, agilis. V. Laett, Ihre.

[TONGABLA, *s.* Incessant speaking, Shetl.; a corr. of *tongue-gabble*.]

TONG-GRANT, *s.* Acknowledgement, confession. "His awin tong grant;" Aberd. Reg.

TONGUE-RAIK, *s.* Elocution, S. V. RAIK.

TONGUE-ROOTS, *s. pl.* It was juist at my tongue-roots, a phrase commonly used as intimating either that a person was just about to catch a term that had caused some degree of hesitation, or that he was on the point of uttering an idea in which he has been anticipated by another, S. [Tip of the tongue, E.]

To TONGUE-TACK, *v. a.* To prevent from freedom of speech.

"It has been the trick of all the enemies to gain their woeful purposes, and very fatal to, and hath tongue-tacked many a valiant hero for Christ in our day." Society Contendings, p. 218.

TONGUE-TACKED, *part. pa.* 1. Tongue-tied; applied to those who have an impediment in speech, in consequence of the membrane, which attaches the tongue to the under part of the mouth, coming too far forward, S.; pron. *tongue-tackit*.

2. Applied to a person that is accustomed to speak a good deal, who becomes suddenly or unusually silent; as, "What ails ye the night, man? Ye look as gif ye were tongue-tackit," S.

3. Mealy-mouthed; not speaking the truth with becoming boldness, S.

"Queen Mary—gave him [John Knox] that sharp challenge, which would strike our mean-spirited tongue-tacked ministers dumb, for his giving publick faithful warning of the danger of the church and nation, thro' her marrying the Dauphine of France." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 60.

"Mr. Shields much lamented his silence before that assembly, and coming so far short of his former resolutions, that if ever he saw such an occasion he should not be tongue-tacked." Ibid. p. 78.

TONGUEY, *adj.* 1. Applied to one who is qualified to defend his cause with the tongue, S.

2. Loquacious, glib-tongued; rather used in a bad sense, S.

Sooner at Yule-day shall the birk be drest,
Or birds in sapless busses big their nest,
Before a tonguey woman's noisy plea
Shou'd ever be a cause to danton me.

Fergusson's Poems, P. ii. 3.

This is undoubtedly a very old word. For Teut. *toughigh* has precisely the same sense; linguax, Kilian.

TONNE, *adj.* Apparently, made of *tin*. "Ane tonne flakounne," i.e., flagon; Aberd. Reg., V. 26.

TONNOCHIED, *part. pa.* Covered with a plaid, Perths.

The auld mare nichers for her filly,
Wi' a mither's tender care.—

"Ca' them hame, poor tonnoched Willy,
For I see they'll eat nae mair."

Donald and Flora, p. 186.

Properly a Gael. word. *Tonnay*, a wrapper round the shoulders.

TONNY, *adj.* "Ane *tonny quot*," perhaps a tawney-coloured coat; *Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.*

To TOOBER, *v. a.* To beat, to strike, *S. O. tabour, E. and Loth.*

Fr. tabour-er, to strike or bump on the posteriors, q. as on a drum; from tabour, a drum.

TOOBER, *s.* A quarrel, *S. O.*

TOOBERIN, *s.* A beating, a drubbing; as, "I gae him a gude *tooberin*," *S. O. V. TABOUR.*

TOOFAL, *s.* *Toofal of the night, nightfall, S. V. TO-FALL.*

[TOOG, *s.* A small hillock with a tuft of grass, *Shetl.*; a dimin. from *Dan. tue*, a hillock.]

TOOK, *s.* A particular and disagreeable taste or flavour. *V. TEUK.*

TOOLYE, *s.* A broil. **To TOOLYE**, *v. n.* To quarrel. *V. TUILYIE.*

TOOM, *adj.* Empty. *V. TUME.*

[TOOM, *s.* A place into which rubbish is emptied.]

[To TOOM, *v. a.* To empty, to pour out, *Clydes.*]

TOOM-SKINN'D, *adj.* Hungry. *V. under TUME.*

[TOOM, *s.* The thumb, *Shetl.*; *Sw. tum*, *Dan. tomme*, an inch, the breadth of a thumb; hence, *Sw. tumme*, thumb.]

[TOONMALL, **TOONWALL**, *s.* A plot of ground in front of a cottar village, which is always kept in grass, *Shetl.*]

[TOONMILLS, *s.* The grass-land near houses or farms, *ibid.*

Isl. tun, household plot, and *Dan. maal*, a boundary.]

TOOP, *s.* A *Tup*, a ram; but pron. like *Gr. v., S.*

*O! may thou ne'er forgather up
Wi' ony blastit, moorland toop!*

Burns, iii. 79.

[TOOPIE, *s.* A knob or standing up point, *Shetl.*; *Fr. toupée*, *id.*]

TOOPIKIN, **TOOPICK**, *s.* 1. A pinnacle, a summit, *Aberd.*

—"Being as evidently driven of the devil, upon the highest *Topicks* of the dangerous perishing rocks of atheism, as ever the Gadarene swine were." *Walker's Peden, p. 4.*

Topicks here may have the same sense with that of the *E. s.*

2. A narrow pile raised to such a height as to be in danger of falling, *ibid.*

3. Used also for a dome, cupola, turret, or steeple; perhaps by a loose application of the term as used in sense 1, *ibid.*

C. B. topiary, having a top or crest. But perhaps rather a dimin. from *Teut. top*, *Isl. toppa*, cacumen, formed by the addition of *kin*. *V. KIN, s.*

[To TOOPIKIN, *v. a.* To build or place high, but implying want of stability, *Banffs.*]

TOOR, *s.* A turf, *S. B. V. TURES.*

[TOOR, *adj.* Tedious, wearisome, difficult, *Ayrs.*, syn. *door*, of which this may be a corr.

Isl. tor, difficulty in accomplishing. *V. TEIR, TERE.*]

TOORRIN, *part. pr.* "Hay is said to be *toorrin*, when it rises on the rake in raking;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Either as *E. towering*; or allied to *O. Fr. turde*, levée, *Roquefort*; or perhaps rather from *Gael. toor-am*, *C. B. tur-ia*, to heap, to pile, to raise up.

TOOSH, *s.* A woman's bed-gown; synon. *Short-gown*; an abbreviation of *Curtloush*, *q. v.*

*[Yer ae druggit coat is baith scrimpy an' worn,
An' your auld leloc toosh is baith dirty an' torn.*

Janet Hamilton.]

[To TOOSHT, *v. a.* 1. To toss or dash about in a hurried or careless manner, *Banffs.*

2. To roll up, or to put past, in a careless manner, *ibid.*

Prob. a corr. of E. toss, or of S. tash, q. v.]

[TOOSHT, *s.* 1. A heavy dash, *ibid.*

2. An untidy bundle of rags, straw, etc.; also, applied to females of dirty, untidy habits, *ibid.*]

To TOOT, **TOUT**, *v. a.* 1. To blow or sound a horn, *S.*

"Sir William Hamilton of Preston,—and the other heritors of Prestonpans parish, are convened for the riot mentioned *supra*,—for suffering Brown then preaching and praying to be affronted by boys, who *touted horns*," &c. *Fountainhall's Decis., i. 182.*

*O lady, I heard a wee horn toot,
And it blew wonder clear.*

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 172.

2. To sound loudly, to spread as a report.

"It was *tootit* throw a' the kintry;"—"The kintra claiks war *tootit* far and wide;" *Fife.*

Su.-G. tut-a, *Isl. taut-a*, *Dan. tud-er*, *A.-S. thut-an*, *theot-an*, *thiot-an*, ululare; *Germ. dud-en*, sonare. *Su.-G. tuta i horn*, to blow a horn, *Belg. toet-en*, *Teut. tuyt-en*, *id. tuyte*, a horn; *Germ. dul-horn*, a sounding horn. It seems to be the same *Belg. v.*, which also

signifies to buzz: *tuyting der ooren*, a buzzing in the ears.

Ihre observes, that *lal. tant-a* is almost always used to denote the sound made with horns, although it primarily respects the howling of wild beasts. Olaus Rudbeck refers to *Chald. til*, which signifies both a horn, and the sound made by it.

To TOOT, v. n. 1. To cry as if one were sounding a horn; to cry by prolonging the voice, S.

"How they did carouse it, and pluck (as we say) at the kid's leather: and flagons to trot, and they to *toote*, Draw, give [page] some wine here reach hither." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. ii. p. 143.

The term used in the original is *corner*, to wind a horn.

2. To make a plaintive noise, as when a child cries loud and mournfully, S.

Isl. tant, murmur, susurrus; *tant-a*, murmurare; Haldorson.

TOOT, TOUT, s. The blast of a horn or trumpet, S.

The rattling drum and trumpet's *tout*
Delight young swankies that are stout.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 369.

"A new *tout* in an old horn;" Ferguson's *S. Prov.*, p. 7.

"Mr. Shields sometimes said in publick, that 'the *tout* of a horn over the Croes of Edinburgh blew the greatest part of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland out of their pulpits.'" Walker's *Remark. Passages*, p. 173.

TOOTIN' HORN, TOUTING HORN, s. A horn for blowing, S.

"Every individual was accounted with a large club, and, if possible, a *touting horn* (the horn of an ox perforated at the small end), by blowing on which they made a loud, and not altogether a discordant sound." Rev. J. Nicol's *Poems*, i. 2, Note.

The only E. writer, as far as I know, who seems to use this phrase, is Howell. "That wiseacre deserves of all other to wear a *touting horn*." Lett. B. i. 7. In relation to this passage, Dr. Johnson says of the v. "It was used in a contemptuous sense, which I do not fully understand." The truth is, the acute lexicographer did not understand it at all, else he would never have given it as the same v. with *Toot*, to pry, to peep. It is pretty evident that Howell himself did not understand it. For he writes *toting*, (although it is changed to *touting* by Mr. Todd), which might seem to be formed from *Teut. tote*, cornu, extremitas instar cornu; and, from the connexion, Howell seems evidently to have understood the phrase as denoting a horn of a very different description. For, in the passage quoted he not only speaks of *wearing* it, but passes this sentence on "a poor shallow-brained puppy, who upon any cause of disaffection, would have men to have a privilege to change their wives, or to repudiate them;" introducing the passage with this remark, that such an one "deserves to be *hiss'd* at rather than confuted." He afterwards subjoins; "Whereas in other commonwealths men use to *wear invisible horns*, it would be a wholesome constitution, that they who upon too much jealousy and restraint,—impel their wives to change, &c. should wear *plain visible horns*, that passengers may beware of them as they go along, and give warning to others—*Cornu ferit ille, Careto*." P. 455, 456. He does not seem to have had any idea that this was a horn which the wearer was to *blow*.

[**To TOOTLE, TOOTER, v. n.** 1. To tattle, gossip, Perth., Banffs., Ayr.

2. To mutter, to speak to one's self, Kinross.]

[**TOOTLE, TOOTER, s.** Silly gossip; a person given to gossiping, Banffs.]

[**TOOTLIN, TOOTERIN, adj.** Given to idle gossip, *ibid.*]

TOOT-MOOT, s. A muttering. This is the pron. of *Tut-mute*, Aberd.

To TOOT, v. a. To drink copiously; *Toot it up*, Drink it off. V. **TOUT, v.**

[**TOOT, TOOTIE.** V. under **TOUT**.]

To TQOT, v. n. To express dissatisfaction or contempt.

This v., as well as the E. interj. *tut*, seem formed from the sound.

TOOT, [TOOTS], interj. Expressive of contempt, S.; the same with E. *Tut*.

To TOOT, v. a. To toss. [V. **TOUT**.]

On the margin, opposite to this word, Sir W. Scott remarks: "*Tout* is used in slang,—to observe or look out.—'Young Jenny the file-frow I *touted*.'"

He cannot, however, view this as having any connexion with the v., signifying to toss; but undoubtedly considers it as quite a distinct word. It is originally the same with *Teet*, to peer; and in fact, though now confined to cant language, is a good old E. word, as appears from the quotations *vo. TETE, v.*

[**TOOTH, s.** V. **TEETH**.]

TOOTHFU', s. To *tak a toothfu'*, to take a moderate quantity of strong liquor, S.

Whan night, owre yirth, begins to fa',
Auld gray-hair'd carles, fu' willin,
To *tak their toothfu'* gaung awa

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 39.

TOOTH-RIFE, adj. Agreeable to the taste, palatable, that of which one can eat a considerable quantity, Roxb.

A.-S. *tooth*, dens, and *rife*, frequens; q. what one wishes to employ his teeth about frequently.

* **TOOTHISOME, adj.** Not merely pleasing to the taste, as in E., but easily chewed, Fife.

TOOT-NET, s. A large fishing-net anchored, Ang. A man stands in a *coble*, or small fishing-boat; and, when he sees the fish enter the net, calls the fishers to haul it. He is designed the *Tootsman*, pron. *tuts-man*. This net is used only, it is supposed, in the sea, or in rivers where the tide flows.

"The fishing-tackle formerly employed was of various kinds. Sometimes it consisted of a common moveable net or siene; sometimes of a *toot-net*, much larger and stronger than the former, extending to an indefinite length from the beach into the water, and secured at its extremity by an anchor." Case in the

House of Lords, A. 1805. Charles Gray of Carse, Respondent.

This word is evidently of Belg. origin. For *tootebel* is defined, "a certain square net;" Sewel. Perhaps as this species of net projects so far, the term is allied to Teut. *tote*, rostrum.

To TOOTTLE, *v. n.* 1. To mutter, to speak to one's self, Kinross; a dimin. either from *Toot*, *v.*, to express dissatisfaction, or from the Isl. *taut-a*, murmurare. [V. under *Toot*.]

[2. To gossip; also, to go about in a silly manner, Banffs.]

TOP, TAP, *adj.* Very good, capital, excellent; as, "That's *tap yill*," excellent ale, S.; q. what is at the *top* of all, S. A. Hence,

TOPPER, *s.* Any thing excellent in its kind; as, "That's a *topper*," *ibid*.

A. Bor. *Top*, good, excellent. "*Topper*, any thing superior,—a clever, or extraordinary person; but generally in an ironical sense." GL Bröckett.

To TOP, TOPE, *v. a.* 1. To tap, to broach.

—"Four pundis—of ilk tune of wyne to be *toppit*, ventit, and sauld in smallis within the said burgh." Acts Ja. VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 669.

2. Also used in a laxer sense, as equivalent to *breaking bulk*.

"For the spilling of the merkat in bying of wittail in gryt, & *topping* tharof befor none.—Bying & *topping* of wax, hempt & tar in gryt." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

—"Tope nor regrait ony wyttall." *Ibid*.

"And als, to *tope* & retail all commodities whatsoever." Acts Cha. II., viii. 63.

I have some doubt, however, whether it should not be read *copping*, in the sense of selling.

This is against the analogy of the kindred tongues; Belg. *tapp-en*, Su.-G. *tapp-a*, *id. tappe*, stipamen. Hence,

TOPSTER, TOPSTAR, *s.* A tapster.

"Four pandis—of ilk tune of wyne, &c. to be *vpliftit* be thame—fra the ventineris, *topsteris*, and selleris thair of in all tyme cuming." Acts, ubi sup.

"Ordanis the excise—to be collected—from the brewers, *topsters*, and viutners respective." Acts Cha. II., viii. 63.

To TOPT, *v. a.* To tap, to broach.

"Ordanis the excise of the ale, beer, and wines, to be collected—according to the quantity made use of, *topted*, or sold by them." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 163.

TOP ANNUELL. A certain annuity paid from lands or houses.

In the Acts of Mar. 29, May, 1551, c. 10, three kinds of *annuells* are mentioned, which Skene doubtfully expl. in the following manner:—

"*Ground annuell* is esteemed to be quhen the ground or propertie of onie lande bigged or vnbigged, is disposed and annuall for ano annuell to be payed to the annuall thereof, or to ano vther person, sik as ony Chaipleine or Priest. *Top annuell*, is ano certaine dewtie, given and disposed furth of ony bigged tenement, or land, of the quihilk tenement the propertie

remains with the disponer, & he is only obliged to paye the said annuell. *Few annuell* is ather when the few mail, or dewtie is disposed as ano yeirlic annuell: or quhen the land, or tenement is sette in few-ferme heretablie, for ano certaine annuell to be payed *nomine feudifirmae*." De Verb. Sign vo. *Annuell*.

In Acts, Edit. 1566, *tope* is the orthography; *Tope annuellaris*, Fol. 149, b.; *toppe*, Skene.

Erskine has observed, that "the very meaning of these words, Sir John Skene, not above forty years after the statute was enacted, professes himself utterly ignorant of." Instit. B. ii., T. 3, § 52.

"The case being there of tenements within burgh, the *feu-annuel*," according to Stair, "is that which is due by the *reddendo* of the property of the ground before the house was built; *ground-annuel* is a distinct several annualrent, constitute upon the ground, before the house was built; and the *top-annuel* is out of the house." Instit. B. ii., T. 5, § 7.

It is possible, that the term *top* may be equivalent to *chief* or *principal*, as it is often used, in this sense, S., as if it were an *adj.* These annuitants may be thus denominated, because the annuity alone is disposed to them, whereas the property remains with the *disponer*. It may have some reference to L. B. *feudum capitale*, Fr. *feif en chef*; the person, giving the annuity, still retaining his right to the lands; only with the burden of paying a certain sum annually, in consequence of his act of disposition.

[**TOP-CASTELLIS**, *s. pl.* Small castles made in the main-top of a war-ship, Barbour, xvii. 713.]

TOPFAW, *s.* Soil that has *fallen in*, or sunk from the *surface*, Fife.

TOPINELLIS, *s. pl.* "The lines for haling the *top-sails*;" Gl. Compl.

"Than the master cryit, Top your *topinellis*, hail on your top sail scheitis." Compl. of S., p. 63.

TOPMAN, *s.* A ship or vessel with tops.

"From this letter it also appears that, at this time, the ambassador observed at Leith only nine or ten small *topmen*, (ships with *tops*), and some *balingars* and *crayers*; and none were rigged for sea, except one small *topman* of about sixty tons." Pink. Hist. Scot., ii. 84, N.

TOP OUR TAILL, *adv.* Topsyturny.

The pryd of princis, withowttn fail,
Garris all the warld rin *top our tail*.
Lyndsay, S.P.R., ii. 97.

TOP, TAIL, *nor MANE*. V. under *TAP*.

To TOPE, *v. a.* To oppose.

"The King nominated one day, in face of parliament, the Earl of Morton; while Argyle *topes* this nomination, as of a man unmeet, because of irresponsibleness to the law for his debts." Baillie's Lett., i. 329.

Perhaps the S. phrase is allied, to be on one's *tap*, to assault him, either with hands, or with the tongue.

We find a similar phrase used by Durham. "*And the nations were angry*: The world was in *tops* with Christ's church, having hatred against his people." Exposition of the Revelation, c. xi. 18.

TO-PUT, *part. pa.* Affixed; *put to*.

—"The seals of the forsaid lord the Governour, and of the forsaid Earll of Mar hes cusin, to thir indentures interchangable are *toput*." Indent. of Murdao D. of Albany, &c. Pink. Hist. Scot., i. 455.

To-PUT, (pron. *Tee-pit*), *s.* 1. Any thing unnecessarily or incongruously superadded, *Aberd.*

2. Very often used to denote any fictitious addition to a true narrative, *ibid.*

To-PUTTER, *s.* One that holds another to work, *S.* It is used in the Proverb; "Ill workers are aye gude to-putters."

TOQUE, *s.* Formerly used to denote the cushion worn on the forepart of the head, over which the hair of a female was combed, *Perth., Ang.*

The term is put in the mouth of a Scotsman, but evidently in a different sense; although, from the manner in which a turban is rolled, not very distant.

"Bot I think it touches our honour, that Tristan and his people pretend to confound our Scottish bonnets with these pilfering vagabonds' *toques* and *turbands*, as they call them," said Lindsay. *Q. Durdward*, i. 156. *V. Tokiz.*

TOR (of a chair), *s.* Perhaps the round, or the semicircular arm of a chair of state.

"Things thus put in or dour the Quene cam forth, and with no little worldly pompe was placed in the chair, having twa faithfull supports, the Maister of Maxwell upon the one *Tor*, and Secretare Lethington upon the vther *Tor* of the chair, quhareupoun they waytit diligently, all the tyme of that accusation, sumetyme the one occupying hir ear, sumtyme the uther." Knox's Hist., p. 340.

Fr. tour, Teut. *toer*, circulus.

TORE (of a saddle), *s.* The pommel, the forepart of which is somewhat elevated, *S.*

A horse he never doth bestride
Without a pistol at each side;
And without other two before,
One at either saddle *tore*.

Colvil's Mock Poem, i. 41.

A.-S. tor, a tower, an eminence.

"I did also use to carry one [a portefaile] of a 4th form, with good tyers to it in a carpet bag (such as they use in France) tyed to the *tore* of my saddle, so that if it was my fortune to meet with any thing by the way worth the gathering, I could easily take it and preserve it without being in danger to loss my companio." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 33.

To TORE, *v. a.* To tear.

Like so as quhare Jouis big foule the erne,
With her strang tallouns, and hir punsis sterne,
Lichtand had claucht the litil hynd calf ying,
Toring the skyn, and made the blood out spring.

Doug. Virgil, 465, 40.

Rudd. is inclined to view this as the same with *toir*. But this seems formed from *A.-S. teer-an*, rumpere.

TORETT, or **TORRETT**, **CLAITH**. A muffer.

"Ane *torrett claith* of holane claith sewit with gold and blew silk.—Twa *torrett claithis* of hollane claith, &c.—Ane *torrett* of Turkie claith wrought with divers coulouris of silk, and freinyet with gold and crammosie silk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 235.

Fr. touret de nez, a muffer; Cotgr. Phillips expl. muffer as denoting a piece of cloth for tying under the chin. But the *torret* was meant to cover the nose.

It is thus defined in Dict. Trev. *Touret*, vieux mot qui signifioit une espèce de marque [masque] ou d'ornement que les dames de condition portoient autrefois, qui ne leur cachoit que le nez. Aussi l'appelloit-on *touret de nez*. *Buccula muliebris, vel epistomium*. On voit dans la Bibliothèque du Roi plusieurs représentations de fêtes & de carousels, où les dames sont peintes avec des *tourets* de nez. Le mot, aussi bien que la chose sont hors d'usage.

TORFEIR, **TORFER**, *s.* Hardship, difficulty.

Than said he loud upone loft, "Loril, will ye lyth,
"Ye sal nane *torfeir* betyle, I tak upone hand,
"Na mysliking have in hart, nor have ye na dout."
Gawan and Goh., iii. 13.

It occurs MS. Libr. Royal College of Physicians. marked H. iii. 12, supposed to be of the age of Rob. Bruce, or prior to it.

In thair speling ful wele thai spedde;
Thoh that thai wel spedd als I saie,
Ful manie a *torfer* sufferid thae;
Na lefte thai for na grame of man
Bot wereade on the wrang thai wan.

This would seem merely *Isl. torfaer-a*, iter difficile et impeditum, Verel., p. 257, from *Tor*, a particle in composition denoting difficulty and trouble in accomplishing any thing, and *faer-a*, to go.

O. Fr. *torfaire* has a resemblance; signifying to err, to wander; *torfait*, violence, outrage.

To TORFEL, **TORCHEL**, *v. n.* 1. "To pine away, to die;" Gl. Sibb. *Torfle*, to decline in health, A. Bor., Roxb.

"At the same time it was reportit, that there was to be seen every morning at two o'clock, a naked woman *torfelling* on the Alemoor loch, wi' her hands tied behind her back, and a heavy stone at her neck." Brownie of Bodabreck, ii. 149.

2. It is also expl. to relapse into disease, Roxb.

3. Metaph. to draw back from a design or purpose, *ibid.*

"I fleechyt Eleesabett noore [never] to lat us *torfell* in the waretyme of owir raik." Wint. Ev. Tales ii. 41.

Sibb. derives it from *Isl. thurk-a*, Su.-G. *tork-a*, siccare, arecare, abstergere, *Isl. thorr*, aridus, sicca. Perhaps it may signify, to be in a state of difficulty or trouble; *Isl. torfelld*, *torrellde*, difficilis, arduus; apparently from *tor*, as in *Torfeir*, and *rellld*, efficio, valeo, potis sum.

TORFLE, **TORFEL**, *s.* The state of being unwell, a declining state of health, Roxb.

Isl. tor-a, misere vitam trahere; from *tor*, an inseparable particle denoting difficulty, and occurring in a variety of compound words, as *tor-fenjua*, acquisitu difficilis, *tor-faerur*, viarum difficultates, *tor-rek*, damnum, amissio, &c.

[TORIE, *s.* The grub of Daddy-long-legs, (*Tipula oleracea*, Linn.), a dipterous insect, Banffs.]

[To TORIE, *v. n.* To be eaten by the *Torie*, q. v., *ibid.*]

[TORIE-EATEN, *adj.* Eaten by the *Torie*, *ibid.*]

To TORK, TORQUE, v. a. To torture, or give pain, by the continued infliction of punctures, pinching, nipping, or scratching, Roxb. Fr. *torqu-er*, Lat. *torqu-ere*, to writhe.

To TORN, v. a. To turn.

The cattle elk beheld thay raik on raw,—
Bayth squell and low in thay ilk plentuous gatis,
Quhilk sum tyme hecht Caryne fare and large,
Quhare the housis war like ane *turned* barge.
Doug. Virgil, 254, 42.

[**TORN, s.** A turn; *quyt thaim torn*, requite them a turn, repay them.]

And the King that angry wes,
For he his men saw fle him fra,
Said then, "Lordingis, sen it is awa
"That vre rynnys again ws her,
"Gud is we pass off thar daunger,
"Till God ws send eftsonys grace;
"And yeyt may fall, gif thai will chace,
"Quyt thaim torn but sum dele we sall.

Barbour, li. 433, MS.

[Dr. Jamieson suggested that *torn but* might be equivalent to *turn about*, a meaning which the passage certainly does not bear out.]

TORNE, s. A tower.

"Their leaders desirous to gaine further honour and reputation, pursued the enemy so hard, till they had beaten them out of a *torne* they had fled unto."
Monro's Exped. P. II., p. 80.

Teut. *torn, torne*, the same with *torre, turris*; Germ. *thurn*, Mod. Sax. *thorn*, id. Isl. *herturn*, *turres*, *castella*, Verel; q. "the towers of the army." C. B. *tur, arx*.

TORNE, s. A turn, an action done to one, whether favourable or injurious.

And in remembrance of this ill *torne*,
Thay can his templeis wourship and adorne.
Doug. Virgil, 480, 13.

TORPIT, s. Turpentine, Upp. Clydes.

Perhaps retained from C. B. *turpant*, id.

TORRIE, s. A term applied to peas roasted in the sheaf, Fife; apparently from Lat. *torreo*, q. what is scorched.

TORRIE, TORY, s. An insect that breeds in dung, and consumes grain, Banffs. [V. **TORIE.**]

"It [ploughing lands when dry which have been tathed] also fosters that destructive animal called the *tory*; for that insect, whether it be generated from the corrupted dung, or be produced by the indisposition of the soil, or whatever be their origin, experience teacheth that drought infallibly preserveth them and nourisheth them." App. Agr. Surv., Banffs., p. 47. Practice of Farmers in Buchan, Edin. 1735, p. 29.

The *Torie-worm* is expl. "the hairy caterpillar," Means; the grub-worm, Aberd. Fris., Belg. *torre*, vermis et scarabaeus, scarabaeus pilularius, cantharus.

To TORRIE-EAT, v. n. The same with being *Torry-eaten*, q. v.

"If it [the soil] be inclined to *torry-eat*, it should be turned over as soon as the plough can possibly enter the mould after frosty weather." Surv. Banffs., ibid.

TORRY-EATEN, adj. *Torry-eaten land*, poor moorish soil, when exhausted by cropping, and appearing puffed, and very bare, having only scattered tufts of sheep's fescue, S. B.

A literary correspondent, who, I should be inclined to think, has a warm heart to the whigs, contends that this word has had its origin from the recollection of the desolating ravages of the *Tories*, who eat up every one's substance, or destroyed what they could not devour. "Hence," he adds, "a place in the utmost extremity of want, or a piece of ground unfit to support animal life, is said to be *torrie-eaten*, as the strongest term by which human misery can be expressed."

TORRIS. [Prob. tedious, devious. V. **TEIR, TOR.**]

The king faris with his folk, our firthis and fellis,—
Withoutin beilding of blis, of bern, or of byre:
Bot *torris*, and tene wais, teirfull quha tellis.

Gawan and Gol., l. 3.

[Prob. *bot* is an errat. for *by*, which would suit the context. Dr. Jamieson suggests the following, which is not satisfactory.]

Does this mean *tourers* (Teut. *torre, turris*) and mournful ways? Or shall we view *tene* as an error for *tene*, q. empty walls?

TORT, part. pa. Tortured, distorted.

Now sal he perische, and now sall he de;
And sched his gentyle blude so pacient,
In grenous panyis, be Troianis *tort* and rent.
Doug. Virgil, 340, 34.

Lat. *tort-us*.

[**TORTIS, s. pl.** Wrongs, cruelties.]

TORTOR, s. A tormentor, Lat.

"The Lord keep vs from angering this Spirit; if thou anger him, he will anger thee, and will draw himself aside in such sort that thou wilt not know thou hast him; and in the meantime he will waken the conscience of sin, and make it accuse thee, and as a *tortor* within thee to torment thee, as if thou wert in hell." Rollock on 1 Theas., p. 305.

• **TORY, s.** A term expressive of the greatest indignation or contempt; often applied to a child; as, "Ye vile little *tory*," Ayrs.

It is used, especially in the higher parts of Kyle, by those who have not the remotest idea of its proper meaning, nor have ever supposed that it must have been transmitted from their ancestors, many of whom suffered most severely from the *Tories*, during Charles II.'s reign, especially when the western counties were put under the tuition of the Highland Host.

TORYT, Wallace, vii. 1240, Perth Edit.
Leg. *taryt*, as in MS. i.e. tarried.

TOSCH, TOSCHE, TOSH, adj. 1. Neat, trim, S.; applied to trees, &c., as referring to the use of the shears or pruning knife, S.

—So as quhilom the mekil *tosche* fir tre
On Erimanthus the mount of Archadé,
Or in the wod of Ida with ane sound,
Vp by the rutis rent, ruschis to the ground.
Doug. Virgil, 142, 46.

As *cava pinus* is the phrase in Virg., and the reading in MS., according to Rudd., *costhe*; it seems very doubtful what had been the word, as written by Doug. Boose would have been most natural.

I gang ay fou clean and fou *tosh*,
As a' the neighbours can tell.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 99.

An ingenious literary correspondent suggests that the word in Doug. Virgil must certainly be read *coache*, *c* and *t* being written so much alike in ancient MSS. *Coache*, he says, or *coah*, is used in the stewarty of Kirkcudbright in the sense of "hollow." Thus, to lay a piece of wood *coah* on the ground in order to its being broken, is to place it in such a way that there may be a hollow place under that part of it at which it is meant to give the stroke. He traces the term to Ir. Gael. *cunach*, "hollow, full of holes or pits, *cuas*, a cave," Lhuyd; "hollow of a tree," Shaw.

"The hedges will do—I clipped them wi' my ain hand last back-end; —and, nae doubt, they make the avenue look a hantle *tosh*er." M. Lindsay, p. 271.

2. This word is expl. as signifying "happy;" Gall. Enc.

Perhaps allied to Belg. *dos*, array, *doss-en*, to clothe; transferred, from neatness in clothing, to a trim appearance in whatever respect.

- [TOSH, *s.* A comely person of small stature, the term is also applied to animals, Banffs.]

- TOSHLY, *adv.* Neatly, *S.*

The lines that ye sent owre the lawn.—
Gin gloamin hours reek't Eben's haun,
Row't *toshly* up, and frankit.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 176.

- TOSHOCH, *s.* "A comfortable looking young person, from *Tosh*, happy;" Ibid.

Perhaps rather an oblique use of Ir. and Gael. *toiseach*, a chief, a leader.

- TOSCHIEDERACHE, *s.* The deputy of a *Mair of fee*; also, the name given to the office itself, in our old laws. V. MAIR, MAIRE.

- TOSIE, *adj.* 1. Topsy, intoxicated in some degree, *S.* synonym. *ree*.

—She's got her Jimmie cosie,
Of well mull'd sack, till she be *tosie*.

Meston's Poems, p. 55.

"The Magistrates there came into prison, and said, This day you are all to die, and if any of you will undertake to be executioner to the rest, he shall have his life—Cornelius [Anderson] said, if the rest would forgive him, he would do it. They answered, If he did it, they would wish him repentance and forgiveness. The Magistrates gave him drink, and kept him *tozy* until the murder was over." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 133.

Wha, when he's taen his proper tift,
Was ever kent to want the gift
O's gab! What puir man, when he's *tozy*,
But spends as he ware bein and cozy!

Poems, English, Scotch, and Latin, p. 95.

2. Intoxicating, *S.*

A good true Scot, who kept a stabling there,—
Frae be't he saw them, came within a blink,
And brought them wealth of meat and *tosie* drink.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 41.

Mod. Sax. *clasiq*, giddy; Isl. *du*, drunken. Su.-G. *du* is used in relation to those who are addicted to tipping. Isl. *tos-a*, to habble, to talk idly; *tos*, babbling.

- TOSIE, TOZIE, *adj.* Warm and snug, Clydes.; [syn. *cosie*.]

- TOSILIE, TOZILIE, *adv.* Warmly and snugly, ib.

- TOSINESS, TOZINESS, *s.* Warmth and snugness, *ibid*.

I know not if this be allied to Gael. *teoth-am*, *teoth-ach-am*, to warm; *teothughadh*, exultation; or if we should trace it to Teut. *doss-en*, munire vestibus suffultis, vestire duplicibus, from *dos*, vestis pellicea, *d* and *t* being frequently interchanged.

- TOSOT, *s.* An instrument of torture, antiently used in *S.*

"Lord Royston observes, 'Anciently I find other torturing instruments are used, as piiniewinks or pilliwinks, and caspitaws or caspicaws, in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June, 1596; and *tosots*, August 1632.' But what these instruments were I know not, unless they are other names for the boots and thumbikins." Maclaurin's Crim. Cases, Intr. xxxvii.

As the *Thummikins* were for screwing the thumbs, I rather think that the *Tosot* had been an instrument of torture for the toes; perhaps from Su.-G. *taa*, pron. *to*, Isl. *ta*, the toe, and *sut*, dolor; *q*. the pain or anguish of the toe.

- TOSS, *s.* 1. A health proposed, a *toast*, S.A.

2. A celebrated beauty, one often given as a *toast*, *ibid*.

An' a' forbye my bonnie sell,
The *tos* o' a' Lochmaben.

Old Song.

- To TOST, TOAST, *v. a.* 1. To teaze, to vex, Clydes.

C.B. *tos-i*, to cause violent pain, to rack, to torture.

2. Equivalent to the E. *v. to Toss*.

- TOSTIT, TOSTED, *part. pa.* 1. Tossed, used metaph. in regard to difficulties and opposition.

"If thou hast hope of glorie, assure thee, an' hundredth stayes shall be casten in the way, and thou shalt be beatten and *tosted* here and there." Rollock on 2 Thea., p. 138.

2. A term vulgarly used, as signifying that one is oppressed with severe affliction, *S. B.*

- [TO-STONAY, *v. a.* To astound thoroughly, Barbour, xviii. 547, Skeat's Edit.

Mis-written *til-stonay*, in Camb. MS., while Edin. MS. has *stonay*.]

- TOT, *s.* A fondling name given to a child, *S.*

Wow, Jenny! can there greater pleasure be,
Than see sic wee *tots* tooling at your knee;
When a' they ettle at, their greatest wish,
Is to be made of, and obtain a kiss!

Gentle Shep. Ramsay's Works, ii. 81.

O wae me! for our blooming *tots*!

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 31.

Perhaps contr. from *totum*, a term often applied to a child, from its diminutive size, in allusion to the *Te-totum* used by children; or from S. *tot*, to totter, in allusion to the motion of children. V. TOTTE. It may, however, be an ancient term, allied to Isl. *totta*, leviter sugere, applied to infants; G. Andr., p. 241, evidently akin to Teut. *tote*, manilla.

To TOT, TOT *about*, v. n. 1. To move with short steps, as a child does, S.

2. To move feebly and in a tottering sort of way, S.; *Toyle* synon. Ayr. Hence,

To TOTTIE, v. n. To move with short steps, Fife; synon. *Todle*, *Toddle*.

To TOTTLE, v. n. To walk with short steps; the same with *Todle*, Ayr.

—"Their bairns, when they begin to *tottle* about the house, we'll need to tie bells to their backs to hear whar they gang." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 237.

The origin seems the same with that of *Todle*.

TOT, s. The whole of any number of objects; with *haill* or *whole* prefixed; a redundant phrase, merely signifying the whole without any exception, S.

"Sorrow a gardner in the whole *tot* here ever heard of sick a thing." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 369.

"But will she let me go halffer? 'Ye need na mis-doubt that; na, an ye fleech her weel, I would na be surprisid if she would gie you the whole *tot*.'" The Entail, i. 216.

More commonly, the *haill tot*. O. Fr. *tot*, femin. *tote*; *Tout*, Lat. *tot-us*; Roquel.; [*tot lot* is the form in Clydes.]

A. Bur. "*Tote*, the whole. *The whole tote*, a common pleonasm. Lat. *totus*;" Gl. Brockett.

Perhaps we ought to view as a cognate phrase, "to do work by the *tut*, or *tote*, to undertake it by the great," A. Bur. (Grose); i.e., in wholesale.

To TOTCH, v. a. 1. To toss about, Upp. Clydes.

2. To rock a cradle, Nithsdale.

I cresshed weel kimmer's loof wi' howdying fee,
Or a cradle had ne'er been *totched* for me.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 61.

"*Totching* is the act of rocking the cradle gently with the foot," N. *ibid*.

Teut. *toets-en*, tangere, attricare.

To TOTCH, v. n. To move with short steps and somewhat quickly; as, "a *totchin'* poney," Roxb.

This, and *Tot*, *Tottie*, and *Todle*, as they agree in signification, seem all to claim a common root.

TOTCH, s. A sudden jerk, Fife, Roxb.

To TOTH, TOATH, v. a. To manure land by means of what is called a *toth-fold*, Banffs.

"Every one knows the necessity of surrounding the field with a dyke which he designs to *toth*.—Let the fold be sufficiently *toth'd*, and not allowed to shoot up in long grass." *Surv. Banffs. App.*, p. 44, 45.

TOTH, s. The manure made in this way, Banffs.

"The immediate hazard of the *toth* very much depends upon the situation of the field." *Ibid*. p. 48.

This is only provincially different from *Tuth*, q. v.

Isl. *at bera tad d voell*, pratum stercorare; *tada*, foenum prati stercorati; *tadl-r*, stercoratus; *toedu-fall*, copia graminis culti; Haldorson. *Tad-a*, stercorare agrum; Verel. Ind. I observe no similar word in any of the cognate languages.

TOTH-FOLD, TOTH-FAULD, s. An inclosure for the purpose of manuring land, Banffs Moray.

"A *toth-fold* is a field inclosed with a dyke, to keep in the cattle in the night time, and for some hours at mid-day, who, during their confinement, dung the field." *Surv. Banffs. App.*, p. 44.

This is sometimes called *Toathed-fauld*.

TOTHIR, TOTHYR, adj. 1. The other, S. pron. *tither*.

The *tothir* twa fled to thar aors agayne.

Wallace, i. 416, MS.

The tane the *tothire* wald have wndwne.

Wyntoun, vii. 8. 76.

Tother is used in the same sense O.E.

Concupiscencia carnis men called the elder mayde,

And Couetis of eyes called was the *tother*.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 54, a.

His soumes thei ne wald, the ton ne the *tother*.

R. Brunne, p. 90.

2. The second.

For-thi haldis clerkis be thare sawe,

That custwme is the *tothir* lawe.

Wyntoun, viii. 4. 256.

We still say, *Custom's a second nature*, Prov. S.

Bot fra the stok down ewynlykly

Discendand persownys lynealy

In the *tothir*, or the thryd gre.

Newu, or Pronevw suld be.

Wyntoun, viii. 3. 115.

Tother occurs in the same sense, R. Brunne, p. 169.

At none the *tother* day thei sauh fer in the se

A grete busse & gay, fulle hie of saile was he.

3. Sometimes used indefinitely, in the sense of another, or posterior.

The Kyng upon the *tothyr* day

Gan till his priw menye say, &c.

Barbour, iv. 518, MS.

[The *tothir*, i.e., *thet othir*, the other. *Tothir* occurs only when the precedes. *Thet*, that, from A.-S. *thæt*, the neut. of the def. article.]

[To TOTHIR, TOTHER, v. a. To handle roughly; to dash, to drag; to throw into disorder, Banffs.; part. *totherin* is used also as a s.]

[TOTHIR, TOTHER, s. Rough handling, a disordering, *ibid*.]

TOTTLE, adj. Warm, snug, Perth. ; synon. *Cosie*.

Gael. *teoth-am*, *teothaich-am*, to warm.

TOTTIS, s.

Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis;

Of *tottis* russet his ryding breikis.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, *Poems Sixteenth Cent*, p. 327.

Perhaps *q. tails*, as denoting the refuse or coarsest locks of wool; *Su.-G. totte*, a handful of flax or wool.

To TOTTLE, v. n. 1. A term used to denote the noise made by any substance, when boiling gently, *S.*; [*syn. hotter.*]

In summer time a piece fat beef to *tottle*,—
Some pocket-money; these can please my mind.
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 100.

It is used, perhaps improperly, as a *v. a.*

Imprimis, then, a haggis fat,
Weel tott'd in a seething pat,
Wi' spice an' ingans weel ca'd thro',
Had help'd to gust the stirrah's mow.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 78.

V. TODLE, v.

[2. To boil, to simmer, *Perths.*]

Ye's get a cock well tott'd i' the pot,
And ye'll come hame again een, jo.
Herd's Coll., ii. 182.

3. To purl, applied to a stream, *Nithsd.*

'Side the sang o' the birds whare some burn tottles owre,
I'll wander awa there an' big a wee bit bower.
Remains Nithdale Song, p. 136.

V. TODLE, which is also used in this sense.

[To TOTTLE, *v. n.* **V. under Tot, v.**]

TOTUM, s. 1. The game of *Te-totum*, *S.*

2. A term of endearment for a child, *S.*

Twa-three totlin weans they hae,
The pride o' a' Stra'bogie;
Whene'er the totums cry for meat,
She curses ay his cogie.

Song, Could Kail in Aberdeen.

* **To TOUCH, v. a.** 1. Applied to an act of Parliament, when it received the royal assent.

"This act was not touched; and so the Lords thought they could not supply the royal assent, nor make it an act." *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*, iv. 179.

2. To hurt, to injure, *S.*

To TOUCH up, v. a. To animadvert upon, *S.*

[**TOUCHIE, s.** A small quantity, a short space, *S.*]

TOUCHBELL, s. An earwig, *S.A.*; evidently the same with *A. Bor. Twitch-bell*, *id.*

It is also pron *Coch-bell*. *q. v.*, which, I suspect, is a corruption. It might seem, in the form of *Touch-bell*, to be compounded of *Teut. toets-en*, tangere, and *bael*, malum, *A.-S. bael*, miseria; *q. the animal whose touch is baleful*. This is very uncertain, however, as it is also pron. *Touch-spale*. If we might view this as the genuine form, it might be traced to *Teut. toets-en*, and *spelle*, acicula, spina, a thorn, a prick, a sting; *q. what stings by its touch*.

TOUCHET (gutt.), s. A lapwing, *S.*

"Upupa, a *touchet*." *Wedderburn's Vocab. V. TUCHIT and TUQUHET.*

TOUCH-SPALE, s. The earwig, *Roxb.*, *Loth.* **V. TOUCHBELL.**

To TOUK, TUCK, v. a. To beat.

"Aberdeen carefully caused *tuck* drums through the town, charging all men to be in readiness with their best arms," &c. *Spalding's Troubles*, ii. 166.

To TOUK, TUCK, v. n. To emit a sound, in consequence of being beaten.

The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
The dandring drums aloud did *touk*.

Battle Harlaw, Evergreen, l. 85.

"Trumpets sound, and drums *tuck*." *Spalding's Troubles*, i. 167. **V. the s.**

TOUK, s. 1. A stroke, a blow.

Hercules it smytis with ane mychty *touk*,
Apoun the richt half for to mak it jouk.

Doug. Virgil, 249, 23.

2. *Touk of drum*, beat of drum, *S. Gl. Sibb.*

"The first *touk of the drum*." *Aberd. Reg.*

3. A hasty pull, a tug, *S.*

"Scot. the word is used for a *touch*, *pull*; as, to *take a touk* of any thing, i.e., have a touch of it;" *Rudd.*

A.-S. teog-an, trahere. *Teut. tucken*, synon. But it signifies to touch; also, to strike. We may add *Moes. G. ting-a*, *Su.-G. tog-a*, trahere. It may be observed, however, that *A.-S. twicc-an*, vellicare, precisely expresses the idea conveyed by our term.

TOUK, s. An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil, *Roxb.*; synon. *Hutch*.

Formed perhaps from the *E. v. to Tuck*, "to gather into a narrow compass."

TOUM, s. 1. A fishing-line. **V. TOME.**

2. The gossamer, *Roxb.*

In *Fr.* the gossamer is called *filandres*, *q. small or thin threads*.

TOUMS, adj. Ropy, glutinous, *Roxb.* **V. TOME, v.**

TOUN, TOWN, s. 1. This term is used in *S.*, not merely as signifying a city or large assemblage of houses, but also as denoting a farmer's steading, or a collection of dwelling-houses, however small.

"I've look'd every where; he's no about the *toun*;" i.e., He's not about the place or premises, *S.*

"*Imprimis*, Taken out of Auchingool (quhairf the said Duncan Smith was tacksman) be Lochaber men, ten cows valued to 133 lb. 6s 8d."

"Item, be them out of that *toun* 30 sheep and goats estimate to 40 lb." *Depred. Argyle*, p. 42.

A.-S. tun properly denotes a fence or inclosure. Hence it is transferred to a field or farm; *praedium*, *fundus*, *ager*, *possessio*. *Near thaim tune the Jacob sealde Josepe*; "Near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to Joseph;" *John* 4. 5. Hence used to signify a village. The root seems to be *tyu-an*, *claudere*. *Su.-G. tuna*, both by itself, and in composition, denotes an inclosed place. The term *Civitas*, as applied by *Tacitus* to the first British cities, does not seem to have conveyed a much higher idea than our *S. Toun*.

2. Often applied to a single dwelling-house, *S.*

"Waverley learned from this colloquy, that in Scotland a single house was called a *toun*." *Waverley*, i. 124.

This closely corresponds with what is given by *Somner* as the secondary sense of *A.-S. tun*, *Teut. tuga*; *Domus*, *habitaculum*; a house, a dwelling place.

TOUN-GATE, s. A street, South of S.

—"Beyond which appear the straggled houses of the village, built in the old Scottish style, many of them with their gable-ends, backs, or corners, turned to the street or *toun-gate*." Edin. Month. Mag., May, 1817, p. 155.

TOUN-RAW, s. Used to denote the privileges of a *Town-ship*. To *Thraw* one's self out o' a *toun-raw*, to forfeit the privileges enjoyed in a small community, Roxb.; q. a *row* of houses.

TOUN'S-BAIRN, s. A native of the same *toun*, city or village, S.

See, too, enarm'd wi' sword and spear,
M'Ghee, our ain *toun's* *bairn*, draws near.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 82.

TOWNSHIP, s.

"A *township* is a farm occupied by two or more farmers, in common, or in separate lots, who reside in a straggling hamlet, or village." Agr. Surv. Forfars., p. 561.

TOUNDER, s. Tinder.

Than vp to Mars in by we haistit vs,
Wounder hote, and dryer than the *tounder*,
His face flammand, as fyre richt furious;
His boist and brag mair aull than the thunder,
Maid all the heuin most like to schaik in sunder.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 238.

Alem. *tundere*, Isl. *tunthere*, id. The term seems derived from *tinthra*, Moes.-G. *tand-jan*, A.-S. *tend-an*, to kindle; whence also *Teind*, a spark, q. v.

[**TOUNG, s.** The tongue, Barbour, xvii. 7.]

[**TOUNIT, s.** The manufacturing of wool, Shetl. Isl. *to*, wool, and *knyta*, to knit or weave.]

TOUP, s. A foolish fellow, Mearns.

Dan. *taabe*, a fool, a simpleton. V. **TAUPIE**, which must have had a common origin.

To TOUR, v. n. [To speed, haste; synon. *scour*.]

—Come back when'er ye please;
Afore you aye your welcome ye sall find,
And blame yoursell, in case ye come behind.
Ise see to that, I says, and aff I *scours*,
Blessing my lucky stars, and hame I *toors*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 39.

[Fr. *tour*, an excursion.]

By TOUR, adv. Alternately, by turns.

"Ye have heard before how the earl of Antrim was treacherously taken by Monro in Ireland. He was straitly warded, or kept by *tour*, or night and day by his captains." Spalding, ii. 119.

TOURE, s. Turn, course, in regular succession, S. Fr. *tour*, id.

"If any of these whose *toours* fallis to be present shalbe absent—the saidis quorums—shall enioyne suche paynis—as they shall find the saidis persones—to demerite." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 311.

TOUR, TOOR, s. A turf, S. B.

O! is my corn a' shorn, he said,
Or is my *toors* a' won;
Or my lady licht'er'd sin the streen,
O' a dochter or a son?

Old Song.

TOURKIN-CALF, TOURKIN-LAMB, s. A calf or lamb that wears a skin which is not its own. A *tourkin-lamb* is one taken from its dam, and given to another ewe that has lost her own by death. In this case the shepherd takes the skin of the dead lamb, and puts it on the back of the one that is to suck the ewe which has lost her lamb; and thus deceives her so that she allows the stranger to suck. This is communicated to me as from the North of S.

Hence it is said the name of *Tourkin Bishops*. The word in this form might plausibly be traced to Isl. *torkend-r*, nota difficilis, item deformatus, (Halderson); as applied to an animal "so disguised as not to be easily known;" from *tor*, an inseparable particle denoting difficulty, and *kend-r*, known. *Torkennast*, difficulter agnoscit. The Icelanders use it in a sense nearly allied. *Han hujle torkent sik i kladabunade*; Vestem mutaverat, ne cognosceretur; Verel. Ind. This evidently regards the same persons denominated *Tulchane Bishops*. But which of these is the ancient and proper pronunciation, I cannot pretend to determine.

As the A. Bor. v. *Toorecan* signifies "to wonder, or muse on what one means to do," (Ray, Grose,) there can be no doubt that this is traduced from the Isl. v.

To TOUSE, TOUSS, v. a. 1. To disorder, to dishevel; particularly used in relation to the hair, S. This sense occurs in O. E.

2. To handle roughly, S.

TOUSIE, TOWZIE, adj. 1. Disordered, dishevelled; as, a *tousie head*, one that has not been combed, S. *Touslie* is sometimes used.

"A fine fleece and a full? It's as coarse as the heather cove, ye gouk—e'en like yere ain *tousie* hassock o' hair, that has nae been kamed since Kate Kimmer kamed it with the three footed stool, and the muckle pot clips." Blackw. Mag., May, 1820, p. 159.

2. Rough, shaggy, S.

His breast was white, his *tousie* back
Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black.

Burns, iii. 8.

V. **TOUSLE**

To TOUSLE, v. a. 1. To put into disorder, to dishevel; often, to rumple, S.

Frae Gudame's mouth auld-warld tales they hear,—
O' gaists that win in glen and kirk-yard drear,
Whilk *tousles* a' their tap, and gars them shak wi' fear.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 57.

With warwolfes and wild cats thy weird be to wander,
Dragleit through dirty dubs and dykes,
Tousled and tugged with town tykes.

Poetart, Watson's Coll., iii. 16.

Tussel is used for straggle, N. and S. of E. Grose, Prov. Gl. This term is adopted by P. Pindar.

Thus Envy, the vile Hag, attacks my rhymes,
Swearing they shall not peep on distant times;
But violent indeed shall be the *tussel*.

Royal Tour, Proem.

It seems doubtful, if this has been formed from E. *touse*, expl. "to pull, to tear, to haul, to drag;" Johns. Germ. *tusel-n*, signifies to beat. But the S. term has more analogy to Isl. *tusk-a*, luctari, *tusk*, lucta lenis et jocosa, G. Andr., p. 243, as it is most generally used to

express the disorder of one's dress in consequence of playful or wanton struggling. It may be a dimin. from the Isl. *v.*, as the adj. is most commonly used, wanting the *l*. V. TAINSLK.

To **TOUSLE** *out*, *v. a.* 1. To turn out in a confused way, S. A.

"They—*touzed* out mony a leather poke-full o' papers," &c. Antiquary, i. 201.

"*Touzed-out*, ransacked;" Gl. Antiq.

TOUSLE, **TOUZLE**, *s.* Rough dalliance, S.

For tho' I be baith blyth and canty,
I ne'er get a *touze* at a'.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 214.

TOUST, *s.* Prob., a small tax on ships for towage.

"My said lord archiebischof of Sanctandris salbo bundin and obleist, to grant, pas and exped, to the prouest, baillies, counsals, and communitie of the said cietie of Sanctandris ane confirmation of the hail infestmentis, richtis, evidendis, writtis, and securitis maid be his lordschip [or his] predicessouris, bischoppis or archiebischoppis of Sanctandris, to thame and their predicessouris inhabitants of the said cietie;—with the priuilege of the schoir, port and heuvin of the said cietie [Sanctandris], ancorrage, small *toust*, quhairin thay and thair predicessouris is and hes bene in vse or possession.—And siklyke the saidis prouest &c. salbe obleist to pay to the said archiebischof and his successouris,—for the priuilege of the schore, ancoragis and [*toustis*] twentye schillingis money." Acts Ja. VI., 1612, vol. IV. 516, 517.

Una cum parvis et minutis custumis, ankeragiis, et *lie Toust* addictum portum, lie heavin et herberie pertinen. Cart. Ja. VI. to St. Andrews, 1620.

This word probably denoted a small tax levied by the city on every vessel that changed its position, or that in doing so was *towed* by boats belonging to the harbour. It is probably corrupted from *Towage*, a term of the E. law, signifying, "the rowing or drawing of a ship or barge along the water by another ship or boat fastened to her;" Jacob. Fr. *toûaige*, id. L. B. *towag-ium*, a term that appears in the laws of E. as early as the year 1286.

Roquefort gives O. Fr. *touage*, as denoting the change made in the position of a vessel at sea, or lying in a road. Changement de place d'un navire qui, étant dans un mauvais endroit de peiage ou de rade, va dans un meilleur, c'est-à-dire, que lorsqu'un vaisseau est sur un bord ou rivage incommode, il va dans un autre endroit.

Somner deduces L. B. *towag-ium*, &c., from A.-S. *te-on*, ducere, trahere, "to tow, to tugge;" vo. *Teon*.

TOUSTIE, *adj.* Irascible, testy, Loth.

Teut. *twistigh*, contentious, litigious; Su.-G. *tuss-a*, incitare; Isl. *thiostug-r*, austerus, trux; *thiost-r*, austeritas.

To **TOUT**, *v. a.* To sound a horn. V. **TOOT**.

To **TOUT**, **TOOT**, *v. n.* To drink copiously, to take large draughts, S. pron, *toot*.

—They'll ban fu' sair the time
That e'er they *toutit* aff the horn,
Which wambles thro' their weym
Wi pain that day.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 52.

For now our gentles gabbs are grown sae nice,
At thee they *toot*, an' never speir my price.

Ibid. p. 74.

An' mourn wi' me, ye tipplin louns,
That *tout* the cap wi' cantie roun's, &c.
Tarras's Poems, p. 143.

Lang winter nights we than could *tout*
It swack an' sicker. Ibid. p. 133.

To **TOUT** *aff*, *v. a.* To empty the vessel from which one drinks, to drink its whole contents, S.

To **TOUT** *at*, *v. a.* To continue to drink copiously, S.

To **TOUT** *out*, *v. a.* The same with *to Tout aff*, S.; also to *Tout up out*.

—To mak him play the quicker,

They fill'd his cap;

He lough and *toutit up* the liquor

Out ilka drap.

G. Turnbull's Poet. Essays, p. 199.

I find that Teut. *tuyte* is rendered by Kilian, obla, amphora, cyrnea, as denoting a drinking vessel. Hence perhaps the transition, according to the sense of the S. terms bearing this form, to the act of using it liberally. It may be added, that Halderson gives Isl. *tott-a*, as signifying augere, vel evacuare, and as synonym with Dan. *ultomme*, *udsugge*; q. to empty or *toom out*, to suck out.

To **TOUTLE**, **TOOTLE**, *v. n.* To tipple; as, a *tootlin body*, one who is addicted to tippling, Loth.

TOOTIE, *s.* A drunkard; often pleonastically, "a drucken *tootie*," S.

TOUT, *s.* 1. A copious draught, S.

2. A drinking match, S.B. Gl. Shirr.

To **TOUT**, **TOWT**, *v. a.* 1. To toss, to put in disorder, S.

To spill the bed it war a pene,
Quod he, the laird wald not be fane
To find it *toutit* and outred.

Chron. S. P., iii. 201.

2. Metaph. to throw into disorder by quibbling or litigation.

"They came in a loving & well willing manner to enquire, but we perceive the purpose is but to canvass and *tout* our matters here a while, that hereafter men of little skill and less conscience may discern into them as they please," &c. Mr. James Melvill's MS. Mem., p. 298.

3. To tease, to vex, S.

This might seem allied to Isl. *taatt-a*, to tease (wool), Seren. vo. *Teaze*; or Su.-G. *tugt-a*, to chastise: But V. the *a*.

To **TOUT**, **TOWT**, *v. n.* 1. To be seized with a sudden fit of sickness, Clydes.

2. To be seized with a fit of ill humour, *ibid*.

TOUT, *s.* 1. A fit of illness; an ailment of a transient kind, S.

"I hope it's no the gout or the rheumatism."—"It's neither the tane nor the tither, but just—a bit *tout* that's no worth the talkin o'." Entail, ii. 11, 12.

Ir. *tocht* signifies a fit or trance. But our term greatly resembles the use of Belg. *tocht*, *toyt*, wind, air; also,

an expedition, a voyage. *De togt van de deur*, the wind that comes into the door. *Zy had een zwaare togt*, She had a sore bout; Sewel. It is often said, of one who has been pretty severely ill, *He had a sair tout*, S.

2. A transient displeasure, a fit of ill humour, Ang. Loth. It seems to be the same which was anciently written *toit*, *toyt*, expl. "freak," Gl. Everg.

Were he ay aae, he then wad ay be kind:
Bat then anither tout may change his mind.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 42.

"I aye telled the gudeman ye meant weel to him;
but he takes the tout at every bit lippingen word."
Bride of Lammermoor, i. 312.

- TOUTIE, TOUTTIE, adj.** 1. Throwing into disorder; as, *a touttie wind*, a boisterous wind that tosses one who is exposed to it, S.

This is much the same with Belg. *togtig*, windy.

2. One whose temper is very irritable, who is easily put in disorder, S.

Perhaps A. Bor. *Totey*, bad-tempered, (*a toley body*, Gl. Brockett) is originally the same.

3. Subject to frequent ailments, S.

It may be observed that Belg. *togt*, which in sing. signifies air, wind, in pl. (*togt-en*) denotes the passions. *Zyne togten bedwingen*, to refrain one's passions; q. to dwang and's *touts*, S.

- TO TOUTLE, v. a.** To put clothes in disorder, especially applied to woollen clothes, Berwicks.

- TO TOUTHER, v. a.** To put into disorder, Ettr. For., Tweedd.; synon. *Tousle*.

- TOUTHERIE, adj.** Disordered, confused; slovenly, *ibid*.

Teut. *touter-en*, motitare, jactare, pultare; Su.-G. *tudd-a*, convolvere, intricare, Mod. Sax. *tiuler-n*, id.

- [TO-VAUERAND, part. pr.]** Wandering in different directions, Barbour, vii. 302, 331, Skeat's Ed.]

- TO TOVE, v. n.** 1. To talk familiarly, prolixly, and cheerfully, S. *To tove and crack*, to carry on a free conversation with great glee, without regard to the lapse of time; often applied to one whose animal spirits are elevated by strong drink.

This has every appearance of being the same with the old Norw. v. *toer-e*, expl. by Dana *vaas*, *stutler*, which both signify to prattle, to chatter, to be talkative; *toer*, incoherent talk. To tarry, to delay, is given as the secondary sense of *toer-e*; Hallager. This corresponds with Su.-G. *toerw-a*, morare.

- [2. To swell, to rise in a mass; as, "The heat *tored* it till it burst," Clydes.]

3. To give forth a strong smoke, [or smell], when burning. Thus a thing is said to "tove and reek," Roxb.

"The reek gaugs *torin* up the lum," i.e., it ascends in a close compact body, Ettr. For.

—The luntain cutty *toving* prime,

And snishu-box,

O how they heave the saul sublime,

In mirth and jokes!

A. Scott's Poems, p. 35.

- TOVIE, adj.** 1. Tipsy; a low term, synon. with *Tosie*, q. v. perhaps, q. loquacious, in consequence of drinking.

"*Torie*,—blowzie-looking, with drinking warm drink;" Gall. Enc.

2. Babbling, talking in a silly and incoherent manner, Clydes.

3. Comfortable, warm; as, "a *tovie* fire," Ettr. For., Fife, Loth.

"*Tovie*, thesame with *Tozie*, warm and comfortable;" Gall. Enc.

The term, as thus used, may be allied to Teut. *toev-en*, *excipere blandè*, *commodè curare hospitem*.

- [TOVIN, adj.]** Swelling, bragging, Clydes.]

- To TOVIZE, v. a.** To flatter, to use cajoling language, Ayrs.

"I am doons sweir to let my pen fa' without *tovizin* you a wee for the auld farrant letter whilk ye sent me." *Edin. Mag.* April 1821, p. 352; corrected from the MS. letter.

- TOW, s.** 1. A rope of any kind; as, *the bell-tow*, the rope for ringing a bell; the *tows* of a ship, the cables, S.

His *towes*, I find, hes bene so fyne,
For all the stormes hes bene sensyne,
His schip come never on the schalke,
But stak still on the anker halde.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 314.

"The anchor-tow abideth fast within the vail"
Rutherford's Lett. Ep. 15.

Su.-G. *tog*, Isl. *tog*, *taug*, Belg. *toue*, *restis*, *funis*. Sw. *ankartog*, a cable. *Ihre* derives *tog* from *tog-a*, *ducere*, as appearing properly to denote the ropes by which nets, and things of the same kind, are drawn.

L.B. *tugg-ae*, ropes or harness, or traces for drawing. Cowel, in like manner, deduces this from A.-S. *getog-æ*, to tug, or pull, or draw.

Sibb. mentions *towm* as used in the same sense with *tow*; Sw. *toem*, *habena*.

2. A halter, S.

And wnosø yields alive, this *tow* portends,
Streight must he hing, where did our dearest friends
Who suffered for the truth.—

Muses Threnodie, p. 134.

"Some of us would have rejoiced more than in great sums, to have seen these bishops sent legally down the Bow, that they might have found the weight of their tails in a *tow*, to dry their hose-soles, that they might know what hanging was; they having been the—main instigators to all the mischiefs, cruelties, and bloodshed of that time," &c. Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 73.

Down the Bow, refers to the steep winding street through which those, who were going to execution, had to pass, on their way from the Tolbooth to the Grassmarket of Edinburgh.

- [3. *Tows*, fishing-lines; also, the halliards of a boat, Shetl.]

TOWAR, *s.* A rope-maker, Aberd. Reg. V. 28.

[TOWEN, *part. pr.* Towing, Accts. L. H. Treas. i. 248, Dickson.]

• TOW, *s.* 1. Hemp in a prepared state, S.

2. That which especially occupies one's attention, S.; as, *To Hae other Tow on one's Rock*, to have business quite of another kind, S.

"I have other *tow* on my roke [rock];" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 182. He gives it as equivalent to the E. Prov. "I have other fish to fry." It properly denotes some business of far greater importance to the individual than that which is mentioned, as giving occasion for the reply.

"I saw sune they were ower mony men for the drove; and from the questions they put to me, I judged they had other *tow* on their rock." Rob Roy, iii. 335.

To TOW, *v. n.* 1. To give way, to fail, to perish, S.B. It is used with respect to both persons and things. In the former acceptation, it denotes death. [Syn. *dow*]. Perhaps from Alem. *douu-en*, Su.-G. *do*, to die.

[2. To thaw, Shetl.; *tow*, a thaw, *ibid.* Sw. *tōa*, *tō*, *id.*]

[TOW-LOWSING, *s.* A thaw, *ibid.*]

TOWALL ROSS. [Meaning uncertain.]

"Ane *towall* ross of aik worcht vas." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

Something made of oak is evidently meant. Had we any proof that Su.-G. and Germ. *ros*, Isl. *hros*, equus, had ever found its way into our country, we might view this as meant for a sort of screen for drying linens, q. a *towel-horse*; although the term is now confined to an implement for brushing clothes.

[TOWART, *prep.* Towards, Barbour, i. 83.]

TOWDY, *s.* The breech or buttocks, Upp. Clydes., Perth. Gl. Evergr.

This, it would seem, is radically the same with O.E. *toute*, used by Chaucer.

And he was redy with his yren hote,
And Nicholas amid the ers he smote—
The hote culter brenned so his *toute*,
That for the smerte he wened for to die.

Miller's Tale, v. 3810.

—And Nicholas is scalded in the *toute*.

Ibid. v. 3851.

This term occurs in the Evergr. in what I suspect is rather an indelicate sense; and may perhaps be allied to Gael. Ir. *toth*, feminine, female.

To TOWEN, TOWIN, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to maul, to subdue by severe means, Loth.

Ye *towin'd* him tightly; I commend ye for't;
His bleeding snout gae me nae little sport.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 151.

2. To tame, especially by beating, sometimes pron. q. *Town*; as, to *towin*, or *town*, an unruly horse, Loth., Berwicks.

3. To tire, to weary out, Fife.

It may be allied to Su.-G. *torg-a*, to draw with a rope; or to Isl. *thion-a*, laborare. It is in favour of the latter etymon, that *towin* properly respects taming by means of hard work.

It may, however, be formed from Teut. *tow-en*, premere, pressare, agitare, subigere; Kilian. Or from the same verb, as primarily signifying to *taw* leather. The *v.*, in Belg. is also rendered "to bang, to *taw* one's hide, to belabour one's bones;" Sewcl. This seems most nearly to express the sense of the phrase quoted from the Gentle Shepherd.

TOWNIN', *s.* A drubbing, Ayr.; generally used in relation to an animal that is restive or refractory.

TOWERICK, TOWRICKIE, *s.* A summit, or any thing elevated, especially if on an eminence, Roxb.; a diminutive from E. *Tower*.

TOWK, *s.* 1. Expl. "a bustle, a set-to. I had an unco *Towk* wi' a deil's bairn;" Gall. Enc.

2. "A take up in ladies' clothing;" *ibid.*, i.e. a *tuck*, a sort of fold.

In the first sense, perhaps the same with E. *Tug*, Su.-G. *tock-a*, *tog-a*, A.-S. *teog-an*, trahere; q. a severe pull. V. *Touk*.

TOWLIE, *s.* "A toll-keeper," Gall. Enc.; a cant term formed from E. *Toll*, Su.-G. *tull*, *id.*

TOWLING, *s.* The term used to express the signal given, in a hive, for some time before the bees swarm. V. *TOLLING*.

[TOWME, *s.* A tomb, Barbour, xx. 293.]

TOWMONT, TOWMON, TOMOND, *s.* A year; corr. of *twelve-month*, used in the same sense, S.

An' young weel fill'd an' daft are,
Wha winna be sae croun an' bauld
For a lang *towmont* after.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 27.

Till this time *tomond* I've indent,
Our claits of dirt will sa'r.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 280.

Towmon, Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 295.

TOWMONDALL, TOWMONTELL, *s.* A yearling cow, Ayr.; from *Towmond*, twelve months, and *auld*, old, pron. *aul*, S.O.

This term is also applied to colts, Lanarks.

"The colts, when a year old, are called *Towmontals*, a provincial contraction for *twelve-month-old*." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 51.

TOWNIT, TOUNIT, *s.* The manufacturing of wool, Shetl. [V. *TOWEN*, *v.*]

Isl. *toa*, lanificium evercere, or *to*, lana, and *kyg-a*, nectere; q. "to knit wool."

TOWNNYS, *pl.* Tuns, large casks or barrels.

Syne off he *townnys* the heids out strak;
A foule mellé than gan he mak.

Barbour, v. 403, MS.

[TOWNYS, *s. pl.* Towns, Barbour, xi. 138.
V. TOUN.]

[TOWRIS, *s. pl.* Towers, Barbour, ix. 451.]

[TOW-ROW, *s.* A disturbance, an uproar,
Shetl.]

TOWT, *s.* A fit of illness, &c. V. TOUT.

TOWTHER, *s.* A tussling, Perth.

—Mind this,
Whether you want a *twotter*, or a kiss,
You'll tak the nest I offer—
Donald and Flora, p. 49.

V. TOUTHER, *v.*

TOXIE, TOXY, *adj.* Topsy, Ayrs., Perth.

"I remember—decent ladies coming home with red faces, *toxy* and cosh from a posset-masking." Annals of the Parish, p. 41.

TOXIFIED, *part. pa.* Rendered tipsy, intoxicated, S.

These terms are both low; from L.B. *toxic-um*, venenum, *toxic-are*, veneno inficere.

TOY, *s.* A head dress either of linen or woollen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes, S.

"The tenants wives wore *toys* of linen of the coarsest kind upon their heads, when they went to church, fairs, or markets. At home in their own houses, they wore *toys* of coarse plaiding." P. Tongland, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., ix. 325.

I wad na been surpris'd to spy,
You on an auld wife's flainen *toy*. —
Burns, iii. 230.

V. MUTCH.

Belg. *tooi-en*, to tire, to adorn; whence *tooisel*, a tire, an ornament; *tooiater*, a tire-woman. This fashion, doubtless, when introduced, was reckoned highly ornamental. From its formidable appearance, it may be supposed that it was at first used in full dress.

Dan. *toej*, "stuff;" *nattory*, "a night or white and plain head-dress;" *hored toej*, "a head-dress," Wolff.

[TOYM, *s.* Leisure, Barbour, V. 642. Isl. *tóm*, emptiness, leisure; Dan. *tom*, empty; S. *loom*.]

TOYT, *s.* *Toys of Tay*, the name given to the fresh water mussels found in Tay.

Now let us go, the pretious pearlys a fishing,
Th' occasion serveth well, while here we stay,
To catch these muscels, you call *toys* of Tay.
—*Muse's Threnodie*, p. 91.

Perhaps from Teut. *tote*, *twyt*, cornu, extremitas in-star cornu; Kilian. [The *Toyt* is the *Alasmodon margaritifera*.]

To TOYTE, *v. n.* To totter like old age, S. also *tot*.

We've worn to crazy years thegither,
We'll *toyte* about wi' ane anither.
—*Burns*, iii. 145.

V. TODLE.

TOZEE, TOS-IE, *s.* The mark at which the stones are aimed in the amusement of *Curling*, Loth. It is also *the Cock*, and *the Tee*.

This term has been most probably imported from the Low Countries. Teut. *tozi-en*, Belg. *toezi-en*, to look to, to regard; q. something to fix the eye on, as an aim or mark.

TOZIE, *adj.* 1. Tipsy.

2. Warm and snug. V. TOSIE.

[To TRAA, *v. a.* and *n.* To twist, wring, wreath, Shetl.; evidently the local pron. of *thraw*, q. v.]

[TRAA, *s.* Twist, act of twisting; obliquity, perversity, *ibid.*]

[TRAAWARD, TRAWART, *adj.* Awkward, contrary, froward, *ibid.*]

* TRACED, *adj.* Laced. A *traced hat* is a hat bound with gold lace, S.

Perhaps from Fr. *tress-er*, to weave, to twist.

To TRACHLE, TRAUCHLE, *v. a.* 1. To draggle, to trail; to abuse from carelessness or slovenliness, S.

"That night the Laird—suffered the souldiers to come a land and ly all together to the number of thirteen score, for the most part young beardless men, silly, *trauchled*, and hungered." Mr. James Melvill's MS. Mem., p. 186. This respects some of the soldiers who sailed on board the Spanish Armada, 1587.

It seems doubtful, whether it be allied to Belg. *treyl-en*, trahers, whence E. *trail*; or formed from Teut. *traegh-en*, pigrescere, tardescere; Alem. *dreyel-en*, per incuriam aliquid perdere.

2. To dishevel.

"Hyr hayr, of the cullour of fyne gold, was feltrit & *trachlit* out of ordour, hingand ouer hyr schuldurs." Compl. S., p. 106.

3. To drudge; to overtoil; [to burden, over-fatigue.] *I'm trachlit with sair wark*, S. I am overfatigued with hard labour.

In this sense it would seem allied to Sw. *traal-a*, duro labore exerceri. V. TARVEAL.

Quo' they, we're *trachted* unco sair,
We've gane twall mile o' yerd and mair,
The gait was ill, our feet war bare.

—*The Farmer's Ha'*, st. 36.

4. A person is said to *trauchle* corn or grass, when he injures it by treading on it, S.

To TRACHLE, *v. n.* To drag one's self onwards, when fatigued, or through a long road, S.

"Aweel, we've haen a fine straik;—I'm a wee forjeskit though, wi' *trachlin'* sae lang." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 171.

TRACHLE, *s.* 1. A fatiguing exertion, especially in the way of walking, S.

"Weel I wat an' I'm gay yap after my walk; its e'en a lang *trachle* frae the Kirk Wynd in Anster, to the Castle Wynd in St. Andrews." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 174.

[2. A burden, drag; whatever causes exhaustion or overfatigue, S.]

[TRACHLIE, *adj.* 1. Always drudging, dirty, and slovenly, Clydes.

2. Fatiguing, exhausting, *ibid.*]

[To TRACK, *v. a.* To train an animal, Banffs.; *part. pa. trackit*, trained.]

TRACK, *s.* Feature, lineament, S. Belg. *trek*, *id.* from *trekk-en*, to delineate.

It is evident that this *v.* has been formed from *drag-a*, to draw. For what is *delineation*, but *drawing* in a metaph. sense? Hence *Draught* is used as synon. with *Track*.

[TRACKIN', *s.* Training, the act of training, Banffs.]

TRACK-BOAT, *s.* 1. A boat used on a canal, S.

"I sailed on the canal in the *trackboat* to Falkirk." The *Steam-Boat*, p. 38.

Belg. *trek-schuyt*, *id.* from *trekk-en*, to draw, because it is drawn by a horse.

2. A boat employed in fishing, for dragging another.

"Also thair *trakboats*, boats, crears, shippes more or lesse—sall not be arrested," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, v. 243.

TRACK-POT, TRACK, *s.* A tea-pot, S., i.e., a pot for masking; from Belg. *trekk-en*, to draw. *De thee wordt getrekken*, the tea is infused.

In some parts of the west of S., it seems to be called *truck-pot*.

"I heard them, like guilty creatures, whispering and gathering up the *track-pots* and trenchers, and cowering away home." Annals of the Parish, p. 27.

[TRACKER, TRACTER, *s.* A small funnel used for filling casks or bottles, Banffs.]

TRACTIVE, *s.* A treatise.

This is the title of Mr. Quintine Kennedy's (Commandatar of the Abbey of Crosraguell) work.

"Ane compendius *Tractive* conforme to the Scripturis of almychtie God, resoun, and authoritie, declaring the nerrest, and only way, to establishe the conscience of ane christiane man in all materis (quhilks ar in debate) concerning faith and religioun;" A. 1558.

Fr. *tracté*, *id.*

TRAD, *s.* Track, course in travelling or sailing.

The Kyng hym-self in-to that quhyle
Wytht hys nawyn, that sawfyd was,
Wychtly wan ow't of the presse,
And tuk the se hamwart the way,
Thare *trad* haldand til Orknay.
Thare than tuk land Haco that Kyng.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 212.

Mr. Macpherson refers to C.B. *traud*, A.-S. *trode*, O.Dan. Isl. *trakk*. The latter is expl. by Verel. Vestigiorum multiplicata impressio. Isl. *troeda*, proprie terra, quod teratur et calcetur, G. Andr., p. 241. q. a beaten path; from *trod-a*, to tread. To this Camb. *trad*, a footpath, evidently corresponds.

VOL. IV.

TRADES, *s. pl.* The name given to the different bodies of craftsmen belonging to a borough, S.

As simmer's morning, wi' the sun
The Sev'n Trades

Forgathered—

Forth came our Trades, some ora saving
To wear that day.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 9, 14.

"The craftsmen are here, as in other Scotch boroughs called Trades." *Ibid.* Notes, p. 106.

TRADESMAN, *s.* A name restricted to a handicraftsman; all who keep shops being, according to the constitution of boroughs, called Merchants, S. In E. a tradesman is defined "a shopkeeper," Johns.

TRAE, *adj.* "Stubborn; a boy who is *trae* to learn, is stiff to learn," &c. Gall. Enc.

This odd explanation rather diffuses obscurity on the term. It seems, however, to be the same with our old *Thra*, obstinate, pertinacious, q.v.

[TRAFF, *s.* Oakum, the untwisted fibres of a rope, Shetl.]

TRAFEQUE, TRAFFE'CK, *s.* Intercourse, familiarity, S.; a limited sense, borrowed from the more general use of Fr. *trafique*, as denoting mercantile intercourse.

[To TRAFEQUE, *v. n.* To hold familiar intercourse, Banffs.]

TRAG, *s.* Trash, any thing useless or worthless, Buchan, Shetl.; [a person of mean character, Banffs.]

Geneva *trag*, an' burnin' brannie,
Gang slowly owre wi' Lawlan' Sannie.

Tarras's Poems, p. 134.

Compared to you, what's peevish *trag*,
Or beaus wi' cleadfu' triggin?

Ibid. p. 44.

Su.-G. *traeck*, sordes, stercurus.

TRAGET, TRIGGET, *s.* A trick, a deceit, S. *triget*, Rudd.

Thou swelth denourare of tyme vnrecouerahill,—
Of thy *tragetis* quhat toung may tell the trihill?

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 98, 10.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *trigaut*, "a man that by tricks or slights makes a business hard to be decided." Sibb. views it as a corr. of *tragedy*.

O. E. "*Tragettynge*. Jocularatus. Pancracium. *Tragetoure*. Jocularator. *Mimus*." Prompt. Parv.

One might almost view, as a kindred term to *Traget*, O. E. "*Trebet*, or sly instrument to take beestys and fowlys. *Tendula*." *Ibid.* Fr. *trebuchet*, *id.*

To TRAIK, TRACH, *v. n.* 1. To go idly from place to place, S.

Hence *trakit*, sore fatigued; perhaps implying that one is also dragged.

In winter now for purthit thou art *trakit*.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 54, st. 2.

E 4

Traikit-like expresses the appearance that one makes, when dragged and fatigued, in consequence of ranging about.

2. To wander so as to lose one's self; chiefly applied to the young of poultry, Dumfr. Hence the proverbial phrase, "He's nane o' the birds that *traik*," he can take good care of himself.

- [3. To walk with difficulty, to work in a careless manner, Clydes., Banffs.]

4. To be in a declining state of health.

It is said of one, who is very durable; "He's the gear that winna *traik*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 33. If I mistake not, this Prov. is also applied to one, who is of so little use to society, that his death would not be regretted; as it is generally supposed that persons of this description survive others whose lives are far more valuable.

"The English bodies could not endure to be prisoned in ships.—Had we in time foreseen to have fortified Inchkeith and Inchcolm, as we did thereafter Inchgarvie, they could not have lain in our frith one month; yet, notwithstanding of all the comfort, the air, and water of these isles could furnish them, many of them died; and when they went home, the most part of all who remained *traiked* pitifully." Baillie's Lett., i. 166.

This might seem allied to Su.-G. *trak-a*, cum difficultate progredi; *tra*, viribus defici. But it is most probable, that the *v*. has been formed from the *s*., the idea being transferred from sheep to men.

Belg. *treck-en*, *vertreck-en*, to travel, to engage in an expedition. Sw. *traek-a*, niti, cum molestia incedere; Seren. vo. *Trace*. The adj. might seem allied to Sw. *traeck*, dirt, filth; *traeck-a*, to dirty one's self.

To **TRAIK** *after*, *v. a.* To follow in a lounging or dangling way, S.

"There isna a buzzy now on this side of thirty that ye can bring within your doors, but there will bechiels, writer-lads, prentice-lads, and what not,—coming *traiking after* them for their destruction, and discrediting ane's honest house into the bargain." Heart M. Loth., ii. 294.

"*Traiking*, lounging, dangling;" GL. Antiq.

TRAIK, **TRAICH**, *s.* 1. A plague, a mischief, a disaster, applied both to things and persons.

—Suddainlie ane cruel pest and *traik*,
So that cornes and frutis gois to wraik,
Throw the corrupt are, and cours of heuin,
Ane dedelie yere, fer wers than I can neuin,
Fell in our membris with sic infectioun,
Was na remede, cure, nor correctioun.

Doug. Virgil, 72, 5.

Bot al this time I bid na mare, I wys,
Salf that this wensche, this vengeabil pest or *traik*.
Be bet doun dede by my wound and scharp straik.

Ibid. 393, 49.

It is sometimes used, in profane language, like *meikle Sorrow*, apparently as a designation for the devil.

The *meikle Trake* come o'er their snouts.

A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 22.

From the same origin with *Tray*, q. v.

- [2. Loss, misfortune, disaster; weariness, fatigue, Clydes]. "He that has nae gear will hae nae *traik*," Teviotd.

3. Used to denote the flesh of sheep that have died of disease or by accident, S.

"The poor, sullen, sulky, sluggish Tweeddale shepherd, fed with his dog upon *traik* (sheep that have died of some disease), constantly in view of the same dreary inanimate objects, debarred from the pleasures of sight, and destitute of those from sound, owing to the want of sufficient exercise, is deprived even of the full enjoyment of sleep itself." Notes to Pen. Tweedd., p. 95.

4. The worst part of a flock of sheep, Loth.

TRAIK, **TRAICHIE**, *adj.* Weak, in a declining state; as, "He's very *traik*," Roxb. V.

TRAIK, *v.*, 2.

TRAIL, *s.* A term of reproach for a dirty woman; as, "Ye wile *trail*," you nasty hussy, Aberd.; from the E. word, or Teut. *treyl-en*, *trahere*.

[**TRAILACHIN**, **TRAILOCHIN**, *adj.* Slovenly, dirty, always drudging, Clydes.]

TRAILER, *s.* In fly-fishing, the hook at the end of the line, S. That above it is called the *Bobber*, Dumfr. *babber*, because it ought to *bob* on the surface of the water.

TRAILIE, **TRAILOCH**, *s.* 1. "One who *trails* about in shabby clothes;" Gall. Enc.

- [2. One who is always wandering idly about, or gossiping, Clydes.]

[**TRAILIN-SLADE**, *s.* A crawling insect.]

TRAILSDE, *adj.* So long as to trail on the ground.

In robbis lang also or *trailsde* gounne
With thame he ioned oratouris in fere.

V. SYDE.

Doug. Virgil, 466, 9.

TRAILYE, **TRELYE**, *s.* Cloth woven in some checkered form resembling lattices.

"Item, ane doublet of blak sating *trailye* geitit and buttonit with the self." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 92.

The article immediately following regards "blak *chakerit* silk." Teut. *traelie*, clathrus, a lattice, *traelienwijs*, cancellatum; Kilian.

TRAILYEIT, *adj.* Latticed.

"Item, ane gown of cramasy velvott, upon velvott droppit with gold, and lynit with *trailyeit* tweldore, furnist with hornis of gold." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 79. V. TREILE.

To **TRAIN**, **TRAYN**, *v. a.* To draw, to entice.

The Lord Douglas towart thaim raid;

A gowne on his armor he haid;

And trawersyt allways wj agayn,

Thaim ner his bataillis for to *trayn*.

Fr. *train-er*, to draw.

Barbour, xix. 354, MS.

[**TRAYN**, *s.* Plot, train, Barbour, vi. 397.]

TRAIN, *s.* 1. A rope used for drawing, Orkn. from Fr. *train-er*.

"The harrows are drawn side-ways, by a *train* or side rope, (like that used in a plough), fastened at each end." P. St. Andrews, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xx. 260.

- [2. Train, i.e., enticement into an ambush, Barbour, xix. 360.

3. A small quantity of gunpowder moistened and kneaded into a pyramid to serve as priming for a toy gun.]

TRAIS OF GOLD. Gold lace.

"Item, ane nycht gowne of gray dammes, with ane waltin *trais* of gold, lynit with martirikis sabill, furnist with buttonis of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32.

"Item, ane coit [coat] of quhite satyne, cuttit out on claith of gold, with ane small waltin *trais* of gold, lynit with quhite taffeteia." Ibid. p. 35. V. TRACED, and TRESS.

[To TRAISHUR, *v. n.* To go about in an idly, slovenly manner, Banffs.]

[TRAISHUR, *s.* A big, stupid person; a big ugly animal, *ibid.*]

To TRAISSE, *v. a.* To tread down. To *Traisle Corn*, to make small roads through growing corn, to trample it down; to *Traisle Gerse*, &c. Ettr. For., Roxb.

—"Aye sin' syne the hogg-fence o' the Quave Brae has been harried an' *traisselled* till its little better nor a drift road." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 141.

Fr. *treissail*-ir, to leap over; or *trasser*, to make traces.

To TRAIST, TREST, TREIST, *v. a.* 1. To trust.

So that the ferd buke of Eneadoun,
Twiching the luf and dede of Dido quene,
The tua part of hys volume doth contene,
That in the text of Virgill, *traistis* me,
The tuelf part skars contenis, as ye may se.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 6. 10.

i. e., believe me; in the imperat.

Thocht thow be greit like Gowmakmorne,
Traist weil I sall yow melt the morne.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., i. 158.

Gude maister, I wald speir at you ane thing,
Quhar *trest* ye sall I find yone new maid King?

Ibid. ii. 158.

"Quhar for I *treist* that his diuine iustice wil permit sum vthir strayinge nations to be mercyles boreans to them, ande til extinct that fals seid ande that incredule generatione furtht of remembrance." Compl. S., p. 41.

2. *v. n.* To pledge faith, by entering into a truce.

Syne thai *traist* in the feild, throw trefy of tref; Put up their brandis sa braid, burly and hair.

Gaican and Göl., iv. 10.

Isl. *treist-a*, Su.-G. *traest-a*, Germ. *trest-en*, confidere.

As the Isl. and Su.-G. verbs signify both to dare, and to trust, Ihre has accordingly observed, that the various Northern verbs, signifying to trust, seem all to conspire in Su.-G. *toeras*, audere; and that *jagtoers*, and *jagtraeder*, equally mean, I dare. It is singular, he adds, that the same metathesis, which is observable in the letters here, may be traced to a very early period. The Greeks promiscuously use *θαρρος* (from *θapp-eu*) and *θραος*, audacia; *θαρρυνω* and *θραπυνω*, andacem reddo. He also refers to Moe-G. *thrafst-jdn*, to trust, as bearing an obvious analogy to *daur-an*, to dare, whence *ga-daurst-an*, he durst, audebat. V. TRAIST, *adj.*

TRAIST, TREST, *s.* 1. Trust, faith, assurance.

—Gif outhir wit or fame
Or *traist* may be geuin to Helenus the prophete,

Or gif with verité Phebus inspiris his aprete,
This ane thinge, son of the goddes, I the teiche, &c.
Doug. Virgil, 82, 87.

"God turnit the hazard of fortune, and take vengeance on Xerxes gryt pryde, quhilk suld be ane gryt exemplil til al princis, that thai gyf nocht there *trest* in ane particular pouer of multiple of men, bot rather to set there *trest* in God." Compl. S., p. 123.

2. An appointed meeting.

Syn to the *traist* that thaim was set
Thai sped thaim, with their company.

Barbour, vii. 290, M3.

V. TRYST.

Isl. *traust-r*, Su.-G. *troest*, fiducia.

TRAIST, TRAISTY, *adj.* 1. Trusty, faithful.

Til Erie Malcolm he went vpon a day,
The Lennox haile he had still in his hand;
Till King Eduuard he had nocht than maid band
That land is strait, and maisterfull to wyn;
Gud men of armys that tyme was it within.
The lord was *traist*, the men sekyl and trow;
With waik power thai durst him nocht persew.

Wallace, iv. 161, M3.

—We him gair ansuere not *traist* ynouch,
Astonyt with the word abak he dreuch.

Doug. Virgil, 51, 44.

Be al Eneas destaneis I swere,
His *traistly* fayth, or rycht hand into were
Sa vailyeant at vnset and defence.

Ibid. 213, 37.

Treist is used by R. Brunne, p. 175.

Your wille is euer so gode, & your treuth so *traist*,
Your dounhtynesse of blode the Sarazins sall freist.

Isl. *traust-r*, fidus, fidelis, Su.-G. *troest*, Germ. *trest*, id.

2. Confident.

Thai tuk to consail that thai wald
Thai wayis towart Coigneris hald;
And herbery in the cite ta.
And than in gret hy thai haf don sua;
And raid be nycht to the cite.
Thai fand thair of wittail grete plenté;
And maid thaim rycht mery cher,
For all *traist* in the toun thai wer.

Barbour, xiv. 466, M3.

Germ. *treist*, *triest*, Su.-G. *troest*, audax, intrepidus.

3. Secure, safe.

—And gert dyk thaim sa stalwartly,
That quhill thaim likyt thar to ly,
Thai suld for owt the *traister* be.

Barbour, xvii. 273, M3.

Surer, Edit. 1620.

TRAISTIS, *s. pl.* A roll of the accusations brought against those who, in former times, were to be legally tried.

"It is thocht expedient,—that in tyme tocum, quhen the Crownar resailis his portewis & *traistis*, that thair be ony parsounis contentit in the samin, that will disobey him, that he dar not, nor is not of powar to arrest, in that cause the Crownar sall pass to the Lord & Barrone of the Barrenie, quhair that persoun or persounis dwellis and inhabitis." Acts Ja. III., 1457, c. 119, Ed. 1566.

"*Traistis*—signities ane roll or catalogue, containand the particular dittay, taken vp vpon malefactours, quhilk with the portuous is delivered be the justice Clerk to the Crownar, to the effect the persons, quhair names ar containend in the portuous, may be attacht conforme to the dittay, containend in the *traistis*. For like as the portuous comprehendis the names of the persons indited; swa the *traistis* containis the kindes of

dittay, given vp vpon them : quhilk is swa called, because it is committed to the *traist*, faith and credit of the clerkes and crowner, quha gif they be *trustit*, & faithfull, suld nocht reveale, delecte, change, or alter the samin. Jam. 2. par. 6. c. 28." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

TRAISTLY, adv. Confidently, securely.

Ga we, and wenge sum off the dispyte,
And that may we haiff done als tite ;
For thal ly *traistly*, but dreding
Off ws, or off our her cummyng.

Barbour, v. 81, MS.

TRAIST, s. The frame of a table. V. TREST.

TRAITIS, s. pl. Draughts, lines, or streaks.

"Item, ane claith of estate of fresit claith of gold, and *traitis* of violet silk, partit equalie with violet velvet, furnisit with thre pandis, and the taill the nukis only freinyeit." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 133.

This seems to signify streaks or lines, from Fr. *traict*, *trait*, a draught, line, or streak. For in the next article the term *drauchtis* is used as synonym.—"Drauchtis of violett silk partit equalie with violett velvet."

[TRAKED, *part. pa.* Drawn, infused, Shetl.]

[TRAKIN, *part. pr.* *Trakin the tay*, drawing or infusing tea, *ibid.* V. TRACK-POT.]

TRAKIT, part. pa. 1. Sore fatigued. V. TRAIK.

2. Wasted, brought into a declining state by being overdriven, starved, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather, S.

—"Be the tempestuous stormis of the winteris past, the hail gudis wer sa *trakit*, smorit and deid, that the prices of the flesche ar risin to sic extreme derth, that the like hes not bene sene within this realme." Sedl. Conc. A. 1562, Keith's Hist. App., p. 96.

TRAM, s. 1. The shaft of a cart, or carriage of any kind, S.

I wald scho war, bayth syde and bak,
Weill batterit with a barrow *tram*.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 93.

Nor is the nsig the worse to draw
A wee while in the *trams*.

Shirref's Poems, p. 360.

Su.-G. *traam*, that part of a pretty long tree, which is cut into different portions, that it may be more conveniently inserted in a plough; Ihre. Germ. *tram*, a tree, also, a beam. Hence the forensic term *tramrecht*, the liberty of inserting a roof into a wall belonging to a neighbour. Moes.-G. *thrams*, a tree.

2. A beam or bar.

"By order, the hangman brake his sword between the crosses of Aberdeen, and betwixt the gallows *trams* standing there." Spalding's Troubles, i. 290.

3. Used metaph., in a ludicrous sense for leg or limb; as, *lang trams*, long limbs, S. [Applied also to a person with long ungainly legs, Clydes.]

[TRAMSACH, *s.* Applied to a person, or animal that is long-legged, lean, and uncomely, Banffs.]

TRAMALT NET. Corr. from E. *trammel*.

Into thair *tramalt net*, thay fangit ane fische,
Mair nor ane quhale, worthy of memorie :
Of quhom thay haue had mony dainty dische,
Be quhome thay ar exaltit to greit glorie,
That maruellous monstour callit Purgatorie.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 136.

TRAMORT, s. A corpse, a dead body.

Thair wes with him an ugly sort,
And mony stinkand fowll *tramort*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 29.

V. also p. 94.

The last part of the word is undoubtedly from Fr. *mort*, dead, or Germ. *mord*, death. Su.-G. *tra* signifies to consume, to rot, tabesce; q. a dead body in a state of consumption.

To TRAMP, v. a. 1. To trample, to tread with force, S.

Behald, how your awin brethren now laity
In Dutchland, Inland, Denmark and Norroway,
Ar *trampit* down with thair hypocrisie,
And as the snaw ar molten clene away.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 75.

Sw. *trampa pa*, conculcare. Belg. *tramp-en*, pedibus proculcare; Moca.-G. *anatramp*, they pressed upon him, Luke, v. 1.

"*Tramp* on a snail, and she'll shoot out her horns;" Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 30, a proverb founded on the vulgar idea, that the telescopical eyes of the snails are horns.

2. To tread, in reference to walking, S.

Frae this the human race may learn
Reflection's honey'd draps to earn :
Whether they *tramp* life's thorny way,
Or thro' the sunny vineyard stray.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 32.

3. To cleanse clothes by treading on them in water, S. V. To TRAMP CLAISE.

To TRAMP, v. n. 1. To tread with a heavy step, S.

Su.-G. *tramp-a*, cum pedum aliqua supposicione incedere.

2. To walk; as opposed to any other mode of travelling; a low sense, S.

I've *trampit* mony a weary fit,
And mony a tumble did I get,
Sin I set out frae hame, jo.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball. ii. 237.

To TRAMP CLAISE. To wash clothes by treading them in a tub, S.

"And that great glowrin new toun there,—whar I used to sit an' luck at bonny green parks, and see the coos milket, and the bits o' bairnys rowin an' tumlin, an' the lasses *trampin* i' their tubs." Marriage, ii. 125.

The operation is thus described by an English writer, although he substitutes another term for that generally used:—

"I shall take notice of one thing more, which is commonly to be seen by the sides of the river, (and not only here, but in all the parts of Scotland where I have been) that is, women with their coats tucked up, *stamping*, in tubs, upon linen by way of washing; and this not only in summer, but in the hardest frosty weather, when their legs and feet are almost literally as red as blood with the cold; and often two of these wenches *stamp* in one tub, supporting themselves by their arms thrown over each others shoulders." Burt's Letters, i. 62.

An earlier E. writer gives an account of the same indelicate custom in still stronger language.

"Here also you may observe a large and spacious bridge, that directly leads into the country of Gallo-way, where thrice in a week you shall rarely fail to see their maid-maukins dance coranto's in tubs. So on every Sunday some as seldom miss to make their appearance on the stool of repentance."

From the reply in this dialogue, it appears that the writer viewed this practice as having a natural connexion with the Stool of Repentance.

"TA. Then it seems by your relation they keep time with their Corners [Cummers], that hazard their reputation for a country custom."—Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 76.

Sir John Carr uses the proper term.

"In my way from Hopetoun-house to Linlithgow I saw the process of *tramping*, that is, of washing. The washerwoman first soaps the linen, and next puts it in a tub of cold water; she then *kilts her coats*, that is, raises her petticoats above her knees, and dances round the tub with her face outwards, until she presses out the dirt with her feet; she then rinses the linen in the river or stream, and dries it on the grass. If the tub is large, and the work much, two women will dance round, hand in hand, laughing and singing all the time." Caledonian Sketches, p. 226, 227.

To TRAMP on one's TAES. Metaph., to take undue advantage of one, Aberd.

TRAMP, *s.* 1. The act of striking the foot suddenly downwards, S.

2. The tread, properly including the idea of weight, as the trampling of horses, S.

"Then came the *tramp* of horse, and you cried 'Rin, rin,' and I had nae mair thought o' the book." Antiquary, ii. 294.

3. The act of walking, an excursion, a pedestrian expedition, S.

"An' whan does this burnin'-match begin?—We've haen a lang *tramp* frae Dunfermlin, for the very purpose." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 120.

If haply knowledge, on a random *tramp*,
Had shord' them with a glimmer of his lamp,—
Plain, dull Simplicity stept kindly in to aid them.
Burns, iii. 53.

4. A plate of iron worn by ditchers below the centre of the foot, for working on their spades; *q.* for receiving the force of the *tramp* in digging, Roxb., Aberd.

Isl. *tramp*, conculcatio.

TRAMP-COLL, *s.* A number of *colls* or *cocks* of hay put into one, and *tramped* hard, in order that the hay may be farther dried, Aberd.

As some ricks are made in a more compact form by *tramping*, S.A., it is common to say, in forming the ricks, "*Tramp* the coil weel."

TRAMPER, *s.* A foot-traveller; used in a contemptuous way, *q.* a vagrant, S.

"D'ye think his honour has naething else to do than to speak wi' ilka idle *trumper* that comes about the town, and him in his bed yet, honest man?" Heart M. Loth., iii. 13.

A. Bor. "*Trampers*, strollers, whether beggars or pedlars;" Grose.

TRAMP-PICK, *s.* An iron instrument similar to a very narrow spade, with a footstep, used for turning up very hard soils, Mearns.

"Among the lesser implements may be mentioned the *tramp-pick*.—This is a kind of lever, of iron, about four feet long, and an inch square in thickness, tapering away at the lower end, and having a small degree of curvature there, similar to the prong of a dung fork. It is fitted with a footstep, about eighteen inches from the lower end, on which the workman presses with his foot, when he is pushing it into the ground, or into the hard gravel." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 238.

TRAMPILFEYST, *adj.* Untoward, unmanageable, Roxb.

The same word, it would seem, assumes so many forms, that there can be nothing like certainty as to its component principles. For it appears, as *Amplefeyst* and *Wimplefeyst*; and the *adj.* *Gumple-foided* is explained as exactly synon. with *Trampilfeyst*.

[TRANSICKS, *s. pl.* Ragged clothes, Shetl. Sw. *trassig*, ragged, tattered.]

[TRAMYS, TRAMMYS, *s. pl.* V. TRANTS.]

TRANCE, TRANSE, *s.* 1. A passage within a house, S.

"A passage from a stair case." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 169. He derives it from Lat. *transitus*. Perhaps it is rather immediately from the *v.* *transire*, to pass.

2. A close, or passage without a house.

"Now at the taking of our town's men, the lord (Gordon [who] was in the Old-toun, caused draw out his horse out of the stables into the *trance*, and beheld all." Spalding, ii. 156.

"Of old all the classes had one common entrie to their private schools, first ascending from the *trance* of the old gate by an strait scale of stone to the lower gallery, and from thence to the higher by an timber scale," &c. Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 151.

3. A close or passage from one alley to another.

"—All and hail the lands—lyand in the burgh of Edinburgh, upon the south-side of the high street thereof, betwixt the *Trans* of the Vennel called Hair's Closs, and the *Trans* of the Vennel called Borthwick's Closs." A. 1545, Blue Blanket, p. 36.

4. Also used metaph.

"If death—were any other thing but a friendly dissolution, and a change, not a destruction of life, it would seem a hard voyage to go through such a sad and dark *trance*,—as is the wages of sin." Rutherford's Lett. P. ii. ep. 47.

TRANCE-DOOR, TRANSE-DOOR, *s.* The door between the outer door and the kitchen, S. O.

"The other part of the building was occupied by the cattle, which generally entered by the same door with the family; the one turning to the one hand, by the *trans-door* to the kitchen, and through it to the spence, and the other turning the contrary way by the *back-door* to the byre or stable." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 114, 115.

[TRANE, *s.* A crane, a machine for lifting heavy weights; *pl.* *tranys*, *q. v.* Barbour, xvii. 245, MS. Isl. *trani*, Sw. *trana*.]

[TRAN, TRANE, *s.* 1. A plot, stratagem, lit. a train, Barbour, viii. 440.

2. Something attached to a hawk-lure to entice a hawk, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 291, Dickson.]

To TRANONT, TRANOYNT, TRANOWNT, TRANENT, TRAWYNT, *v. n.* 1. To march suddenly in a clandestine manner; often, to steal a march under night.

It discomfortyt thaim alsua,
That the King, with hys mengue, was
All armyt to defend that place,
That thai wend, throw thar *tranonting*,
Till haiff wonyn, for owtyn fechtig.
Barbour, vii. 608, MS.

King Robert, that had witteryng then
That he lay thar with mekill mycht,
Tranountyt swa on him a nycht,
That be the morn that it was day,
Cummin in a plane feld war thar,
Fra Biland bot a littill space.

Ibid. xviii. 360, MS.

As he releit was, so wes he ever than,
Off a wycht him allane, wirthy and wicht,
Circlit with Sarazenis mony a sad man,
That *tranoyntit* with a *trane* pouon that trew Kaycht.
Houlate, ii. 16, MS.

In printed copy, *trawnyntit*.

It seems most probable that *Travent* or *Trawynt* is the original term, as it corresponds with O.E. "*Trowant-yn*, *Trutannizo*;" also with "*Trowande*, *Trutannus*, *Discolus*;" and "*Trowandryc*, *Trutannia*, *Trutanizatio*." Prompt. Parv. This barbarous verb *Trutanizo* is in Ort. Vocab. expl., *Vicia vel mores trutannorum ducere*; *Trutannus*, "quasi trudens annos. Anglice a *trowande*;" i.e., a truant. Thus it had conveyed the idea of a loitering course.

Bp. Hall uses the *v. to Traunt* or *Trant*, "to traffic in an itinerary manner, like a pedlar." Gl. Nares. I think there can scarcely be a doubt that this, at least, is the same with O.E. *Trowant*.

2. To march quickly, without including the idea of stratagem or secrecy.

The cry sone rais, the bauld Loran was dede.
Schyr Garrat Heroun *tranontit* to that stede,
And all the host assemblit him about.
Wallace, iv. 672, MS.

3. To return, to turn back.

This ladyis feistit according thair estait,
Uprais at last, commandand till *tranoynt*.
Retreit was blawn loude, &c.
Palice of Honour, ii. 52.

Wallace *tranoyntyt* on the second day,
Fra York thar passyt rycht in a gud aray;
North-west thar past in battaill buskyt boun,
Thar lugeyng tuk besyd Northallyrtoun.
Wallace, viii. 567, MS.

Than Wallace said, We will pass ner Scotland,
Or o-bt be seld; and tharfor mak ws boun:
Agayn we will besid Northallyrtoun,
Quhar King Edward fyrst battaill hecht to me.—
Apon the morn, the ost, but mar awys,
Tranountyt north apon a gudlye wyss.

Ibid. viii. 1560, MS.

It is used in the same sense, as denoting a retrograde march, *Ibid.* ii. 52. MS. *tranoyntyt*.

Mr. Macpherson says; "*Travent* or *tranvint* in B. Harry—seems a different word." But there appears to be no ground for this idea. The passages he refers to, are these quoted above. Could we suppose

travent, or *trawynt*, the original orthography, the term would in form much resemble Teut. *trouwant-en*, otoisē vagari; Fr. *truand-er*, to beg, to play the rogue; from Teut. *trouwant*, Germ. *drubant*, satelles, stipator, a retainer. But what affinity would there be in signification, unless we suppose that the reference were to the clandestine arts practised by such wanderers? It seems rather connected with Fr. *traine*, a snare, an ambush; especially from their being conjoined in the passage quoted from the Houlate.

[TRANONTING, TRANONTYNE], TRANOWINTYN, *s.* A stratagem of war, [a wile; also, a forced march in order to surprise an enemy.]

We ar the fox: and thar the fischer,
That stekis forouth ws the way.
Thar wene we may na get away,
Bot rycht quhar thar ly.—
—Our sayis for this small *tranowintyn*
Wenys weil we sall prid us swa,
That we planely on hand sall ta
To gift thaim opynly battaill:
Bot at this tyme thair thought sall fail.
Barbour, xix. 694, MS.

[He thought, with his chawalry,
To cum apon him sodanly;—
—And swagate, with sic *tranonting*,
He thought he suld suppress the king.
Ibid., vii. 508.]

Til Anand in a *tranowintyn*
Thar come on thame in the dawying.
Wyntown, viii. 26, 357.

To TRANE, TRANT, *v. n.* To go from home, to travel.

Remane ye, or *trane* ye,
On fee so far of schore!
Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 52.

Su.-G. *tren-a*, incedere, gressus facere; *trant*, in-cessus; O. Teut. *trant*, gressus, gradus; *trant-en*, gradi lentē.

[TRANG, *s.* A crowd, throng, Shetl.]

[TRANG, *adj.* Busy, crowded, *ibid.*

Dan. *trænge*, Sw. *tränga*, to crowd.]

TRANGAM, *s.* A trinket, a toy.

"Hey-day, what, have you taken the chain and medal off from my bonnet?" And meet time it was, when you usher, vinegar-faced rogue that he is, began to enquire what popish *trangam* you were wearing?" The Abbot, ii. 101.

TRANKLE, *s.* A small rick of hay, Annandale; perhaps a corr. of *Tramp-coll*, q. v.

[TRANONT, TRANENT, *v. n.* V. under TRANE.]

TRANSE, *s.* A passage. V. TRANCE.

TRANSING, *adj.* Passing across a house, from wall to wall.

"That all middle or *transing* walls, wherein there are no chimneys, shall be at least ten inches thick." Spottiswood's MS. Dict.

Lat. *trans-ire*, to pass through.

To TRANSE, *v. n.* To determine, to resolve.

Perplexit and vexit
Betwixt houp and dispair,

Qubyls *transing*, qubyls panning
How till eschew the snair.

Burd's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 48.

i.e., Now resolving, then hesitating.

Fr. *tranch-er*, decider, parler franchement, our avec autorité. *Illico, praeiudique decernere, statuere*; Dict. Trev. Fr. *trance*, denotes extreme fear. But the former sense seems preferable, as retaining the contrast, which occurs in the preceding lines.

[TRANSLACIONE, *s.* Changing a place of meeting, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 52, Dickson.]

To TRANSMIEW, *v. a.* "To transmute or change. Fr. *transmu-er*;" Gl. Sibb.

To TRANSMOGRIFY, TRANSMUGRIFY, *v. a.*
To transform, to transmute; a ludicrous and low word, S.

See social life and glee sit down,
All joyous and unthinking,
Till quite *transmugrify'd*, they're grown,
Debauchery and drinking.

Burns, iii. 115.

TRANSMOGRIFICATION, *s.* Transmutation, S.

"To be sure,—since my time and your worthy father's time, it has undergone a great *transmogrification*." The Entail, ii. 233.

A. Bor. "*Transmogrified*, transformed, metamorphosed;" Gl. Brockett.

* To TRANSPORT, *v. a.* To translate a minister from one charge to another, S.

"Actual ministers, when *transported*, are not to be tried again, as was done at their entry to the ministry." Stewart's Collect. B. i. Tit. 2. § 11.

TRANSPORTATION, *s.* The act of translating a minister, S.

"That in all *Transportations* in time coming, previous enquiry be made if there be a legal stipend and a decret therefor, in the Parish craving the *Transportation*." Act 5, Ass. 1702.

TRANSS, *s.* Supposed to be a species of dance anciently in use.

He playit sa schill, and sang sa sweet,
Qubil Towsie tuik ane *transa*.

Chr. Kirk, st. 6.

Callander views it as what the Scots call, "*reel*, a train, Belg. *train*." But the passage may have been misunderstood. *Qubill* does not signify *while*, during, but till. Might it signify, "He continued his exquisite melody, till it cast Towsie into a *trance*?"

TRANSMPT, *s.* A copy, a transcript; an old forensic term.

—"That the said Andro sall broik & joise the said tak of the saidis landis for all the dais of his life, efter the forme of a *transumpt* be ane actentik instrument," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 52.

L.B. *transumpt-um*, copie, Du Cange. Exhibuerint *transumptum* revocationis impetrationis prae dictae. Chart. A. 1399. *Transsumere, transsumptare*, transcribere. Fr. *transumpt*, "the copie of a record;" Cotgr.

[To TRANTLE, TRUNTLE, *v. n.* 1. To roll, roll along, Clydes.; E. *Trundle*. V. TRYNTLE.

2. Applied to the sound made by the movement, *ibid.*]

TRANTLE, *s.* [1. A trundle; the sound made by the movement, *ibid.*]

2. The rut made by a cart wheel, when it is deep. This is denominated *the trantle of the wheel*, Ang. [V. TRUNTLE.]

TRANTLES, TRITTLE-TRANTLES, TRANTLINS, *s. pl.* 1. Trifling or superstitious ceremonies.

—These I shall
Call acts that's *preter Scriptural*.
And such are baptizing of bells,
Hallowing altars, kirks and cells;—
For to impose gray gowns, or mantles,
Or only such base *trille trantles*.

Cleland's Poems, p. 88.

2. Moveables of little value, petty articles of furniture; sometimes, accoutrements; S.

I came fiercelings in,
And wi' my *trantlins*, made a clattering din.

Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

3. Toys used by children, S. Loth. *trantles*.

There seems little reason to doubt that these are only secondary senses of a term originally used to denote one of the Popish services. This contemptuous application might be introduced after the Reformation, from a conviction of the unprofitable and trivial nature of the employment. It is printed *trantals*, Evergreen, ii. 8. st. 12, and expl. in the Gl. by *nig-nays*, a S. word nearly allied in sense to *trantles*, as now understood. V. TRENTALIS. *Patter, pattering, pitter-patter*, &c., have had a similar origin.

TRANTLE-HOLE, *s.* A place into which odd or broken things are thrown, Gall.

"About a farm-house—there are generally *boles* or holes,—where broken *horse shoon*, &c., are thrown; these are termed *trantle-holes*." Gall. Encyc. V. TRANTLES.

TRAP, *s.* A sort of ladder, a moveable flight of wooden steps, S. Sw. *trappa*, Teut. *trap*, gradus.

To TRAP, *v. a.* 1. To correct in saying a lesson at school, so as to have a right to take the place of him who is thus corrected; a school-boy's term, S.

"*Trapp*, to trip, to catch another reading wrong;" Gall. Enc.

2. In play, to catch, to lay hold of; as, *I trap you*, S.

3. When one finds anything, if there be others present, he cries out, *I trap*, or *I trapse this*, by which he means to exclude the rest from any share of what is found, Loth.; synon. *Chap, Chapse*.

Fr. *attrap-er*, to catch, to apprehend.

TRAP-CREEL, *s.* A basket used for catching lobsters, &c., Fife.

"A considerable quantity of lobsters and crabs, or partons, (and sometimes a few cray or craw fish) are

taken with *trap-creels* let down into the sea upon the rocks near the shore. Stat. Acc. P. Wemyss, xvi. 516. O. Teut. *trappe*, muscipula, decipula.

[TRAPPIT, *part. pa.* Furnished with trappings, equipped; armed; generally applied to horses, Barbour, xiv. 289.]

TRAPPOURIS, TRAPOURIS, *s. pl.* Trappings; *phalerae*, ornamenta equestria.

Syne cummis sum, and in the fyre dois fling—
Brydylis and all thare stedis trappouris fare.

Doug. Virgil, 367, 47.

Rudd. derives this from Fr. *draperie*,—from *drap*, cloth. Although these terms are radically the same; this is more nearly allied to L.B. *trappatura*, ornatus è *trapo* seu panno, amplum equi stratum undique defluens. Du Cange. V. TRAPPYS.

TRAPPYS, *s. pl.* Trappings. [*Trappin*, tape, Mearns.]

Off saffroun hew betuix yellow and rede
Was his ryche mantil, of quham the forbrest lappys,
Ratlyng of brycht gold wyre wyth gyltyn trappys;
Of cordis syne was buklyt wyth ane knot.

Doug. Virgil, 393, 10.

L.B. *trap-us*, Hisp. *trop-o*, cloth.

TRAS, *s.* The trace or track, as of game.

The kyng blew rechas,
And followed fast on the tras.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 5.

Fr. *trace*, id. *Trasses*, the footing of a deer.

To TRASH, *v. a.* To maltreat, to dash, to jade, to abuse; as, "He *trash'd* that horse terribly," by over-heating or over-riding him, Ettr. For., Roxb.; synon. *Dash*.

[Goth. *thriskan*, Isl. *threskja*, A.-S. *thirskan*, Dan. *terake*, Sw. *tröskja*, all from the Teut. base *thrisk*, to beat. The S. term is applied both to beating, thrashing, abusing, and to the beating or dashing of heavy rain. V. under THRASH, in Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

TRASH o' weet. A heavy fall of rain, Selkirk.; synon. *Blush*. Hence,

TRASHIE, *adj.* Abounding with rain; as, *trashie weather*, *ibid.*; synon. *blashie weather*.

TRASHTRIE, *s.* Trash, Ayr.

An' tho' the gentry first are stechin,
Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan
Wi' sauce, ragouts, and siklike *trashtrie*, &c.

Burns, iii. 4.

[Sw. *trasa*, rag, tatter; *trasig*, ragged, tattered.]

TRAST, TREST, *s.* A beam.

—Wallace gert wrychtis call,
Hewyt *trastis*, wndid the passage all.
Sa the sam folk he send to the depfurd,
Gert set the ground with scharp spykis off burd.

Wallace, x. 40, MS.

In Perth Edit. it is—

He with *crafts* undid——

In common editions—

And with *crafts* men, &c.

Him self wndyr he ordand thar with all,

Bownd on the *trest* in a creddill to sit,

To lous the pyne quhen Wallace leit him witt.

Wallace, vii. 1153, MS.

Hamilton retains this term.

—Caus'd saw the boards immediately in two,
By the mid *trest*, that none might over goe.

Wallace, p. 163.

But in MS. it is clearly *hewyt trastis*, i.e., caused beams to be hewed; from Fr. *tralles*, which seems to have been anciently written *trastes*, thus defined, Dict. Trev. Terme de charpenterie, qui se dit de grosses pieces de bois de trois toises de long, et de 10 pouces de grot, posées au dessus de la chaise, d'un moulin à vent, es qui portent sa cage. *Tigna majore*.

[To TRAST, *v. a.* To trust, Barbour, vii. 179; pret. and part. pa. *trastit*, trusted, *Ibid.*, v. 530, Accts. L. H. Treas, i. Gl. V. TRAIST.]

[TRAST, *adj.* Trusty, confident, secure, Barbour, ix. 381; *trastar*, more secure, *ibid.* xvii. 273.

Isl. *traustr*, trusty.]

[TRAST, *s.* Tryst, Barbour, xvii. 36.]

[TRASTLY, *adv.* Trustfully, *ibid.* iv. 327; confidently, v. 81; securely, vii. 300.]

[TRASTLYAR, *adv.* With more confidence, *ibid.* xviii. 36.]

TRAT, TRATTES, *s.* An old woman; a term generally used in contempt, S. Chaucer, *trate*, E. *trot*.

Out on the, auld *trat*, agit wyffe or dame,
Eschames ne time in roust of syn to ly?

Doug. Virgil, Frol. 96, 28.

Thus said Dido, and the tothir with that
Hyit on furth with slaw pase lik ane *trat*.

Ibid. 122, 39.

Alecto hir trawin vissage did away,
All furius membris laid apart and array,
And hir in schape transformyt of ane *trat*,
Hir forrett skorit with runkilis and mony rat;
And with ane vaile ouer sprede hir lyart hare,
Ane branche of oliue thareto knittis yare:
Of Junois tempil semyt scho to be
The Nun and *trattes*, clepit Calybe.

Ibid. 221, 39.

The etymon given by Rudd., in his *Addenda*, has great probability. "Goth. *drotta*, domina, Teut. *truhtin*, dominus, whence Dr. Hickes derives the Ital. *drudo*, amasia, concubina."

It must be observed, however, that in signification it is more clearly connected with some other terms proceeding from the same stock; Isl. *draettur*; Su.-G. *drott*, a servant; whence *kirkiudrott*, oeconomus templi, corresponding to *kirkiuwaer-jande*, which seems nearly the same with *Church-warden*, E. There is an obvious analogy between this designation, and that given by Doug. to Calybe, whom he calls "the nun and *trattes* of Junois tempil."

Some have viewed the term as allied to Germ. *drutte*, a witch; saga, mulier fatidica; *trot*, a woman, an old woman, a witch. Wachter thinks that the latter was a designation originally given to any woman, afterwards restricted to those that were decrepit with age; and hence transferred to witches, because the vulgar generally imputed the crime of witchcraft to old women. Keyser, having made the same observation, in reference to E. *trot*, derives it from *Drut*, a female Druid. Antiq. Septent., p. 503, 504.

The word *waltrot* occurs in P. Ploughman, although overlooked both by Skinner and Junius; and might be viewed as favouring the latter etymon.

—“Patriarks & Prophets haue preched here often,
That man shall man saue through a womans helpe;
And that was tynt through tree, tree shall it wyne;
And that dethe downe brought, deth shall relieue.”
“That thou tellest,” quoth Truth, “is but a tale of *walltrot*;
For Adam and Eue, Abraham and other
“Patriarks and Prophetes yet in payne ligen,” &c.
Fol. 99. a.

Isl. Vaia, Volua, is the name of a certain Sibyl, says G. Andr., whence *Voluspa*, Sibyllinum vaticinium. Thus *walltrot* may signify, an old woman's fable.

According to some writers, *Isl. troda*, denotes a woman, in general; *foemina*, Gl. Gunnlang. vo. *Lins-troda*. G. Andr., however, says that they err who view this term, when standing singly, as signifying a woman; p. 241, 242.

To TRATTIL, TRATLE, v. n. 1. To prattle; to tattle.

The Kyng thus answeryd to thaim then,
“Thare modris has tynt thame, and noucht I.
Yhe rawe, and *tratlays* all foly.”

Wyntown, vii. 10. 360.

But wist thir folkis that nthir demis,
How that thair sawis to uthir semis,
Thair vicious wordis and vanitie,
Thair *trattling* tungis that all furth temis,
Sam wald lat thair deming be.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 63.

Thair honestie as justifie thair wald,
[As sould] thame schame till lie that war so bald;
And gar thi grace sa ken the veritie,
That thou sould than for honest men thame hald:
And *tratlane* touns have [na mair] leif to lie.

Maitland Poems, p. 344.

“A tame purse makes a *trattling* merchant,” S. Prov. retained in Loth.

Of the same meaning with that, “A toom purse makes a *bleat* merchant,” i.e., bashful. “A man will have little confidence to buy, when he wants money to pay for it,” Kelly, p. 21. Therefore he *trattils* or talks much in making a bargain, or in cheapening commodities.

2. To repeat in a rapid and careless manner; nearly synon. with *patter*.

And with greit blis bury we sal your banis,
Sine Trentallis twenty *trattil* al at anis.

Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 208.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *tract-a*, detractare.

The idea of Mr. Pinkerton, that the term, as used Maitl. P., signifies to asperse is highly probable. Junius refers to C. B. *tryd-ar*, to prattle.

Trittell trattel, pshaw, expressive of contempt; *tut-tatie*, synon.

Dil. Better bring hir to the leichis heir.

Fol. *Trittell trattel*! sche ma not steir.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 83.

TRATTILS, s. pl. Prattles, idle talk.

“The Earl of Douglas, hearing this, gave over-soon credit to the wicked false reports of an idle lown, that had no other shift to conqueass his living with, except vain *trattils*, to sow discord among noblemen.” *Pit-scottie's Hist.*, p. 36. V. the v.

TRATLAR, s. A prattler, a tattler.

—A *trattlar*, a tinklar. —

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 63.

[TRATOUR, s.] A traitor, Barbour, iv. 19: *tratoury*, treachery, *ibid.* iv. 22.]

[TRAUALAND, part. pr.] Toiling, wandering, vi. 380; *traualit*, part. pa., toiled, harassed, vii. 298, 376.

VOL. IV.

To TRAUCHILE, v. a. and n. V. TRACHLE.

[TRAUTH, s.] Truth, Banffs.]

[TRAUTH-LIKE, adj.] Having the appearance of truth, *ibid.*]

[To TRAVAICK, v. n.] To trudge or travel along, Shetl.; syn. *stravaig*, q. v.]

• **TRAVELLER, s.** A beggar, Ettr. For.

TRAVERSE, [TRAVES], s. 1. A retired seat in a chapel, having a kind of screen. V. TREVISS.

“James regularly attended his chapel every forenoon in his *traverse*, (retired seat with lattice,) and Margaret was as formal.” *Pink. Hist. Scot.*, ii. 83. N.

[2. A canopy with curtains, or cloth of estate, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 270, Dickson.]

[TRAVERSE, TRAVERS, s.] Vexation, crosses, *Lyndsay, Papyngo*, l. 402.]

TRAVERSE, s. V. TREVISS.

To TRAVISH, TRAVISCH, v. n. To sail backwards and forwards; corr. from Fr. *travers-er*.

“The French schip—pulled vp hir saillis, and *travished* vp and down the Firth.” *Pit-scottie's Cron.*, p. 208. *Travished*, Ed. 1728.

To TRAVISH, v. a. [To cross, thwart.] “To carry after a trailing manner,” *Gall. Enc.*; from Fr. *travers-er*, to thwart, or *Treviss*, s., q. v.

[To TRAWAILL, TRAWALE, TRaweILL, TRAWELL, v. a. and n.] 1. To travel, journey, Barbour, i. 325.

2. To endeavour, work hard, *ibid.*, iv. 147, i. 97.

3. To harass, trouble, oppress, *ibid.*, vi. 602.]

[TRAWAILL, TRAWELL, TRAVELLING, s.] 1. Travel, journey, *ibid.*, iv. 48.

2. Labour, toil, *ibid.*, iv. 664, vi. 23.

3. Trouble, hardship, *ibid.*, i. 23.]

TRAWART, adj. Perverse. V. THRAWART.

Sic eloquence as they in Earsry use,
In sic is set thy *trawart* appitye.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 58.

[To TRAWERSE, v. a. and n.] To cross, thwart; to cross over, zig-zag; to go, to traverse, Barbour, Skeat's Ed. Gl.]

TRAWYNTIT. V. TRANONT.

TRAY, s. Trouble, vexation, loss.

—He tuk purpos for to rid
With a gret ost in Scotland;

F 4

For to weng him with stalwart hand,
Off tray, of trawall, and of tene,
That done tharin till him had bene.

Barbour, xviii. 233. MS.

They wrik him mekle tray and tene.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 154, st. 7.

Treie, O.E. id. rendered by Hearne tryal, but no sot properly.

Was neuer prince, I wene, that I writen of fond,
More had *treie* & tene, than he had for his lond,
In Scotland & in Wales, in Gasconle also.

R. Brunne, p. 235.

A.-S. *trege, trege*, vexatio, contumelia, damnum;
trep-ian, vexare, Su.-G. *traeg-a*, id. *traege*, Alem. *trege*,
dolor. Isl. *traeg-a*, lugere.

[TRAY, *adj.* Stiff, stubborn, Orkn.]

[TRAY-SITTEN, *adj.* Lazy, stupified, Orkn.]

TRAYT, *s.* Bread of trayt, a superior kind
of bread made of fine wheat.

"They make not all kindes of bread, as law requyres;
that is ane fage, symmell, wastell, pure cleane breade,
—and bread of trayt." Chalm. Air, c. 9. s. 4. Panem
de trayt, Lat.

"In the Stat. 5. Hen. 3. Bread of *treete* seems to be
that bread which was made of fine wheat." Cowel.
He derives it from Lat. *tritum*, wheat.

Panis de Treyt duos wastellos ponderabit, et panis
de omne blado ponderabit ii coket. Fleta, Lib. 2. c.
9.

TRAZILEYS, *s. pl.* The props of vines.

Furth of fresche burgeouns the wyne grapis ying,
Endland the trazoleys dyd on twistis hing.

Doug. Virgil, 400, 50.

Fr. *treillis*, a latticed frame for supporting vines;
Rudd. This may be viewed as the origin, if the *s*
should, as I suspect, be read *y*. If otherwise, perhaps
rather from L. B. *treidell-us*, fulcrum mensae, but used
in a general sense for a prop.

TRE, TREE, *s.* 1. Wood, timber, Aberd. Reg.
This is the old orthography.

The tothir end he ordand for to be,
How it suld stand on thre rowaris off tre.

Wallace, vii. 1156, Ed. 1820.

2. A barrel, S.

"Gif ony flasche, salmound, hering, or keling, beis
found in sic barrelis vnmarkit, the samin to be escheit,
and siclyke the tume *treis*; that ane half to our Souer-
ane Lord, and the vther to the tounne." Acts Ja. V.,
1540, c. 90, Edit. 1566.

i.e., empty barrels.

"Thir great barrelles ar called Hamburg trees."
Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplait*.

"That no barrel be sooner made,—but the Coupers
birn be set thereon,—in testimony of the sufficiency of
the tree." Acts Cha II., 1661, c. 33.

This is a Su.-G. idiom. *Trae* denotes a barrel used
as a dry measure. Accipitur pro mensura aridorum.
Hinc habemus *epiltrae*, dolium ex assulis confectum ad
continenda arida; Ihre.

In the passage first quoted, it in like manner denotes
a barrel used for a dry measure. But it also signifies
a measure of liquids. A barrel for containing ale is
vulgarly called a tree; as, a ten gallon tree, a twenty
gallon tree, S.

A.-S. *aescen*, a pail, and Isl. *ask-r*, a measure of
liquida, seems likewise to derive their names from
A.-S. *aesc*, Isl. *ask-r*, the ash-tree, as having been origi-
nally made of this wood.

TREE AND TRANTEL. A piece of wood
that goes behind a horse's tail, for keeping
back the *sunks* or *sods*, used instead of a
saddle. This is fastened by a cord on each
side, and used instead of a crupper; but
reaching farther down, to prevent the horse
from being tickled under the tail; Perth.

TREE-CLOUT, *s.* A piece of wood for-
merly used instead of leather for the heels
of shoes, Teviotdale.

Test. tree, arbor, and klood, klotte, massa.

TREECLOUT, *adj.* Having wooden heels,
Roxb.

A pair o' hose an' treeclout shoon
Was a' my kirk an' market dress;
An' I was thought a gay trig lass.

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 102

Till [near the close of last century], the heels of
shoes were, in the South of S., made of birch-
wood. The heel thus put upon them was called
the *clout*, and required to be frequently replaced; and
this operation the wearers themselves performed. For
this purpose, a supply of birch was always kept in
their houses. These were denominated *tree-clout shoon*.

TREIN, TRENE, *adj.* Wooden, *trein*, S. as
a *trein leg*, a wooden leg.

To this cuill, Constantine his preposterous zeale to
indew the church with riches and pompe much helped.
As the voice (then vttered, if their stories say true) did
verifie. *Hodie seminaturn est virus in ecclesia*. The
common saying is well known: *Ecclesia peperit diuitias,*
& *filia deuorauit matrem*. And that of "Golden
Bishops and *trein* Chalice, and Golden Chalice and
trein Bishop." Bp. Forbes on the Revelation, p. 61.

"Thay spulyeit the eucarist out of the cais of siluer,
quhair it hang, & kest it in ane *trein* kist." Bellend.
Cron., B. xiv., c. 15. In *ligneam* pyxidem; Boeth.

Ane *trein* truncheon, ane ramehorne spon.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 160.

Lord Hailes renders this *spout*; but [he gives no ex-
planation]. It evidently means a wooden plate.

A.-S. *treowen*, arboreus, ligneus, from *treo*, arbor.
This word was used by E. writers, so late as the time
of Camden.

"Sir Thomas Rokesby being controlled for first suf-
fering himselfe to be serued in *trene* cuppes, answered;
These homely cups and dishes pay truly for that they
containe: I had rather drinke out of *trene*, and pay
gold and siluer, than drinke out of gold and siluer, and
make wooden payment." Remains, p. 354. Hence,

TREIN MARE. A barbarous instrument of
punishment, formerly used in the army; E.
the wooden horse.

"He caused big up a *trein mare* at the cross for
punishing the trespassing soldiers according to the dis-
cipline of war." Spalding's Troubles, i. 243. It is
called a timber mare, *ibid.*, p. 227. V. Grose's Milit.
Hist., ii. 106.

TREINPHISS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, wooden traces.

"In the gunhous—Item, ane pair of *treinphiss*."
Inventories, A. 1566, p. 168.

From the connexion, this must have been something
used in the management of artillery. The first syllable
seems to be merely S. *Trein*, of wood, joined with
Phess, q. v. "wooden traces."

To **TREADLE**, *v. n.* To go frequently and with difficulty, Fife; the idea being perhaps borrowed from the *treadle* of a loom.

TREAD-WIDDIE, *s.* The same with *Trod-widdie*, *q. v.*

TREB, *s.* A sort of rampart, Orkn.

"*Gorback*—a longitudinal heap of earth, thrown up, —suggesting the idea of its being originally meant as a line of division between the lands of different proprietors. It is also called *Treb*." V. GORBACK.

Su.-G. *trafre*, a heap of any kind, as of wood, &c., and *trafa-a*, to heap up, are the only terms that seem to have any affinity.

TREBUSCHET, *s.* A balance.

"It is a hard thing to fall into the hands of the Lord; before whom all nations are but as the drop of a bucket, or as the dust of a *trebuschet*." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 183.

Fr. *trebuchet*, "a pit-fall for birds; also, a paire of gold weights;" Cotgr. *Trebuchet*, *trutina momentana*; Kilian, App. Peregrin. Dict. Fraunces defines O. E. "*Trebget*, sly instrument to take beestys and fowlys. *Tendula*." Prompt. Parv.

TRECK, *interj.* Considered as an expletive equivalent to *Troth*, Lanarks.

It seems, however, to be merely the abbreviation of *Quhat Rak*, *q. v.*, which assumes a variety of forms in different parts of the country. V. RAIK, RAK, *s.*

TRECK-POT, *s.* A tea-pot, S. O.; elsewhere *Track-pot*, *q. v.*

"'Tell the lass to bring ben the *treck-pot*'—which she accordingly did; and as soon as the *treck-pot*, alias tea-pot was on the board, she opened her trenches." The Entail, ii. 271.

To **TRED**, *v. a.* To track, to follow the footsteps of an animal.

"That the auld actis maid tueching mureburne be ratifit, and ordanis—the panis content thairin to be execute aganis thame that *treddis* hairis in the snaw," i. e., "tracks hares in snow." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, App., Ed. 1814, p. 41.

Su.-G. *traed-a* : *ens fotepor*, *vestigiis alicujus insistere*.

TRED, *s.* The act of tracking.

"The said Schir Walter [Scott of Braxholme] resauit ane oppin and manifest iniurie, to the dishonour of his maiestie his souerane;—quhilk dishonour and wrang can not iustlie be excuseit be pretens of the said Williames stopping of the following of ane lauchfull *tred*, seing the said forme of following wes nawayes lauchfull." Acts Ja. VI., 1596, Ed. 1814, p. 100.

A.-S. *tredd*, *passus*, *gressus*; Teut. *trede*, *grasus*, *vestigium*.

TREDWALLE, *s.* A christian name formerly in use, S.; Aberd. Reg., V. 16, p. 654.

This has much the appearance of a Scandinavian name, though I have not observed one exactly like it.

TREDWIDDIE, *s.* The same with *Trod-widdie*, *q. v.*, Aberd.

[**TREE**, *adj.* Three, Shetl.]

[**TREE**, *s.* Wood, &c. V. TRE.]

[**TREED**, *s.* Thread, Shetl.]

[**TREEIN**, **TREIN**, *adj.* V. under TRE.]

To **TREESH** with one, to entreat one in a kind and flattering way, Buchan.

The origin is quite uncertain. C. B. *truth*, signifies flattery, and *truth-iaw*, to fawn, to wheedle. The only Goth. word that seems to have any affinity is *lal thrind-a*, cogere, urgere.

[**TREESH**], **TREESHIN**, *s.* [Enticement, cajolery, Banffs.; coaxing], courting, Buchan.

My pipe bein' in elegiac tiff,
It needs nae *treeshin*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 9.

[In Banffs., *Treesh*, *Treesh*! is used as a call for an ox, cow, or bull. V. GL.]

[To **TREETLE**, *v. n.* 1. To fall in drops or in a gentle stream, Banffs.

2. To *treetle at*, to work at anything in a lazy or unskilful manner, *ibid.*]

[**TREETLE**, **TREETLIN**, *s.* 1. A very small quantity of any liquid, *ibid.*

2. The noise made by the dropping of a liquid, or by the running of a slender stream, *ibid.*

3. A lazy or unskilful worker; also, the act of working in a lazy or slovenly manner, *ibid.*

4. Used also as an *adv.*, in drops, *ibid.*]

TREEVOLIE, *s.* A scolding, Ayrs.

O. Fr. *tribol-er*, *tribaul-er*, troubler, vexer; *tribouk*, *maltraité*; Roquefort.

[**TREFOLD**, *s.* Trefoil (*menyanthes trifol-iata*), Shetl.]

TREGALLION, *s.* 1. Collection, assortment. *The haill tregallion*, the whole without exception, Dumfr.

If we might suppose that this term had been originally used to denote a measure of liquids, we might view it as allied to *lal tryggill*, *parva trua*, from *trog*, *trua*, linter.

Tregullion is used in the same sense, Ayrs.

2. A company, used in contempt of such as are not accounted respectable, Renfr.; also pron. *Tregullion*.

The second sense of this word clearly shows that it has belonged to the old Strathclyde kingdom. For, to this day, C. B. *trigolion* signifies inhabitants, *trigaw*, tarrying, *trigle*, a dwelling-place, *trigra* and *trigra*, *id.*, whence *trigvanact*, belonging to a dwelling-place. Owen refers to *trig*, a stay, a fixed state, as the origin. He expl. *trig-aw*, to stay, to tarry; *trig-o*, manere, morari, habitare, Boxhorn. Corn. *tre-gillion* is expl. "the dwelling in the groves;" Pryce. In the same language *treg-o* is to dwell; Lhuyd. He also gives *l. aitrigh-im* as used in the same sense. O'Reilly writes it *aitreabh-aim*; Gael. *id.*

TREILIE, *adj.* Cross-barred, latticed, chequered, applied to cloth; Fr. *treillé*, *id.*

"Of *treilie* bucharem v elle." Chalm. Mary, i. 207.

TRELYE, s. Latticed or checkered cloth.

"That James Du sall—pay to David Quhitehed—five stikkis of *trelye* of sindry hewis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 158. V. TRAILYEIT.

To TREISSLE, v. a. To abuse by treading, Loth. apparently a frequentative from the E. v.

To TREIT, TRETE, v. a. To intreat.

Giftis fra sum ma na man *treit*;
In geving aould Discretioun be.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 48.

Saynt Adaman, the haly man,
Come til hyme thare, and fermly
Mad spyrytuale band of cumpany,
And *tretyd* hym to cum in Fyfe,
The tyme to dryve oure of hys lyfe.

Wynntown, v. 12. 1168.

O. Fr. *traict-er*, id. Lat. *tract-are*.

TREYTER, s. A messenger for *treating* of peace.

Schyr Alexander off Arghile, that saw
The King destroy wp clene and law
His land; send *treyletis* to the King
And come his man but mar duelling.

Barbour, x. 125, MS.

V. the v.

TREITCHEOURE, s. A traitor; Fr. *tricheur*.

Sum *treitcheours* crynis the cunye, and kepis corne stakkis.
Doug. Virgil, Frol. 233, b. 54.

TREK, adj. Diseased, dying, lingering, South and West of S. V. **TRAIK, v. and s.**

TRELLYEIS, TRELYEIS, s. pl. Currycombs.

Thair lokkerand manis and thair creistis hie,
Dressis with *trelyeis* and kamis honestly.

Doug. Virgil, 409, 23.

Fr. *drille*, Lat. *strigil-is*.

TRELYE, s. V. **TRAILYE.**

TREMBLES, s. pl. The palsy in sheep, S.

"Ovis in pascuis montosis morbo obnoxia est, hactenus insanabili, colonis admodum damnosa, the *Trembles*, dicto. Paralysis faciem gerit." Dr. Walker's *Essays on Nat. Hist.*, p. 525.

TREMBLING EXIES, or AIXIES. The ague, Loth. *Trembling Fevers*, Ang.

"Ye may gang down yoursell, and look into our kitchen—the cookmaid in the *trembling exies*—the good vivers lying a' about," &c. *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 282.

Prob. from Fr. *acces*. Cotgr. indeed expl. *Acces de fevre*, as signifying, "a fit of an ague."

TREMBLING-ILL. A disease of sheep, Selkirks.

"*Trembling*, Thwarter, or Leaping *Ill*. These three appellations, of which the last is most common in Annandale, and the first in Selkirkshire and to the eastward, are now used as synonymous." *Essays Highl. Soc.*, iii. 385.

[TREMSKIT, adj.] Ill-arranged, slovenly, Shetl.]

TRENCHMAN, s. 1. "Expl. train-bearer; rather perhaps carver; from Fr. *trench-er*, scindere; or interpreter, Fr. *trucheman*;" Gl. Sibb.

That this word was understood in the latter sense, appears to be probable from what follows.

2. An interpreter.

"Interpreter, an interpreter or *Trenchman*." Desaut. Gram., B. 10, b.

This may be an *erratum* for *Trucheman*, used by O. E. writers in the same sense; or a corr. from the Fr. word which has the same form with the E. one?

TRENE, adj. Wooden. V. **TREIN.**

TRENKETS, s. pl. Iron heels put on shoes, Stirlings.

Can this have any connection with Gael. *triochan*, a shoe? Or, as wooden heels were formerly in use, shall we view it as originally used in this sense, and as having the same signification with *Tree-clout*, q. *Trein-clout*, from *Treine*, *Trene*, wooden?

TRENSAND, part. pr. Cutting.

The *trensand* blaid to persyt euery deill]

Throu plaitt and stuff, mycht nocht agayn it stand.

Wallace, iv. 662, MS.

Fr. *trenchant*, id.

TRENTAL, s. Properly a service of thirty masses, which were usually celebrated upon as many different days, for the dead.

Thay tyrit God with tryfillis tume *trentalis*,
And daist him with [thair] daylie dargeis;
With owklie Abitis, to augment thair rentalis,
Mantand mort-mumlingis, mixt with monye leis.

Scott. Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

It has been observed, (vo. *Trantles*), that this term was most probably used in a contemptuous sense after the Reformation, to denote any thing mean and trifling. In this passage, it seems rather to admit this general signification. Even long before the Reformation, it appears to have been declining in its acceptance.

And so leue lellye Lonies, forbode els
That pardon and penance, & prayers done saue
Soules that have sinned seven sythes deadly:
And to trust to these *trentals*, truly me thinketh,
Is not so siker for the soule, as to do well.
Therefore I rede you reukes, that rich be on this earth,
Apon truste of your treasure, *trentales* to haue,
Be ye neuer the bolder to breake the ten hestes.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 39. a.

The term is also used by Chaucer. V. Tyrwhitt. Fr. *trentel*, id. from *trente*, thirty.

TRES-ACE, s. A game in which generally six are engaged; one taking a station before, two about twelve yards behind him, three twelve yards behind these two. One is the catch-pole. Never more can remain at any post than three; the supernumerary one must always shift and seek a new station. If the catchpole can get in before the person who changes his station, he has the right to take his place, and the other becomes pursuer. The design of the game which is played in the fields, and often by those on the harvest-field, is for putting

them in heat when the weather is cold,
Fife.

TRESS, TRES, s. A welt or binding.

"Item, ane cott of variand taffatie, with ane small
waling tres of gold, lynit with reid bukrem." Inven-
tories, A. 1542, p. 82.

"Item, ane doublett of quhite velvett, with ane
small tress of silveir." Ibid. A. 1539, p. 42.

The same with *Trais*, q. v., whence our vulgar
phrase *gold-traced*. Fr. *trasse*, cordon plat, fait de
plusieurs brins de fil, de soie, ou d'autres filet entre-
lacés en forme de natte; Dick. Trev.

TRESS, s. A frame of wood, S. V. **TREST.**

TREST, adj. Trusty, faithful.

"We having trew and perfite knowlege of the guid
and thankfull service done to our derrest moder of
most noble memore, and to ws, be our umquhile coun-
sing Johnne lord Erskin, and now sen his deceis be our
trew cousing Johnne now erle of Mar," &c. Inven-
tories, A. 1566, p. 177. V. **TRAIST.**

To TREST, to trust. TREST, faith. V. TRAIST.

TREST, TRAIST, TRIST, s. 1. A beam. V.
TRAST.

2. The frame of a table, S. *tress*, E. *trestle*.

The golden *tristis* shynand standis ouerthorte,
Vnder rich tabillis dicht for maniory.
Doug. Virgil, 185, 34.

Of sardanis, of jasp, and smaragilane,
Traists, formis, and benkis, war poleist plane.
Palace of Honour, iii. 70.

3. A tripod.

Before thare ene war set, that all beheid,
The gilt *trastis*, and the grene tre,
The laurere crounis for the price and gre.
Doug. Virgil, 131, 9.

4. The frames for supporting artillery.

"And ilk man hauand fourtie pund land, sall haue
ane culuering, with calmes, leid, and powder, ganand
thairto, with *trastis* to be at all tymes redly, for schut-
ting of the saidis hagbuttis." Acts Ja. V., 1540, c. 73.
Ed. 1566. *Treastes*, Skene.

Fr. *treteau*, fulcrum mensae.

TRESTARIG, s. The name given, in the
isle of Lewis, to a kind of ardent spirits
distilled from grain.

"Their plenty of corn was such, as disposed the
natives to brew several sorts of liquors, as common
Usquebaugh, another called *Trestariq*, i.e., *Aqua-vita*,
three times distill'd, which is strong and hot; a third
kind is four times distill'd, and this by the natives is
called *Usquebaugh-baul*, i.e., *Usquebaugh*, which at
first affects all the members of the body. Two spoon-
fuls of this last liquor is a sufficient dose; and if any
man exceed this, it would presently stop his breath,
and endanger his life. The *Trestariq* and *Usquebaugh-
baul*, are both made of oats." Martin's Western
Islands of S., p. 3.

From Ir. Gael. *treise*, force, strength, and *teora*,
three, thrice; or the last part of the word may be from
Gael. *tarruing*, distillation, from *tarruing-am*, to draw,
to distil, q. the strong distillation. Ir. *tarrudh*, also
signifies drawing; Obrien.

TRET, adj. Long and well proportioned.

Braid breyst and heych, with sturly crag and gret,
His lyppys round, his noyas was squar and tref.
Wallace, ix. 1925, MS.

Fr. *traict*, *trait*, drawn out, lengthened. From the
same origin is the O. adj. *traictif*, *traictis*, *trailis*, *treilu*.
Nez traictif, a pretty long nose, *traictisses mains*, long
and slender hands; Cotgr. The very phrase used in
Wallace occurs in Rom. de la Rose.

Les yieux rians, le nez *treilis*,
Qui n'est trop grand ne trop petit.

Hence it is adopted by Chaucer.

Hire nose *treteis*; hir eyen grey as glas.

Prod. Cant. T. v. 152. Also Rom. Rose, v. 1016, 1216,

To TRET, TRET, v. a. [1. To treat, handle,
manage, Barbour, i. 35.

2. To make a treaty, to assure by treaty,
Ibid. iv. 172, 177.]

3. To intreat. V. **TREIT.**

TRETABYL, adj. Tractable, pliable.

For al thar weping mycht him not anis sterc,
Nor of thare worles likis him to here,
Thoch he of nature was *tretabyll*, and courtes.

Doug. Virgil, 115, 18.

Rudd. renders it "easy to be intreated." But this
does not so properly shew the sense of the term used
by Virg., which is *tractabilis*.

TRETIE, TRETIS, s. 1. A treatise.

"Here beginnis ane litil *tretie* intitult the goldyn
targe, compilt be Maister Wilyam Dunbar." Title of
this Poem, Edin. 1508. Fr. *traité*.

[2. A treaty, proposals of treaty, Barbour, x.
125, xi. 35.]

3. Intreaty.

With *tretie* fair, at last, scho gart her ryse.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 152.

[TRETING, s. Treating, negotiations, Bar-
bour, iv. 8.]

TREUTH, s. Truth; *treuytht*, Brechine
Reg., Fol. 92; [*gaf treuth*, believed, Barbour,
iv. 223.]

TREULES, TROWLESS, adj. Faithless, truth-
less, false; Gl. Sibb.

TRUEX, s. Truce.

"Anent the pece & *treuz* that is now takin betuix
our soueran lord—and Richard king of Ingland," &c.
Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 150.

This resembles the plural of the Fr. noun. V. **TARV.**

TREVAILLIE, s. [Lit., a work, a to-do;
hence, applied to anything unusual.]

"Ye'll maybe no ken, fren, whar ony o' thae run-
nigates has dern'd upo' the hill here? gin ye could airt
me tae ane o' them, we wad let you see a fine *trevallie*."
St. Patrick, i. 162.

[Prob. from Fr. *travail*, work, worry, Ital. *tracaglio*.]

TREVALLYIE, s. A train or retinue, im-
plying the idea of its meanness; Clydes.

TREVISS, TREVESSE, TRAVESSE, s. 1. Any
thing laid across by way of bar; as, a *treviss*
in a stable, the partition between two
stalls, S.

2. A horse's stall, Ettr. For.

Perhaps immediately from Fr. *traversa*, cross, what is laid across. In this sense *travers* is used in O. E.

"To make valences to the *travers* in the Q. chamber, which was made of some of thother peece of lxxiii yards, and to enlarge it.—For a *traverse* in the Q. chambre...about xii or xiii yards." Sadler's Papers, ii. 511, 512.

3. A counter or desk in a shop, S. B.

L. B. *travacha*, *travaseo*, Ital. *travata*, Fr. *travaison*, *treve*, intertignium; "a floor or frame of beams, also, a single beam;" Cotgr.

4. Hangings, a curtain; corresponding to E. *traverse*.

Rycht ouer thwert the chamber was there drawe
A *trevesse* thin and quhite, all of plesance.
King's Quair, iii. 8.

And seis thou now yone multitude on rawe,
Standing behynd yone *travasse* of delyte.
Ibid. iii. 17.

[To TREVISS, v. a. To fit up into stalls, S.]

To TREW, v. a. To trust, believe. V. TROW.

TREW, s. Often in pl. *trewis*, a truce.

The *trew* on his half gert he stand
Apon the marchis atabillie,
And gert men kep thaim lelely.
Barbour, xix. 200, MS.

Than your curst king desyrrt off ws a *trew*,
Quhilk maid Scotland full rathly for to rew.
Wallace, viii. 1353, MS.

The Perseys said, Of our *trewis* he will nane;
Ane awfull chyftane *trewly* he is ane.
Ibid., iii. 267, MS.

O. Fr. [*truve*, *triuve*, *triuve*, *trise*; whence Mod. Fr. *trêves*]; Ital. *trèves*; from Moes.-G. *trigguo*, A.-S. *tréowa*, *tréowe*, fides data, promissum, pactum, foedus; Alem. *truua*, Germ. *true*, Su.-G. *tro*; L. B. *treug-a*, Hsp. *treyn-as*; all from the idea of faith being pledged in a truce. V. Trow, v.

TREWANE, *adj.* [Held as true, proverbial.]

"Bot it is no mervell, for he understude that he is a Priest's gett, and therefore we sould not wonder, albeit that the auld *Trewane* vers be *trew*, *Patrem sequitur sua proles*." Knox's Hist., p. 262. *Trowane*, MS. i.

This is perhaps the same with S. *Tronie*, q. v.
Dan. *troende* not only signifies believing, as being the part. pr. of the v. *Tro-er* to trust, but is also rendered faithful. Thus the adage referred to might be called *trewane* in regard to the credit generally given to it; Sw. *trogen*, id.

TREWTHELIE, *adv.* Truly.

"And for the mare sickernes aithir of the sadies partiis has subscriuit this writ with thare awne handis, yere, day, & place aboune writtin, leilie or *trewthelie*, but fraud or gile." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1493, p. 313.

TREWYD, *part. pa.* Protected by a truce.

Til the Fest of the TERNYTH
He grawtyd thame *trewyd* for to be.
Wyntown, vii. 8. 100.

[TREWYS, s. A truce, Barbour, xv. 102. V. TREW.]

TREWAGE, TREWBUT, s. Tribute.

This Emperoure Scyr Trajane
Tuk the *trewage* of Brettane.

Wyntown, v. 6. 145.

For friendis thaim tauld, was bound vndir *trewage*,
That Fenwalk was for Perseys caryage.

Wallace, iii. 61, MS.

The term is common in O. E. —

Bot Athelstan the maistrie wan, and did thaim mercie crie,
& all Northwalcs he set to *trewage* his.

R. Druine, p. 22.

In thair thrillage he wald no langar be,
Trewbut befor till Ingland payit he.

Wallace, vi. 771, MS.

O. Fr. *truage*, *trenage*, a toll, custom, tax, or imposition, Cotgr.; from *truu*, id. L. B. *truagium*, tributum. V. Du Cange, vo. *Trutanizare*.

TREWS, s. pl. Trousse, trousers, S.

Ir. *trias*, Gael. *triubhas*, Fr. *trousse*.

O to see his tartan *trues*,
Bonnet blue and high-heeled shoes,
Philabeg aboon his knees!
That's the lad that I'll gang wi'.

Lewis Gordon, Jacobite Relics, ii. 81.

"And I cannot tell you how they sorted; but they agreed so well that Donald was invited to dance at the wedding in his Highland *trues*, and they said there never was sae meikle silver clinked in his purse either before or since." Waverley, i. 230.

"He wore the *trues*, or close trowsers, made of tartan, checket scarlet and white." *Ibid.* p. 283.

TREWSMAN, s. A denomination for a Highlandman, or perhaps for an *Islesman*, from the fashion of his dress, S.

"We have a wheen canny *trewsman* here that wadna let us want if there was a horned beast atween this and Perth." Leg. Montrose, p. 217.

[TREYN, *adj.* Wooden. V. TRE, TREIN.]

* TRIAL, TRYELL, s. 1. Proof, S.

"But this news turned to nothing, for there was no *trial* found that their matters were true." Spalding's Troubles i. 300.

"Schortlie, or evir James Stewart had *tryell* that onie man vnbesett his gaitt, ane companie of armed men rasched round about him, and slew him cruellie a little from Kirkpatrick." Pitcottie's Chron., p. 56.

"They were all suddenly blown up with the roof in the air,—and never bone nor lyre seen of them again, nor ever *trial* got how this stately house was so blown up." Spalding, i. 258.

2. Trouble, affliction, S.

TRIAPONE, s. [Prob., Triphane, a grayish green mineral.]

Thair I saw sindry stains beset,
The Garned and the Agat quhite,
With moné mo quhilk I foryst:
Beside thir twa did hing alone,
The Turcas and the *Triapone*.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 11.

TRIARIS, s. pl. Soldiers in the Roman army who were always placed in the rear.

"Seand the inemyis sett ernstlie to win the tentis, he ischit on thare richt hand with ane feirs company of *triaris*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 333. *Triaris*, Lat.

TRIBLE, s. Trouble.

"Sa I hoip—nocht to be sa feble, and fleit, for na *trible* of tyme, nor tyrannie of man, that I be a temperizar in Godis cause contrar my conscience." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith's Hist. App., p. 224; i. e., trouble during life.

Fr. *tribouil*, "trouble, vexation, molestation (an old word);" Cotgr. Lat. *tribul-are*, to afflict.

TRIBULIT, part. pa. Troubled.

"Thair is bot ane fayth of Christis deirbelovit spous his haly kirk,—the quhilk suppose be *tribulit*, sall nocht decay aluterlie, conforme to our Salviouris promitt, all the dayis of this warld." N. Winyet, ubi sup.

TRICKY, adj. 1. Knavishly artful, addicted to mean tricks, S. *Trickish*, E.

"How troublesome must it be to a minister to be obliged to write out receipts for four pennies, and with a lippie measure in his hand,—paid in kind from the small *tricky* heritors, who are imposing upon him grain of the worst quality." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 401.

A. Bor. "*Tricky*, artful, cunning; full of tricks;" Gl. Brockett.

2. It is often used in a more favourable sense, as denoting one that is somewhat mischievously playful or waggish, without including any idea of dishonesty; as, "O! he's a *tricky* laddie, that;" S.

TRICKILIE, adv. Knavishly, S.

TRICKINESS, s. Knavery, S.

TRIE, s. A stick. "To hawe strickin him with ane *trie*;" Aberd. Reg.

TRIG, adj. Neat, trim, S.; [*to trig up*, to make neat or trim, Clydes.]

The beist sall be full tydy, *trig*, and wicht,
With hede equale to his moder on hicht.

Doug. *Virgil*, 300, 12.

In lesuris and on levis litill lammes
Full tait and *trig* socht bletand to theire dammes.

Ibid. 402, 23.

"The same with E. *tricked up*;" Rudd.

Trig her house, and oh! to busk aye
Ilk sweet bairn was a' her pride!

Macneill's *Poems*, i. ii.

Can this be the S.-G. adj. *trygg*, Isl. *traeggja*, safe, used in an oblique sense? It is applied to a house or habitation, as conveying the idea of the preparation necessary to give security. *Et trygt stalle*, a safe place. Or shall we view it as allied to Su.-G. *draegt*, dress, trim?

TRIGGIN, s. Apparently, decking out, Buchan.

Compar'd wi' you, what's peevish trag,
Or beans wi' cleadfu' *triggin*!

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 48.

TRIGLY, adv. Neatly, trimly, S.

O busk yir locks *trigly*, an' kilt up yir coaties,
An' dry up that tearie, and synd yir face clean.

Ibid. p. 124.

TRIGNESS, s. Neatness, the state of being trim, S.

"The lassies, who had been at Nanse Banks's school, were always well spoken of—for the *trigness* of their houses, when they were afterwards married." Annals of the Parish, p. 29.

To TRIGLE, TRIGIL, v. n. To trickle.

And swete down *trigilis* in stremes ouer al quhare.
Doug. *Virgil*, 134, 18.

Be al thir teris *trigilland* ouer my face,—
And be our spouses begynnyn, I the besaik.

Ibid. 110, 86.

Seren. derives the E. v. from Isl. *trekt*, a funnel, infundibulum. Adhering to the same line of deduction, I would prefer Isl. *tregill*, alveolus; for tears, trickling down, form as it were a small trough or furrow in the cheek, or fall as water in a narrow channel.

* **To TRIM, v. a.** To drub, to beat soundly, S., the E. v. used metaph., in the same manner as *dress*. This is also used A. Bor. "*Trim*, to chastise, to beat soundly; *I'll trim your jacket*;" Gl. Brockett.

TRIMMER, s. A disrespectful designation for a woman, nearly synon. with E. *Vixen*.

"Eh! man, Edie, but she was a *trimmer*,—it wad hae ta'en a skelly man to hae squared wi' her.—But she's in her grave, and we may loose our tongues a bit fan we meet a friend." Antiquary, iii. 337.

TRIMMIE, s. 1. A disrespectful term applied to a female, S.B.

2. A name for the devil, Strathmore.

This term has been deduced from Belg. *drommel*, devil, fiend. Isl. *tramen*, larva vel cacodaemon, (G. Andr., p. 241,) has more resemblance. But they are perhaps from the same root. V. Ihre, vo. *Tro*, p. 850, 951.

TRIM-TRAM. A reduplicative term, apparently expressive of ridicule bordering on contempt.

"*Trim-tram*, like master like man," S. Prov., Kelly, p. 836. He illustrates it by "Eng. Hacknay mistre, hacknay maid."

It may have been originally meant as a play on the E. word *Trim*, sprucely dressed.

To TRINCH, TRINSH, v. a. 1. To cut, to hack, with *to* prefixed.

Fr. *trench-er*, id.

Ene hynself ane yow was blak of fece
Brytuit with his swerd in sacrifice ful his
Vnto the moder of the furies thre,
And hir grete sister, and to Proserpyne
Ane yeld kow all *trinchit*.

Doug. *Virgil*, 171, 62.

2. To cut off, to kill.

And eik yone same Ascanus mycht I nocht
Hawe *trynchit* with ane swerd, and maid ane mais
To his fader thereof to eit at deis?

Doug. *Virgil*, 121, 15.

To TRINDLE, TRINNLE, v. a. To trundle, S.; a variety of *Truttle*.

TRINES, s. pl. Drinking matches.

For baudrie and bordeleng luckless he ruized:
Trist, *trines* and drunkeness, the Dyvour defam'd.
Polwart, Watson's *Coll.*, iii. 25.

Fr. *trunque*, drinking.

TRING, s. A series, things in succession; as, "a *tring* of wild geese," "a *tring* of stories," &c., Berwicks.

Probably corr. from *Tryne*, a train, q. v.; if not allied to A.-S. *tring-an*, tangere.

TRINK, TRENK, s. 1. Apparently synon. with E. *Trench*, Caithn. Ital. *trincea*, id.

—"The upper end fixed by a wooden pin to the top of the couple, and the lower end in an oblong *trink* in the earth or floor," &c. Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 200. V. NEID-FYRE.

2. A small course or passage for water, a drain, Aberd.

3. The water running in such a drain, *ibid*.

* To TRINKET, *v. n.* To lie in an indirect way.

"I have heard some hudibrass—the examining of witnesses upon their age, their being married or not, &c.—notwithstanding that the same is necessary to be inserted; for—if the witness be found lying and *trinketing* in thir, it vilefies and derogates much from the weight and faith of his testimony." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl., iii. 67.

The *v. in E.* is expl. as signifying "to give trinkets," although this does not even express the sense in which it is used in that language; as it evidently suggests the idea of such an intercourse between persons of opposite parties or interests, as gives reason to suspect that there is juggling or collusion between them.

TRINKETING, *s.* Clandestine correspondence with an opposite party.

"It was the Independents study to cast all the odium of *trinketing* with Oxford on Hollis, while Saville refuses to decypher the letter."—Baillie's Lett., ii. 145.

"The King, all his life, has loved *trinketing* naturally, and is thought to be much in that action now with all parties, for the imminent hazard of all." *Ibid*. p. 245.

To TRINKLE, TRYNKLE, *v. n.* To trickle, *S.*

Ouer al his body furth yet the swete thik,
Lyke to the trynkland blak stemes of pik.
Doug. Virgil, 307, 39.

V. TRIGLE.

To TRINKLE, *v. n.* To tingle, to thrill.

"The main chance is in the north, for which our hearts are *trinkling*." Baillie's Lett., i. 445.

This seems synon. with *Prinkle*, *q. v.*

TRINNEL, *s.* Calf's guts, Upp. Clydes.

TRINSCHELL, *s.* "Tua pund *trinschell*, price of the wnce vi sh." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

Unless this be some modification of the name of *Treacle*, I know not what to make of it.

To TRINTLE, TRINLE, *v. a.* To trundle or roll, *S.*

A.-S. *trendel*, *tryndel*, globus; Fr. *trondel-er*. The origin is Su.-G. *trind*, rotundus; as rolling is properly ascribed to what is of a round form.

TRIP, *s.* A flock, a considerable number.

—Lo, we se
Flokis and herdís of oxin and of fee,
Fat and tydy, rakand ouer all quhare.
And trippis eik of gait but only kpare.
Doug. Virgil, 75, 6.

Then came a *trip* of myce out of thair nest,
Richt tait and trig, all dansand in a gyss,
And owre the Lyon lansir twyss or thryss.
Henryson, Evergreen, l. 189.

Trip, O.E. denotes a troop or host.

Me thought kyng Philip inouh was disconforte,
Whan he & alle his *trip* for nouht fled so tite.
R. Brunne, p. 203.

"In Norfolk, a *trip* of sheep, is a few sheep; [A. Bor. a small flock;] Jul. Barnes has a *Tryppe* of gete, for a flock of goats." Ruold.

Sibb. mentions A.-S. *trepp*, grex, troop. But *treppas*, for it is found only in pl., seems to be used to signify an army. "Aries, the front of an army, battell-aray, troops;" Somner. He adds,—grex, collectio, turba. Sa.-G. *drift*, grex; Isl. *thyrpa*, caterva. The origin of *drift* is *drif-a*, agere, pellere.

"The river was low and fordable, and trintled his waters with a silvery sheen in the stillness of the beautiful night." R. Gilhaize, i. 129.

The O. E. *v.* is "*Trendl-yn*. Trocleo. Volvo." Prompt. Parv.

TRIP-TROUT, *s.* A game in which a common ball is used instead of the cork and feathers in shuttle-cock, Kinross, Perth.

Apparently a cant term, from the idea of stopping a trout in its run.

TRIST, *adj.* Sad, melancholy.

Thare bene also full sorrowfull and trist,
Thay quhilkis thare dochteris chalmers violate.
Doug. Virgil, 186, 29.

Fr. *triste*, Lat. *tristis*.

TRIST, TRISTE, TRYIST, TRYST, *s.* 1. An appointment to meet, *S.*

—He herd that of Ingland
The Kyng was northwartis than cumand,
As to the New-castelle, or Durame,
Til Bawnbowrch, or Norame.
Thare he thowcht for til hawe mete,
As *tryst* mycht thare-of hawe bene sete;
For thai twa Kyngis bwndyn wes
To-gyddyr in gret tendyrnes.

Wyntoun, vii. 9. 490. V. also vii. 9. 179, vii. 10. 131.

To *set tryst* is still used in the same sense. To *keep tryst*, to fulfil an engagement to meet; the phrase opposed to this is, to *break tryst*, formerly to *crack tryst*. V. *sence* 3.

"John Forbes of Lesly broke *tryst*, having appointed to have settled the same." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 54.

2. An appointed meeting, *S.*

On the Marche a day of Trew wes set.—
Schir Davy Lord than de Lynlesay
Was at that *Triste* that ilke day.

Wyntoun, ix. 18. 3.—16.

Markets are in various instances denominated *Trysts*; because those, who design to sell or buy, have agreed to meet at a certain time and place.

This designation has considerable antiquity. It occurs in the old Ballad, entitled Thomas the Rhymer.

"My tongue is mine ain," true Thomas said,

"A gudellie gift ye wald gie to me!

"I neither dought to buy nor sell,

"At fair or *tryst* where I may be."

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 273.

"Under the article of Commerce, we must not omit the three great markets for black cattle, called *Trysts*, which are yearly held in the neighbourhood of Falkirk, in the months of August, September, and October." Nimmo's Stirlingshire, p. 456.

"*Tryst* is a Scotch word for an appointed meeting." Statist. Acc. xix. 83, N.

In Nithdale and Galloway, the word denotes a merry meeting among the peasantry.

The Lord's Marie has kep'd her locks

Up wi' a gowden kame,

An' she has put on her net-silk hose,

An' awa to the *tryste* has gane.

Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 6.

"This old song is founded on a traditional story of

a daughter of the Lord Maxwell, of Nithsdale, accompanying, in disguise, a peasant to a rustic dancing *tryste*." Ibid. p. 3.

Those who attended these meetings were called the *trysters*. Ibid. Intro. xxi.

The word *Trist*, *Tryst*, is also used for a market. A. Bor. "A fair for black cattle, horses, sheep, &c. Long Framlington *trist*, Felton *tryet*," Gl. Brockett. This word has most probably been either borrowed from S., in consequence of frequent intercourse between those who lived near the Border; or left by the Scots, while Cumberland constituted an appanage of the crown.

3. The appointed time of meeting.

He *trystyt* hyr qulen he wald cum agayne,

On the thrid day.—

At the set *trist* he entrit in the toun,

Wittand no thing of all this fals tresoun.

Wallace, iv. 709. 731. MS.

We sall begin at sevin houis of the day :

So ye keip *tryst*, forsuith we sall nocht felyie.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 6.

"The salmons also in their season returne to the place where they were spawned : They like skilled arithmeticians number well the dayes of their absence, and for no rubs in their way will they be moved to cracke their *tryst*." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1256, 1257.

4. The place appointed, a rendezvous.

—Thai approach to the Pape in his presence,
At the foirsaid *triste* quhar the treté tellis.

Houlate, i. 24.

"By thir letters came to the King's Majesty, he knew well that his navy had not passed the right way ; and shortly hereafter got wit that they were landed at the town of Air ; which displeased the King very greatly ; for he believed surely that they had been in France at the farthest *tryst*." Pitcottie, p. 110.

Trist, q. v., is also used for an appointed meeting. The word evidently has its origin from the *trust*, or confidence, which the parties who enter into such an engagement, repose in each other. V. TRUST, v.

5. A journey undertaken by more persons than one, who are to travel in company. The termination of such a journey is called the *Tryst's end*, S.B.

And gin we reach na our *tryst's end* ere night ;

—Gin ye gae farrer, I sall gie to you

This brand-new pouch of sattin double blue.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 71.

—I think we'll gang and speir

Says Bydby, gin we our *tryst's end* be near.

Ibid. p. 76.

Denominated most probably from the engagement to travel to a certain place in company.

6. A concurrence of circumstances or events.

"Indeed men cannot consider the same without acknowledging a divine hand and something above ordinary means and causes, where all did thus meet together in a solemn *tryst* to accomplish that people's ruin." Fleming's Fulfilling Script., p. 148.

In a sense very much akin to the fourth, *trist*, *triste*, is used in O. E., as denoting "a post or station in hunting."

Ye shall be set at such a *trist*,

That hart and hind shall come to your fist.

Lydgate's *Squire of Low Degree*.

V. Ellis's Spec. E. P., i. 336.

—He asked for his archere,

Walter Tirelle was haten, maister of that mister.

To *triste* was he sette, for to waite the chance,

With a herte thei mette, a herte therof gan lance.

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Walter was reili, he wend haf schoten the herte,
The kyng stole ouer nchi, the stroke he laht so smerte.
R. Brunne, p. 94.

Hearne renders it, "meta, mark, direction." The same writer uses it to denote a station in battle.

The Inglis at ther *triste* bifor than bare all doun,
& R. als him liste the way had reily roun.

Ibid. p. 179.

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1534. V. *Trista*, *Tristra*, Du Cange; *Trista* and *Tristis*, Cowel. The latter expl. *Tristis* as an immunity from attending on the Lord of a Forest, when he is disposed to chase. But, according to the quotation, the immunity is from the *Tristae*, as denoting this attendance. Et sint quieti—de—*Tristis*, &c.

TRISTRES, s. pl. The stations allotted to different persons in hunting.

And Arthur, with his Erles, earnestly rides,
To teche hem to her *tristres*, the trouthe for to tell.
To her *tristres* he hem taught, ho the trouthe trowes,
Eche lord, withouten lete,
To an oke he hem sette ;
With bow, and with barselette,
Under the bowes.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 3.

V. TRYST, s.

To TRIST, v. a. To squeeze, Shetl.

It seems the same with *Thrist*, to thrust, &c., q. v. from Isl. *thrist-a*, premere.

TRIST, s. [Sadness, affliction.]

Swa, on one day, the davis watchis tua

Come [in:] and said thai saw an ielloun mist

"Ya," said Wisdome, "I wist it wald be sa :

"That is ane sang befor ane hevie *trist* !

"That is perell to cum, quhair it wist.

"For, on sum syde, thair sall us folk assaill."

King Hart, ii. 48.

The phrase has evidently been proverbial. *Trist* might signify sadness, from Fr. *triste*, sad ; or trial, affliction. The v. *tryst* is used in this sense, or in one equivalent: *He is sore trysted* ; He has met with a heavy trial. The sense of the s., however, seems oblique ; and if the s. ever admitted of this signification, it is now obsolete.

TRISTSUM, adj. [Very sad, doleful.]

I wat it wald mak ony haill hairt sair,

For to renouue my *tristsum* tragilie.

Testament K. Henry, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 259.

TRISTENE, s. The act of giving on credit or trust.

—To my returning bak,

Ye wald doe weill gif ye wald *thrist* me.

—Ye salbe payit ; tak ye no thought ;

Your *tristene* sall not be for nought

At our next meeting.—

Leg. Tip. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 342.

To TRIVLE, TRIVIL, v. n. To grope, to feel one's way in darkness, Shetl.

A diminutive from Su.-G. *trif-a*, Isl. *thrif-a*, also *trif-a*, manibus tentare.

TROAP, s. (pron. as E. loan). A game played by two persons, with bandies, or sticks hooked at the end, and a bit of wood called a *nacket*. At each end of the ground occupied, a line is drawn. He who strikes off the *nacket* from the one line, tries to drive it as near the other as possible. The

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object of his antagonist, who stands between him and the goal, is to throw back with his hand the *nacket* to the line from which the other has struck it. If he does this, he takes the place of the other. If not, the distance is measured between the striking point and the *nacket* with one of the sticks used in striking; and for every length of the stick one is counted against the caster. It is indeed a trial of strength between the one who strikes and the other who throws, to see whether the latter can throw, as far as the other can strike, the *nacket*. This game is still played by boys in Angus.

The name must have been originally the same with *E. Trap*, although in this game a ball is used instead of a *nacket*, and it is struck off as in cricket. Skinner derives *trap*, from Teut. *treffen*, to strike; Casaubon from Gr. *trapa*; referring perhaps to *trapa* verito, because the ball is turned back. In *E.* it is also called *Cat and Trap*; Fr. *martinet*; Sw. *triss-lek*. V. Seren. *vo. Trap*.

[To TROCK, *v. a.* To exchange, to traffic, Clydes., Banffs. V. TROKE.]

TROCKER, *s.* One who exchanges goods, a low trader, Ettr. For. V. TROGGERS.

TROD, *s.* Tread, footstep, S. B.

This is the worst o' a' mishaps,
Tis war than death's fell trod.

Tarras's Poems, p. 59.

A.-S. *trod*, vestigium, gradus, passus, "a path, a step, a footstep." Somner.

To TROD, *v. a.* To trace, to follow by the footstep or track. Thus one is said to "trod a thief;" S. B.

To TRODDLE, TRODLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk with short steps, as a little child does, Ang. *todde*, synon.

May heaven allow me length of dayis to see
Their bairns troddling round and round my knee!

Morrison's Poems, p. 209.

—The young things trodlin rin.

Ibid. p. 46.

2. To purl, to glide gently, S. B.

Aince by a trodlin burnie's side,
Where chrystal waters smoothly glide,
I musing sat a while.—

The trodlin burnie i' the glen
Glides cannie o'er its pebbles sma'.

Tarras's Poems, p. 32, 82.

Germ. *trottel-n*, tanle et pigra incedere; Su.-G. *tratt-a*, minutis passibus ire, ut solent infantes. The origin seems to be *traad-a*, *trod-a*, *calcare*; although *Ihre* derives it from *trans*, *incessus*.

To TRODGE, *v. n.* To trudge, S.

TRODWIDDIE, *s.* 1. The chain that fastens the harrow to what are called the *Swingle-trees*, S.B. V. RIGWIDDIE.

"Item, 2 pots, 1 spale, 1 grape, one iron *trodwiddie*, 1 round heckle, one smoothing iron, and 3 shearing hooks." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 98.

As this bar of wood is immediately joined to the harrow, and lies nearer the ground, the name may be from Isl. *trola*, terra, G. Andr. p. 242, and *vijder*, vimen, q. the ground-withy, or that which touches the earth. For it had been originally formed of twisted withes.

To TROG, *v. a.* To truck, Dumfr.

TROG, *s.* "Old clothes;" Gall. Enc.; [*troggin*, pedlar's wares, Burns.] Fr. *troqu-er*, to truck, to barter. V. TROKE, *v.* and *s.*

TROGGER, *s.* 1. One who trucks, Dumfr.

"*Troggers*, persons who gather old clothes;" *ibid.*

2. A name given to one species of Irish vagrants, Wigton.

"The people are greatly oppressed by inundations of poor vagrants from Ireland.—They may be divided into two classes. The first are those whose only object is to beg their bread. The second are those called *troggers*, who carry on a species of traffic, unknown, I am persuaded in most places. They bring linen from Ireland, which they barter for the old woollen clothes of Scotland, and these they prefer to gold or silver. Bending under burdens of these clothes, they return to their own kingdom." P. Inch, Statist. Acc. iii. 139.

This is merely q. *trokers*, from the *v.* TROKE, q. v.

TROGS, *adv.* A vulgar oath, Lanarks., Dumfr.; the same with TRUGS, q. v.

TROGUE, *s.* A young horse, Upp. Clydes.
Isl. *droeg*, equa vilissima effecta, Haldorson.

TROILYA, *s.* A fairy, Shetl.; a dimin. from TROLL, q. v.

[TROISS, *s.* A truss, which keeps the centre of the yard to the mast. V. TROSS.]

TROISTRY, *s.* The entrails of a beast, offals, S.B.

Isl. *troe*, trash, Sw. *trastyg*, trumpery; Seren. Gael. *tarungar*, giblets.

[TROJAN, *s.* A name applied to a person of uncommon size, strength, daring, or endurance, Clydes., Shetl.]

To TROKE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To bargain, exchange, barter, S. truck, E.

How cou'd you troke the mavis' note
For "penny pies all piping hot!"

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 34.

Fr. *troqu-er*, to exchange.

2. To do business in a mean way, or on a small scale, S.

"She'll not loose the letters that come to her by the King's post, and she must go on *troking* wi' the old carrier, as if there was no post-house in the neighbourhood." St. Ronan, iii. 119. V. TROG, *v.*

3. To be busy about little, in whatever way, S.

TROKE, TROCK, TROQUE, *s.* 1. Exchange, barter, S.

Fr. *troc*, id.

2. *Troques*, or *trookies*, pl. small wares, merchandise of little value, S. B.; [*troggin*, Ayrs.]

Nae harm tho' I hae brought her ane or twa
Sic bonny *trocks* to help to make her bra.
Shirreff's Poems, p. 40.

3. Small pieces of business that require a deal of stirring, S. B.

4. Familiar intercourse, S. B.

Nor does our blinded master see
The *trocks* between the Clerk and she.
Morison's Poems, p. 106.

Ye ken or e'er ye got a frock,
I took ye in to my sma' flock,
An' ye and I have had a *trock*
This forty year.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 176.

- TROLIE, TROLL, s.** 1. Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground, Roxb.

- [2. A person of slovenly habits, S.]

3. Any object that has length disproportionate to its breadth, Perth.

4. The dung of horses, cows, &c., also of man, Dumfr.

Apparently from a common source with E. *Trawl*, *Troll*.

- [To **TROLL, TROLLOP, v. n.** To walk, work, or dress in a slovenly manner, S.]

- TROLLIBAGS, TROLLIEBAGS, s. pl.** A low or ludicrous term for the paunch or tripe of a slaughtered animal, S.

"*Trollibags*, the inwards of animals;" Gall. Enc.
And when he fin's a sheep fa'en aul,
Her *trolly-bags* he can unravel.

Ibid., p. 400.

In Ettr. For. it denotes the small guts of a sheep; synon. *Sma' Fairna*. A.-Bor. "*Trolly-bags*, tripe; Cumb.;" Grose.

- [**TROLLOP, s.** A large, unseemly, straggling mass of anything; applied also to a dirty, slovenly person, S.]

- [**TROLLOPIN, TROLLOPY, adj.** Slovenly, slatterly, Clydes.]

- TROLY, TRAWLIE, s.** A ring through which the *sowme* passes betwixt the two horses or oxen next the plough, and by means of which it is kept from trailing on the ground, Ang. V. **SOWME**.

Isl. *travale*, impedimentum; Teut. *trælie*, clathrus, a bar, lattice-work, &c. Or perhaps from *Trawl*, q. v. because this ring is intended to prevent the rope from being *dragged*.

- TROLL, s.** A goblin. V. **TROW**.

- TROLLOLAY, s.** A term which occurs in a rhyme used by young people, on the last day of the year, S. V. **HOGMANAY**.

We find a similar phrase in O.E.; but whether originally the same is uncertain.

And than satten some, and song at the nale,
And holpen erie his halfe acre, with hey *trolly billy*.
P. Ploughman, fol. 52, b.

Prob. allied to Su.-G. *troll-a*, incantare; *troll-a*, canere?

- TRONACH, s.** The crupper used with dorsets or a pack-saddle; formed of a piece of wood, connected with the saddle by a cord at each end; Mearns.

- TRONE, s.** Synon. with E. *Truant*, Dumfr. *To Play the Trone*, to play the truant, *ibid.*

- TRONIE, s.** A truant, *ibid.* V. **TRONNIE**.

- TRONE, s.** A trowel, used by masons, Gall.; Dumfr. *Trowen*; pron. *trooen*, Lanarks, and some other counties.

"*Trone*, a trowel [r. trowel], a masonic instrument;" Gall. Enc. The adj. *masonic* is here used in a sense totally new.

This seems evidently a corr. of the E. word, as it is not supported by analogy.

- TRONE, s.** 1. An instrument, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar; used for weighing heavy wares, S. This instrument still remains in some towns.

"It is statute, that the Chalmerlane sall cause big, and mak ane *Trone* for weying of wolle in all the Kings burghis, and in all the portis of the realm." Stat. Dav. II. c. 39. s. 1.

Trones had been used in England so early as the reign of Edw. I. For we find this ordinance in *Flota*. Item, *ulnas, tronax, stateras, & pondera* ejuslibet generis, tam pro pane quam pro aliis rebus venalibus provisus & habitus. Lib. II. c. 12, § 15.

A. Bor. "*Trones*, a steelyard;" Gl. Brockett. Du Cange expl. L.B. *Trona, Statera publica*, s. *Trutina*; supposing that it is a corr. of the latter term. Such a "*Trona* or beam, for the *tronage* of wool, was fixed at Leadenhall in London;" Cowel.

Isl. *triona* signifies a beak; Rostrum porrectum, quasi serpentis vel Rajae; G. Andr. Thus the stern or beak of a ship got this name; Landnamab. p. 299. *Trana* signifies not only a beak, but a crane; Grus, item Rostrum longiusculum, seu res porrectum; G. Andr., p. 241.

Hence it appears that the name of the bird, which we call a crane, has been used to denote a beak, or any thing extended so as to resemble the long neck of a crane. C. B. *troyn*, Fr. *trogne*, also signify a beak.

2. A market-place, a market, Ayrs.

"I—looked towards Irville which is an abundant *trone* for widows and other single women; and I fixed my purpose on Mrs. Nugent." Annals of the Parish, p. 300.

Apparently from sense 1, the *trone* being the place where marketable goods are weighed.

3. The pillory, S.

"They ordain the said John Rob to be sett upon the *Trone*, with a paper upon his head bearing this words (*This John Rob is sett heir for being a false informer of witnesses*), and ordaines his lugg to be nailed to the *Trone* be the space of ane hour." Act. Sc. Just.

6th Feb. 1630. V. also Act 24th July, 1700. In the Index to these Acts it is rendered *Pillory*.

"In Edinburgh the Pillory is called the *Trone*;" Rudd.

There seems to be no reason for the extension of this name to the Pillory, save that, as this stood in a public place, those subjected to the punishment referred to, were exhibited here.

To *TRONE*, *v. a.* To subject to the disgraceful punishment of the pillory.

I sall degraif the gracless of thy greis,
Scald thee for skorn, and scor thee af thy aule,
Gar round thy heid, transform thee as a fule,
And with treason gar *trone* thee on the treis.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68, st. 19.

Or as in Edin. Edit. 1508, 1, 2, and 4.

Scalle thee for skorn, and schert thee af thy scule—
And *syne* with treason *trone* thee to the treis.
V. the *s.*

TRONARE, *s.* The person who had the charge of the Trone; L.B. *tronar-ius*.

"The clerk of the cocquet, sall controll beath the customars, and the *Tronar*." Stat. Dav. II., c. 39, s. 4.

TRONE-MEN, *s.* The name given to those who carry off the soot swept from chimneys, because they had their station at the *Trone*, Edinburgh.

TRONE WEIGHT. The standard weight used at the Trone, S.

"That weight called of old the *Trone* weight to be allutterlie abolished and discharged, and never hereafter to be received nor used." Act 19th Feb. 1618, Murray, p. 411.

TRONE, *s.* A throne, Fr. id.

Togidder he thare with mony thousand can by,
And euin amydwart in his *trone* grete,
For him arrayit, takin has his sete.

Doug. Virgil, 137, 25.

Hardyng uses this term.

Belyn was kyng, and sat in royal *trone*.

Gron. Fol 28, a.

TRONIE, *s.* 1. Any metrical saw, or jargon, used by children, S.B. *Rane, Ratt rhyme*, synon. q. v.

2. A long story, Strathmore.

3. Trifling conversation; evidently an oblique sense of the term as signifying a tedious story, *ibid*.

4. A darling, *ibid*.

In the latter sense, it seems to have considerable affinity to the ancient Su.-G. term already mentioned, as it occurs in the following adage; *Troen maen aer gulle baetle*; A trusty friend is better than gold; *Ihre*, vo. *Tro*, to trust. Teut. *trouant* has a similar sense; *satelles*, *lateranus*; a retainer, a dependant. It can scarcely be supposed, that, as used in the first and second senses, it is a corr. of *lr. drunog*, rhyme, metre.

This, I suspect, is the same with *Trewane*, q. v. a term used by Knox; allied perhaps to O. Su.-G. *troen*, now *trogen*, true, trusty; because such rhymes, although now in general justly viewed as expressing the

language of ignorance or superstition, were considered by our ancestors, as containing adages worthy of implicit confidence. Teut. *trouens*, bona fide.

TRONNIE, *s.* "A boy who plays the truant;" Gall. Enc.

Fr. *truand-leau*, "a young rascal;" Cotgr. *Truan*, (as well as *truand*), was formerly used as the *s.* in Fr.; *truand-er*, to play the rogue, also to beg about the country; Teut. *trouant-en*, otiose vagari; from *trouant*, *satelles*, metaph. vagabundus et parasitus.

To *TROO the School*. To play the truant, *Aberd*.

TROOIE, *s.* A truant, *ibid*.

TROOD, *s.* Prob., wood for fences.

"Patrick Earl of Orkney, in a disposition of the lands of Sand to Jerome Umphray, narrates—that he had evicted 6 merks from ——— in Cullswiek for stealing bolts from his lordship's *trood*, probably some piece of wreck which had been drawn into Cullswiek." P. Aithsting, Shetl. Statist. Acc., vii. 584.

It seems to signify wood employed for fences. Su.-G. *trod-r*, lignum, quod materiam praebet saepibus construendis. *Timber ok trodhor*, materiam aedium et sepimentorum; Leg. Ost-Goth. c. 23, ap. *Ihre*, in vo.

TROOKER, *s.* An appellation of contempt and reproach for a woman, Shetl.; obviously the same with S. *Truckier, Trucker*.

To *TROOTLE*, *v. n.* To walk with short steps at a quick pace, *Ayrs*. V. *TRUTLE*.

[*TROPELLIS*,] *TROPLYS*, *s. pl.* Troops, [small companies].

For all the Scottismen that thar war,
Quhen thai saw thaim eschew the fycht,
Dang on thaim with all thair mycht,
That thai scalyt thaim in *troplys* ser;
And till discomfittur war ner.

Barbour, xiii. 275, MS.

Teut. *troppel*, globus, congeries; which seems derived from *trope*, grex, collectio. [O. Fr. *tropol*, dimin. of *trope*, a troop.]

To *TROSS, TROOS*, *v. a.* 1. To pack up, to truss, S.

2. To pack off, to set out, S.B. also *turs, truss*, S.A.

Thus *trus* is used by Minot.

Ye men of Saint Omers,

Trus ye this tide,

And puttes out yowre pavilionnes

With yowre mekill pride.

Poems, p. 50.

Fr. *trouss-er*, to truss; C.B. *triosa*, Isl. *truts*, sarcina, fasciculus.

[*TROSS, TROOS*, *s.* A tuck or hem on a gown, Shetl.]

TROSSIS, *s. pl.* "The small round blocks in which the lines of a ship run;" Gl. Compl. E. *Truss*.

"Than the master cryit, and bald renye ane bonet, vire the *trossis*, nou heise." Compl. S., p. 63.

To TROT, v. a. To draw a man out in conversation, especially by the appearance of being entertained or of admiration, so as to make him expose himself to ridicule. Both the term and practice are well known in Glasgow.

"I have already met with well-bred gentlemen in Glasgow, who neither *trot* nor are *trotted*." Peter's Letters, iii. 247.

TROTTEE, s. One who shows off, like a horse in a market, so as to be held up to ridicule, *ib.*

"I had the good sense to perceive the danger of the practice,—and hope never to fill the roll either of *Trotter* or *Trottee*." *Ibid.* p. 246.

TROTTER, s. One who shews off another in this manner, *ibid.* V. preceding word.

[**TROTTIE.** To be on *trottie*, to be in bad humour, Banffs.]

• **TROT, s.** 1. *Schaik a trot*, seems to have been an old phrase for, *Take a dance*.

"In the fyrst thai dancit—*Schaik a trot*." Compl. S.

2. Used, perhaps in a ludicrous way, for an expedition by horsemen, *synon. raid*.

"The Covenanters, hearing of this *trott* of Turriff, and that they were come to Aberdeen, began to hide their goods," &c. Spalding's Troubles, i. 152.

Teut. *trot*, *cursus*, *grassus*, *succussatio*.

[**TROT, s.** The throat, Shetl.]

TROTCOSIE, s. A piece of woollen cloth, which covers the back part of the neck and shoulders, with straps across the crown of the head, buttoned from the chin downwards on the breast; for defence against the weather, S.

It seems to be properly *throatcosie*, because it keeps the throat warm. V. COSIE.

"The upper part of his form—was shrouded in a large great-coat, belted over his under habiliments, and crested with a huge cowl of the same stuff, which, when drawn over the head and hat, completely overshadowed both, and being buttoned beneath the chin, was called a *trot-cosy*." Waverley, ii. 112.

"To see how a *trot-cosy* and a Joseph can disguise a man—that I souldna ken my auld feal friend the deacon." Rob Roy, iii. 31.

TROTH-PLIGHT, s. The act of pledging faith between lovers, by means of a symbol.

"The dispute—ended by the lovers going through an emblematic ceremony of their *troth-plight*, of which the vulgar still preserve some traces. They broke betwixt them the thin broad piece of gold which Alice had refused to receive from Ravenswood." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 130.

Trothplight is used by Shakspeare as an *adj.* in the sense of betrothed, affianced. It occurs also as a *r.* "*Trothplight-yn*. Affido." Prompt. Parv.

• **TROUBLE, s.** A name given by miners to a sudden break in the stratum of coal, S.; called also *Dyke* and *Gae*.

"That alteration of course was not caused by any *gae*, or *trouble*, which sometimes have their effect." "*Gaes*, and *Dykes*,—being the occasion of so much *trouble*, in the working of coal,—the coal-hewers call them ordinarily by that name *trouble*." Sinclair's Misc. Obs. Hydrost., p. 267. 276.

"The strata are frequently deranged by *troubles* or *dykes*." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 287.

• **TROUGH, TROUCHE, s.** The same with *Trow*, q. v.

"The view we had from these heights, of the whole valley, or strath, or *trough* of the Clyde upwards, is by far the richest thing I have yet seen north of the Tweed." Peter's Letters, iii. 299.

TROUK, s. A slight but teasing complaint; as, "a *trouk* o' the cauld," Mearns: *synon. Brash, Tout*.

Fr. *truc* is a blow or thwack. But it may be rather from A.-S. *truc-ian*, *deficere*, *languere*. *Cucora truciath*, Genus deficient. Gael. *truai ghe* is rendered, "misery, woe;" Shaw. Ir. *truagh*, "lean, poor, meagre, dismal," O'Reilly; C.B. *trucch*, "broken, maimed," Owen.

TROUSH, interj. A call or cry directed to cattle; as, "*Troush*, hawkie," Mearns.

It is singular, that, in the terms expressing a call to cattle, there should be so great a resemblance, where the people using them were so remote from each other. V. *TRU*, and *PRUTCHIE*.

To TROUSS, v. a. To tuck up, to shorten; as, "to *trouss* a petticoat," to turn up a fold of the petticoat, and fasten it by sewing or pinning it to the garment immediately above, S.; hence, *trouss*, a tuck, *pron. trouss*.

This must be viewed as originally the same with the E. v. to *Truss*, from Fr. *trouss-er*, "to tuck, bind or girt in;" Cotgr. Perhaps we may add Teut. *trouss*, *succingere*, *colligere*.

TROVE, s. A turf, Aberd. *toor*, Ang.

"These lands—have for centuries been wasted by the practice of cutting up the sward into turf, for the different purposes of mixing it with the stable and byre dung, (muck-fail;) of building the walls of houses, when it is called *fail*; of roofing houses, when the sward is pared thin, and for fuel, which they call *troves*." P. Alford, Aberd. Statist. Acc., xv. 456, 457.

Su.-G. Isl. *torf*, ima arvi gleba ad alendum focum eruta; ab antiquiss. Goth. *torfu*, effodere; Særen.

Einar, Earl of Orkney, about the year 912, is much celebrated by the Northern Scalds, because he taught the inhabitants of these islands the use of turf. Hence he was ever after honoured with the name of *Torf-Einar*. V. Barry's Orkney, p. 112.

TROW, s. [1. A trough; as, a *swine's trow*, Clydes.]

2. The wooden spout by which water is carried to a mill-wheel, S., in some places in pl. the *trows*. It is also called a *shot*.

Su.-G. Belg. *troj*, E. *trough*, Dan. *tron*, Isl. *thro*. Junius views C.B. *trychu*, *truncare*, as the root, whence *trick*, *troch*, *incisia*; because troughs were anciently trees hollowed out.

3. *The trow of the water*, the lower ground through which a river runs; as, *the trow of Clyde*, Upp. Lanarks. Also the *trough of Clyde*, Middle Ward.

Halderson renders Isl. *trog*, alveus, which denotes both the bed of a river, and a conduit pipe. The *trow* of a river thus seems to be merely the *trough* by means of which the water is conveyed. C.B. *troch*, a cut into, an incision; *troch*, cut, broken.

To TROW, TREW, v. a. 1. To believe, S.

God Robert Boyd, that worthi was and wicht,
Wald nocht thaim *trow*, quhill he him saw with sycht.
Wallace, II. 436, MS.

The prep. *in* is sometimes added.

Ye gurt us *trow* in stock and stone,
That they wald help mony one.
Spec. Godly Sange, p. 25.

I'll kiss your bonny mou',
I'll gar your mither *true*
That I'll marry thee.
Hey Tutie Tutie; Old Song.

2. To trust to, or, confide in.

Now I persawe, he that will *trow*
His fa, it sall him sum tyme rew.
Barbour, II. 326, MS.

The prep. *to* is sometimes added.

And gif that ye will *trow* to me,
Ye sall gar mak tharoff king.
And I sall be in your helping.
Barbour, I. 490, MS.

3. To make believe; often in sport, S. as, *I'm only trowing you*; [*he gart me trow*.]

Moss-G. *traw-an*, Isl. *tru-a*, Su.-G. *tro*, fidere, credere; *Tro ens ord*, fidem habere alicujus dictis; *To trow ane's word*, S.

TROWABIL, adj. Credible.

"It is als nocht *trowabil*, that sic exempil suld be introduct be ane patriciana." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 334.

To TROW, v. a. and n. 1. To put any thing into a rotatory motion, to cause to roll; as, "to *trow* a half-penny," to make it spin round on the table, Lanarks., Ettr. For.

2. To roll over; as, *to trow down a hill*, to descend a hill, as children often do, by rolling or whirling, Upp. Lanarks., Berwicks.

[3. To turn over a liquid continuously with a spoon; as in cooling liquid food, Banffs.

4. To coddle, to nurse daintily, *ibid.*]

The same with E. *Troul*, *Troll*; or from C.B. *tro*, circumvolution, *troel*, a cylinder, *troellog*, round, *troi*, to turn, (Lat. *tru-are*, volvere. *gyrare*), *troelli*, to put in a whirling motion; Su.-G. *trull-a*, rotari, ut solet globus per loca declivia; Ibre.

[TROW, s. 1. A continued tossing up of a liquid by means of a spoon, or any small vessel, *ibid.*

2. Dainty nursing, *ibid.*; *trowin* is also used.]

TROW, TROWE, TROLL, DROW, s. 1. A name given to the devil, Orkn., Shetl.

Hence this imprecation is used, *Trow tak you!*

2. In pl. it denotes an inferior order of demons.

The demonology of these islands, according to its more modern form, is said to include three orders of spirits; the *Fairies*, the *Trow*, and the *Troies*. While the *Fairies* are uniformly represented as social, cheerful, and benevolent beings; the *Troies* are described as gloomy and malignant, ever prone to injure men. Of these there are two classes, which receive their distinguishing denominations from the places of their residence.

HILL-TROWS, s. pl. Spirits supposed to inhabit the *hills* or the mountainous part of the Orkney Islands.

The superstitious, in some places, endeavour to bribe them by leaving an offering of food for them every night; being persuaded that, otherwise, they would destroy the family before morning. It is believed, that they still frequently appear in wild and sequestered scenes; having a haggard and malignant aspect. One of the attributes of the *Fairies*, in Scotland, is in Orkney appropriated to the *Troies*: it being an article of the vulgar creed, that they often carry off children.

The *Brownies*, although, as appears from Brand, formerly well known in Orkney, seem to be now almost entirely forgotten. I strongly suspect, however, from what has been mentioned above, that they are now confounded with the *Hill-Trows*; especially from the description given of their appearance, and from the offerings made to them. V. the extract from Brand, vo. BROWNIE.

SEA-TROWES, s. pl. Certain inhabitants of the sea, viewed by the vulgar as malignant spirits.

It is believed in Orkney, by those living on the coast, that the *Trows* do much injury to fishermen; and particularly, that they destroy the fishing-grounds.

Brand, speaking of "those sea-monsters, the *Meer-men* and *Mermaids*, which have not only been seen, but apprehended and kept for sometime," adds;

"They tell us that several such creatures do appear to fishers at sea, particularly such as they call *Sea-Trowes*, great rolling creatures, tumbling in the waters, which, if they come among their nets, they break them, and sometimes take them away with them; if the fishers see them before they come near, they endeavour to keep them off with their oars or long staves; and if they can beat them therewith, they will endeavour to do it: The fishers both in Orkney and Zetland are afraid when they see them, which panick fear of their's makes them think and sometimes say, that it is the Devil in the shape of such creatures, whether it be so or not as they apprehend, I cannot determine." Descr. of Zetland, p. 115.

The good man had no occasion for so much modesty. They were a very odd sort of evil spirits, that could be beat off by poles! He had often himself seen such tumbling about in the Firth of Forth.

With respect to the origin of this name, it is merely the corrupt pronunciation of the old word *Troll*. This term was used by the ancient Scandinavians to denote a spectre, and particularly applied to a sort of incarnate goblins, of monstrous size, and correspondent strength, who were very destructive of mankind. They lived in solitudes, and clefts of the rocks; and were believed to feed on human flesh. They were also denominated *Berggiar*, i.e., giants of

the mountains. Hence the fables of the Orkneys concerning the *Hill-Trows*.

From their superior skill in magical arts, in Su.-G. magic in general came to be denominated *troll*. For such was the power of incantation ascribed to them, that they could make men assume the likeness of satyrs, wild beasts, &c. *Troll-a*, and Isl. *tryll-a*, signify incantare, magicis artibus uti; Su.-G. *trollilom*, veneficium, and *troll-kona*, venefica. E. *trull*, a prostitute, is by Ihre traced to Su.-G. *troll*; and with pretty good reason, as it is her business to entice men by her fascinations.

That *Trow*, as still used in Orkney, is the same with *Troll*, is unquestionable from the account given by Cunrad, commonly called the Celt, in his *Hotleporici*, as quoted by Arngirin Jonas, *Specimen Islandiæ*, p. 118. Speaking of the Orkney Islands, he says:

Orcadæ has memorant, factas e nomine Graeco,
Atque has perjuri, exilium esse, Diis.
Accola mutato, quos dicit nomine *Drollos*.

Some have supposed that this is an error for *Trollos*. The word, however, is originally the same. For Dan. *drol* signifies a demon, and Teut. *drol* is expl. *trullus*, *drollus*: Valgo dicitur daemonum genus quod in omni labore genere so videtur exercere, cum tamen nihil agat: alio nomine *kabouter mannken*. *Trolus*, Cimbrica lingua Gothicae affinis, cacodaemon ruber dicitur. Adr. Jun. This designation assimilates him to the *Bronie* of our own country. This seems originally the same with Isl. *draug*, lemur (G. Andr. and Verel.) Hence Odin was denominated *Drouga Drottin*, lemurum sive tumulorum dominus, as presiding over the departed: Keysler. Antiq. Septentr., p. 136.

But from the following passage we have a somewhat different account:—

—"Swertha, in despair, had recourse to the good offices of Morlaunt Mertoun, with whom she had acquired some favour by her knowledge in old Norwegian ballads, and disinal tales concerning the *Trows* or *Drows*, (the dwarfs of the Scalds), with whom superstitious eld had peopled many a lonely cavern and brown dale in Duurosness, as in every other district of Zetland." The Pirate, i. 28.

The learned author has no doubt that the *Trows* or *Drows* are originally the same with the *Duergar* of the northern nations. V. vo. *Drows*. The one name, however, is evidently not borrowed from the other; and, as the *Duergar* or Dwarfs were confined to the earth, whereas one species of the *Trows* belonged to the sea, it is not improbable that *Trow* was a more generic name, and that it might include the *Duergar* under it.

In the Isl. version of the Bible, the word used in both places where the term *satyr* occurs in ours, is *Draugar*, Isa. 13. 21; 34. 14; with this difference, that in the latter passage *Troll* also occurs. And *thar munu til samans kluupa Draugar og skrymsl, og eitt Troll mun thar odru moeta*; lit. rally, "And there shall the Dwarf and the Spectre run together, and one *Troll* shall meet another." This proves that the terms *Draugar* and *Trol*, however loosely they might at times be used, are radically different, and have been thus viewed by that people who still retain the purest specimen of the ancient language of Scandinavia.

Dr. Edmonstone views *Trows* as synonym. with *Fairies*.

"The fairies or *trows* have still a local habitation and a name." They occupy small stony hillocks or *knows*, and whenever they make an excursion abroad, are seen, mounted on bulrushes, riding in the air.—They are said to be very mischievous, not only shooting cattle with their arrows, but even carrying human beings with them to the hills. Child-bed women are sometimes taken to nurse a prince; and although the appearance of the body remain at home, yet the immaterial part is removed," &c. Zetl. ii. 75, 76.

Dr. Hibbert justly views the name of *Fairies* as a misnomer, when given to the *Trows*.

"The subterraneous *Trows* of Shetland," he says, "have, in more recent times, had the improper name given them of *Fairies*, which is of comparatively modern introduction into Europe." Shetl. Isl., p. 446.

"The *Trows* of Shetland, who inhabit the interior of rocks, are the same race of beings whom the natives of Feroe describe as *Foldenske mand*, or underground men; in the Icelandic *Edda*, they appear under the name of *Duergar*, or dwarfs." Ibid. p. 445.

Two centuries ago, the world continued to be written, and perhaps spoken in Shetland, after the Norwegian mode. In a ditty against Catherine Jonesdchter and others for witchcraft, &c. tried in the Sheriff Court of Shetland, Oct. 2, 1616, one of the points is thus set forth:—"Item mair, the said Catherine for airt & pairt of witchcraft and sorcerie, in hanting and seeing the *Trollis* ryse out of the kyrk yeard of Hildiswick & Holy cross kirk of Eshenes; and that she saw thame on the hill callit Greinfaill, at mony sindrie tymes; and that they come to ony hous quhair thair was feasting or great mirrines, and speciallie at Yule."—Found guilty, on her own confession, and sentenced to be "taken by the lockman to the place of execution, abone Birrie, used & wont, wirryet at an stake while she be dead, & thairefter to be burnt in ashes." Sheriff-Court Book of Shetland.

Catharine was accused, and also confest that "she conversed, lay, and kept company and society with the Devil, whom she called the Bowman of Hildiswick, and Eshenes, for more than 40 years, and every year sensyne, and specially at Halloweven and holy cross day: and that the last time he lay with her, he gave her an merk on the privie members, and left with her ane sey nwttie and ane cleik, whairby she sould be hable to do any thing she desyrit," &c.

To TROW, *v. a.* [To imprecate], to curse.

Messyngeris than sic titthingis brocht thaim till,
And tald Persye, that Wallace leffand war,
Off his eschaip fra thar pre-oune in Ayr.
Thai trowit rycht weil, he passit was that steid,
For Longca-stell and his twa men was deid,
He trowit the chance that Wallace so was past.
In ilka part thai war gretly agast,
Throw prophesye that thai had herd befor.

Wallace, iii. 25, MS.

In Edit. 1648, it is thus altered.

They trowd it well, that Wallace past that steid,
For Long-castle and his two men were dead:
They *scaried* the chance that Wallace so was past.

It would seem, that some early editor, while he retained the first *trowit*, as obviously signifying *believed*, changed the second to *scaried*, as being better understood in his time.

Trow tak you, is an imprecation still used in Orkney. It is said that in Norse *trow* signifies *Devil*. Isl. *tramen*, larva vel cacodaemon; *thraen*, diabolus; *draug*, lemur. Su.-G. *tro* is used in profane swearing or imprecation. *Tro mig, tro hort mig*, dispercam; *tro dig*, male percas. Ihre conjectures that *taye* may be understood,—ut sit, Diabolus me auferat. Gloss. p. 950, 951. Germ. *traun* is used in a similar sense. V. Wachter.

[To TROW, *v. n.* To labour under a slight illness; to dwine, Banffs.]

TROWIE, *adj.* Sickly, Orkn.

As in our own country, unknown diseases were often in former ages ascribed to the influence of witchcraft, shall we view this as signifying, "under the malign influence of the *Trow*, or daemou?" V. Trow, Trowie, &c.

TROWIE GLOVES. [Gloves of the *Sea-Trows*]; a name given to sponges, Caithn.

"Sponges are found upon the shore in great plenty, shaped like a man's hand, and called by the people *Trowie Gloves*." P. Dunrossness, Statist. Acc. vii. 396. q. *Make-believe gloves*, because an ignorant person might view them as such. V. TROW, v.

To TROW, v. a. To season a cask, by rinsing it with a little wort, before it be used; a term common with brewers; also, to *trow the brew-ooms*, Ang.

A.-S. *ge-trowian*, in a moral sense, signifies purgare; Germ. *trauen*, to administer the sacerdotal blessing. We say, to *sign* or *synd* a vessel, when it is cleansed by a little water being passed through it; in allusion to the supposed purification of a person or thing, in consequence of making the *sign* of the cross. *Trow* perhaps may have a similar origin; especially as *Brewers* retain a considerable portion of superstition. V. BURN.

TROWAN, TROWEN, s. A mason's trowel, S.; apparently corr. from the E. word. V. TRONE.

TROWENTYN, Barbour, xix. 696. Leg. *tranouwintyn*. V. TRANONT.

To TROLL, v. n. Used in a different sense from E. *troll*; as in *trolling*, a line, with a number of hooks on it, extending from one side of a stream to the other, and fixed to a rod on each side, is drawn gently upwards, S.

TROWNSOWR, s. A trencher. "A dowsone [dozen] of *trowsowris*;" Aberd. Reg. V. TRUNSCHOUR.

TROWS, s. pl. The term used in Roxb. and other southern shires, to denote two pieces of wood, each formed like the half or section of an ellipsis, fenced with upright boards, so as to prevent the entrance of water. These two are conjoined by means of iron hooks, or a cross-board; the broad part of the one being placed towards that of the other. An interstice is left between the two sections, so that the water is seen distinctly through it. This sort of vessel, resembling two short flat-bottomed yawls placed stern to stern, is used in what is called *burning the water*, or night-fishing on rivers for salmon. Through the interstice, by means of the lights, the fishers can see, and more certainly strike their prey.

In Isl. *trog* signifies linter, a small boat, from its resemblance to a trough. A.-S. *troy, troyc, alveus*, a trough; also, "linter, a cock-boat, a wherry or sculler; Kilian, *troch*;" Somner.

TROWS, s. pl. A sluice. V. MILL-TROWSE.

This does not properly denote the *cloose* or sluice itself, but the *troughs* which conduct the water to the mill-wheel.

TROWTH, s. 1. Truth, Wyntown.
2. Belief.

Syne thal herd, that Makbeth aye
In fantown fretis had gret fay,
And *trowth* had in swyik fantasy,
Be that he trowyd stedfastly,
Nevyrs dyscumfyt for to be,
Qwhill wyth hys eyne he suld se
The wode browcht of Brynnane,
To the hill of Dwinsynane.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 363.

TROYT, s. An inactive person, S.B. generally conjoined with the epithet *nasty*; as, a *nasty troyt*, one who is both dirty and indolent.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *tryt-a*, to cease, conveying the idea of one who becomes weary of work; or rather, as the *v.* also signifies, inique ferre, pigere, taedere, whence *thryt*, contumacy, neglect of duty. *Troelt*, fessus, lassus, is a kindred term; *troelt of arbete*, fessus labore; and *troelt-a*, fatigare.

TROYT, TROYCHT, s. Prob., a trough.

"Ane *troyt*, ane baik breid, iij reid truncheris." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18. "Ane *troycht* & tua aiking buyrdia." Ibid. A. 1535, V. 15.

The only idea I can form of this word, is that it is meant for *trocht*, perhaps a trough.

To TROYTTLE, v. n. To tattle, to gossip, Shetl.; merely a variety of *TRATTIL*, q. v.

* **TROY WEIGHT, TROYS WEICHT.** A certain kind of weight, used both in S. and in E.

"That there shall be onely one just weight through all the parts of this kingdome, which shall universallie serve all his Majesties lieges, by the which (and no other) they shall buy and sell—in all tyme hereafter: to wit, the French *Troys* Stone weight, containing sexteine *Troys* Pounds in the Stone, and sexteine *Troys* Unces in the Pound, and the lesser weights and measures to be made in proportion conforme thereto." Act Ja. VI., 19 Feb., 1618, Murray, p. 441.

This is ordered to be used instead of "that weight called of old the *Trone Weight*."

The phrase, according to Keith, is written in an act of the Privy Council, A. 1565. *Troce Weicht*. V. REMEID. Somner, and Du Cange, both suppose that *Troy* is a corr. of *Trone*. V. Du Cange, vo. *Trona*. Cowel asserts that "*Trone weight* plainly appears to be the same with what we now call *Troy weight*," vo. *Weights*. Yet, under *Pondus Regis*, he says that "it seems easy to infer that what we call *Troy Weight* was this *Pondus Regis*, or *le Roy Weight*."

It is evident, however, that they were quite different. For, by the Act of James, quoted above, it is ordered that the one be used, and the other is discharged.

Troy Weight in E., according to Spelman, consisted of twelve ounces in the pound. This is the standard still used in S. for weighing gold, silver, jewels, oorn, bread, and liquors. V. Hutton's Arithm., p. 15. It is simply denominated *Troy Weight*. What is called *Scot's Troy*, in our times, is the same with *Dutch weight*; and said also to correspond to *Trone weight*, only the pound varying in different places, and for different purposes, from 20 to 23 ounces.

In the reign of James VI. *Troy* differed from *Trone weight*, the latter exceeding the former three pounds and a half in the stone. For Skene says:

"Ilk *Trois* stane containis sextene pound *Trois*. And ilk pound weicht theirof, containis sextene ounce

Trois.—The wool, quhen it is bocht be merchanda, is bocht be the *Trone stane*, quhilk containis commonly xix. pound and ane halfe *Trois*." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplath*.

As this weight is called, in the Act, *French Troys*, it shows that our rulers in that age viewed it as originally borrowed from the French, and that it had received its name from its being used in *Troies*, the capital city of Champagne. For we learn from Dict. Trev., that almost every city had its own peculiar weights.

TRUBLANCE, s. Disturbance.

"Conwickit for the *trubulance* of him in wordis, calland him koff-caryll one the oppin gait." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

TRUBLY, adj. Dark, lowering, troubled, muddy; *drumly*, synon. Fr. *trouble*.

Throw help thareof he chasis the wyndis awa,
And *trubly* cloudis diuidis in ane thraw.

Doug. Virgil, 108, 21.

[To **TRUCK, v. a.** To trample, crush, Shetl. Dan.]

[**TRUCK, s.** Trash, refuse, *ibid.*]

[**TRUCK, s.** The surface of pasture land peeled off for the purpose of making compost, Shetl.

Prob., a corr. of *turf-ick*.]

TRUCKER, TRUCKAR, s. V. **TRUKIER**.

TRUCK-POT, s. A tea-pot. V. **TRACK-POT**.

TRUDDER, s. Lumber, trumpery, Aberd.

Isl. *truts* is expl. fasculus; Isl. *trod-r*, and Su.-G. *trod*, the stakes or wood with which hedges are constructed.

TRUDGE BAK. Prob., hump-back.

A *trudge bak* that cairful captive bure;
And crukit was his laythlie liumis bayth.

K. Hart, ii. 54.

From the rest of this description, as well as from the name of the person, *Decrepitus*, it is clear that the poet meant to say that he was hump-backed. The phrase is still used in this sense, S.B.

It may be from Lat. *turg-ere*, to swell. But I would prefer Su.-G. *trutn-a*, id. Isl. *thrutn-a*, id. *throte*, a tumor.

TRUDGET, v. I dread *trudget* of you; I suspect that you will do some mischief, or play me some trick; Loth.

Perhaps allied to Alem. *trug*, fraud, *trug-en*, to deceive; as, being the same with O.E. *treget*, deceit, treachery, Minot's Poems, p. 31.

—For all thaire *treget* and thaire gile.

TRUDGET, s. A sort of paste used by tinkers, for preventing a newly-soldered vessel from leaking. It is made of barley-meal and water, Roxb.

[To **TRUE, TRU, v. a.** To believe, credit; as, "He gart me *true*," he led me to believe, Clydes., Shetl. V. **TROW**.]

VOL. IV.

TRUE-BLUE, adj. 1. An epithet formerly given to those who were accounted rigid Presbyterians, and still occasionally used, S.

Hence the title of a pamphlet, published about the beginning of last century, "A Sample of *True-Blue* Presbyterian Loyalty."

This phraseology seems to have originated during the civil wars in the time of Charles I., when the opposite parties were distinguished by badges of different colours.

"—Few, or none of this army wanted a *blue ribband*; but the lord Gordon and some others of the marquis' family had a ribband, when they were dwelling in the town, of a *red* flesh colour, which they wore in their hats, and called it the *Royal Ribband*, as a sign of their love and loyalty to the king. In despite and derision thereof this *blue ribband* was worn, and called the *Covenanters Ribband* by the hail soldiers of the army." Spalding's Troubles, i. 123. V. also p. 160.

"—The hail house dogs, messens, and whelps within Aberdeen killed upon the streets, so that neither hound, messen or other dog was left alive that they could see; the reason was this, when the first army came here, ilk captane and soldier had a *blue ribband* about his craig, in despite and derision whereof, when they removed from Aberdeen, some women of Aberdeen (as was alleged) knit *blue ribbands* about their messens craigs, whereat thir soldiers took offence, and killed all their dogs for this very cause." Spalding, i. 160.

"Blue was the favourite colour of the covenanters; hence, the vulgar phrase of a *true blue* whig." Minstrelsy Border, iii. 224.

2. **Metaph.**, a person of integrity and steadiness.

"*True blue* will never stain," S. Prov. "A man of fixed principles, and firm resolutions, will not be easily induced to do an ill, or mean thing." Kelly, p. 303.

TRUELINS, TRULINS, adv. Truly, Loth., Dumfr., Ang. Though properly an adv., it is used as if it were an s.

"My *trulines*, gin they had to huckle down on a heap o' haver straw,—gin they wad gang to bed wi' sic a wauf wamefou," &c. Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 154. V. the termination **LINGS**.

TRUE-LOVE, s. One whose love is pledged to another, S.

I leant my back unto an aik,
I thought it was a trusty tree;
But first it bow'd, and syne it brak,
And sae did my *true-love* to me.

Song; Wala, wala, up the bank

It has been ingeniously supposed that the origin of this term is Dan. *trolovet*, from *tro*, troth or faith, and *lov-e*, to promise, to engage. "This seems," it has been said, "the origin of the term, *true-love*, in many of our old ditties." This idea is supported by the remark that "the lady's *true-love* is really her *false-love*," whence some editors have taken the liberty of altering it accordingly. V. Northern Antiq., p. 385.

TRUEIE, adj. True, not fictitious. A *trueie story*, S.B. Su.-G. *trolig*, credibilis.

TRULY. Anomalously used as a s. expressive of surprise, or a kind of oath; *My truly*, or *By my truly*, S.

"By my *truly*, I have a mind to settle some good revenue or pension upon her out of the readiest increase

H 4

of the lands of my *Salmiyondinois*." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. iii. c. 18.

TRUFF, s. Corr. of *E. turf, S.*

Lang may his *truff* in gowans gay be drest !
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 8.

V. TROVE.

The frost may bite, the hail may nip,
The rain may steep us to the skin ;
But thae sneath the auld green *truffs*,
The wae o' weather never fin'.

Gall. Encycl., p. 405.

TRUFF, s. A trick, a deceit.

Ne bid I not into my stile for thy
To speke of *truffs*, nor name harlottry.

Doug. Virgil, *ProL* 272, 4.

Ital. *truffa*, id. *truff-are*, to cheat, to deceive, *truffiere*, a deceiver. In Fr. the sense is limited to that deception that is included in mockery. *Truffe*, a gibe, *truffer*, to mock, *truffeur*, a mocker. Hence, perhaps,

To TRUFF, v. a. To steal, Gl. Shirr.

Cleek a' ye can by hook or crook,
Ryp ilka pouch frae nouk to nouk ;
Be sure to *truff* his pocket-book, &c.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 299.

Allied perhaps to Flandr. *truff-en*, decipere, fallere, imponere, L. B. *truff-are*, *truf-are*, id. O. Fr. *truff-er*, to mock, is most probably from the same fountain. The original idea may have been that conveyed by Alem. *treff-en*, Su.-G. *treff-a*, Isl. *tresu-a*, apprehendere, manibus tentare.

TRUFFURE, s. A deceiver.

Than wox I tene, that I tuke to sic ane *truffuris* tent.
Doug. Virgil, *ProL* 239, b. 23.

TRUGS, s. A mode of profane swearing, used among the vulgar, S.B.

It is generally viewed as a corruption of *troth*, to which it is equivalent. But it seems rather derived from Moes.-G. *trigga*, Su.-G. *trigg*, faithful, *trigga*, a covenant. It is an affecting proof of the pertinacity of men in immoral customs, that some of the oaths used in this country seem to retain evident marks of the highest antiquity. Thus Gothe, a common profanation of the name of God, S.B. is evidently Moes.-G. *Gotha*, the very term used to denote the Supreme Being, when Ulphilas wrote, during the reign of Constantine the Great, that is, nearly fifteen hundred years ago. V. Michaelis' *Introd. Lect.* sect. 68.

[TRUISH, s. V. TREWS.]

TRUKIER, TRUCKER, s. 1. A contemptuous term, always implying that the person, to whom it is given, has done something that is offensive, S.

Despitedful spider, poor of sprite,
Begins with babbling me to blame ;
Gowk, wyte me not to gar thee greit ;
Thy trattling, *Trukier*, I shall tame.

Potwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 2.

2. Often applied to a female in contempt, as equivalent to "worthless hussy," S.

3. A waggish or tricky person, Roxb.

The term seems to convey the idea of deceit. O. Germ. *trugh*, guile, Teut. *droghener*, a deceiver, *bedriegh-er*, id. Perhaps merely a contemptuous use of Fr. *troqueur*, one who barter or *trucks* ; as persons of this description have not generally been supposed worthy of implicit confidence.

[TRULIE, TRULY. V. under TRUE.]

TRULIS, s. pl. Some kind of game.

So mony lords, so mony naturall fulis,
That bettir accordis to play thame at the *trulis*,
Nor seis the dulis that commons dois sustene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 42.

Lord Hailes thinks that this may mean some game which resembles a spindle, from Fr. *trouil*, id. "I am informed," he adds "that *trule* means some childish game, of the nature of *cuppy-hole*." Note, p. 251.

Germ. *torl* signifies the game of top. The term, however, seems rather to denote some trundling sort of game, perhaps resembling the bowls ; as probably allied to Su.-G. *trill-a*, rotari, ut solet globus ; Ihre.

[TRULLA, TROLLA, TROLL, adj. Haunted or affected by *trows*, Shetl.]

[TRULLASCUD, s. A witch-like woman, ibid. Dan. *trold*, an elf, and *skudt*, shot.]

[TRULLIA, adj. Sickly ; same with *trowie*, q. v.]

TRULLION, s. A sort of crupper, Mearns ; the same with *Tronach*, q. v. Isl. *travale*, impedimentum ?

TRULLION, TRULL, s. A foolish person, a silly creature, Ayrs. V. **TROLL.**

TRUM, s. Apparently, drum. "To play vpoune the *trum* nychtly, to convene the waich at ewin," &c. Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

Germ. Dan. *tronme*, Su.-G. *trumma*, Isl. *trumba*, tympanum.

TRUM, s. A thread. V. **THRUM.**

There will I wear out life's frail *trum*,
Just clottching canny on my bum.

Gall. Enc., p. 253.

To TRUMP, v. n. 1. To trumpet forth, to sound abroad ; with the prep. *up*.

Tharefore *trump up*, blaw furth thine eloquence.

Doug. Virgil, 376, 14.

We have the same phraseology in the Battallie of Agynhoure.

They *tromped up* full meryly,
The grete battell to gederes ged.

Ap. Watson's Hist. E. P., ii. 36.

Teut. *tromp-en*, canere tuba.

2. To "break wind backwards."

In publyk placis fra that day
Scho wes behynd than *trumpand* ay :
Sa wes scho schamyd in ilk sted,
Qubil in this world hyr lyf scho led.

Wyntown, vi. 2. 98.

3. To fling as a horse, to kick, Shetl.

Isl. *tramp-a*, conculcare, *tramp-r*, equus succusator.

4. To march, to trudge, S.

With that thai war well ner the King :
And he left his amonesting,
And gert *trump* to the assemble.

Barbour, viii. 293, MS.

And than, but langer delaying,
Thai gert *trump* till the assemble.
On athir sid men mycht than se

Mony a wyght man, and worthi,
Redy to do chawalry.

Ibid. xli. 491, MS.

Eneas all his oist and hale armye
Has rasit *trumpin* to the toun in bye.

Doug. Virgil, 379, 8.

Sw.-G. Isl. *tramp-a*, calcare; Germ. *trump-en*, currere.
Hardyng, however, uses the *v.* with the prep. *up* in
a different sense.

The Erie then of Northumberland throughout
Rayssed up the land, and when he came it nere,
The kyng *trumped up*, and went away full clere.

Cron. Fol. 222. a.

It seems to signify, trussed up his goods.

5. To deceive; used actively.

Than sall we all be at our will.
And thai sall let thaim *trumpyt* ill,
Fra thai wyt weill we be away.

Barbour, xix. 712, MS.

That fals man, by dissaitfull wordis fare,
With wanhope *trumpet* the wofull luffare.

Doug. Virgil, 24, 3.

Fr. *tromp-er*, Teut. *tromp-en*, id. The E. *v.* *trump*
up seems to have a common origin, *q.* to fabricate by
deceiving others. As Sw. *trumph-a*, id. has the same
orthography with *trumph-a*, to play it at cards, *trumph*
the victorious card, (Seren.); it is not improbable that
the verbs, signifying to deceive, have originally a
reference to this amusement, which has been so common
a mean of deception.

TRUMP, TRUMPE, *s.* 1. A Jew's-harp. Fr.
trompe, Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 159.

"Like a sow playing on a *trump*;" S. Prov.,
"spoken when people do a thing ungracefully." Kelly,
p. 232. V. CORNEPIPE.

2. A trifle, a thing of little value.

Ten teyndis ar ane *trumpe*, bot gif he tak may
Ane kinrik of parish kyrkis cuplit with commendis.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, a. 10.

3. In pl. goods.

Now, haly fader, thi maieste inclyne,
Grant that our nauy thys fyre may eschape,
And from distruction delyuer and out scrape
The sobir *trumpis*, and meyne graith of Troyanis.

Doug. Virgil, 150, 55.

4. The tongue of the trump, the principal person, or that object on which there is most dependence, S.

—"Though he be termed my lord, and so forth, all
the world knows that you are the *tongue of the trump*."
Monastery, iii. 145, 146.

"He is the *tongue of the trump* to the whole squad
of them." Redgauntlet, ii. 225.

This undoubtedly refers to the elastic part of the
instrument which causes the sound. In the same
sense Dan. *tunge* signifies the reed of a hautboy.

"From Belg. *tromp*, a rattle for little children;
tromp-en, to rattle, or play with a rattle;" Rudd.

[TRUMPIE, *s.* The Skua-gull; so called on
account of its cry, Orkn.]

TRUMPOSIE, *adj.* 1. Guileful, Ayrs.

2. Cross-tempered, of a perverse spirit, Renfr.

TRUMPOUR, TRUMPER, *s.* 1. A deceiver.

Mony proud *trumpour* with him trippit.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 27.

Lord Hailes renders this *rattlescull*; from the idea
that *trump* signifies rattle, Belg. But Dunbar evidently
uses the term elsewhere, in a moral sense, as opposed
to *gud men*, and conjoined with *schrewis*.

Sum'gevis gud men for thair gud kewis,
Sum gevis to *trumpouris*, and to schrewis.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 50.

I am not for a *trumper* tane.

Cherrie and Sae, st. 86.

Et nulli *insidias* quondam simulata paravi.

Lat. Par.

Tyrwhitt thinks that the word means trumpeters;
Cant. Tales, Note, v. 2673.

Fr. *trompeur*, id.

2. Sometimes used as a contemptuous term, without any definite meaning.

How durst thou, *trumper*, be sa bald,
To tant or tell, that he was auld?

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 21.

TRUMPH. To play *trumph* about, to be on
a footing with, to perform actions equally
valorous, S.B.

Achilles played na' *trumph* about

Wi' him, he says; but judge ye.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 29.

Trumph, S., has the same meaning with *trump*, E.,
as denoting the principal card.

TRUMPLEFEYST, *s.* A qualm or fit of
sickness, Upp. Lanarks., Ayrs.

TRUNCHEUR SPEIR. A pointless spear, a
spear having part of it lopped off.

With twa blunt truncher speirs squair,
It was thair interprise,
To fecht with baith thair faces hair,
For luv, as is the gyse.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 178.

The same with E. *truncheon*. Fr. *tronchet*, *tronson*;
from *tronc-ir*, to cut off, to break into two pieces.

[*Trunsioune*, a truncheon, occurs in Barbour, xvi.
129.]

[TRONIE, *s.* The snout of a swine, Shetl.
Dan. *tryne*.

TRUNCHEOUR, *s.* A plate, a trencher,
S.

Syne brade *truncheouris* did thay fill and charge.

With wilde scrabbis and vthir frutis large.—

Ne spare thay not at last, for laik of mete,

Thare fatale foure nukit *truncheouris* for til etc.

Doug. Virgil, 208, 43, 52.

Fr. *trencheoir*, quadra mensaria; from *trench-er*, to
cut, as on these meat is cut.

To TRUNTLE, *v. a.* and *n.* To trundle, to
roll along, S.

Whan ye fell in the snawy flood,
I *truntl't* frae aboon you.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 61.

TRUPHANE, *s.*

A tyrant, a tormentour,

A *truphane*, and a traitour.

Colkelbie Soc., F. 1. v. 73.

[TRÜSH, *part. pa.* Thrashed; from *r. tresh*,
Shetl.]

[TRÜSHKA, TRUTSKA, *s.* Stubbornness, fits of sulks; also, pride, Shetl.]

[TRUSHKIT, *adj.* Stubborn, sulky, *ibid.*]

[To TRUSS, *v. n.* To break, crumble; to eat in a slovenly manner, Shetl.; hence *truss*, crumbs, fragments, *ibid.*]

TRUSTFUL, *adj.* Trustworthy.

"If the whole supplicants had been so *trustful* in a matter so great and universal,—their Lordships could not but have engaged lives, fortunes, and honour, for a good success to follow their advice." Baillie's Lett., i. 42.

TRUSTRE. Butter, S. B.; as, in Ross-shire. I see no term that has any similarity.

TRUTHFU', *adj.* Honest, sincere, possessing integrity, South of S.

"I'm a pair man—but I'm an auld man too, and what my poverty takes awa' frae the weight o' my counsel, gray hairs and a *truthfu'* heart should add to it twenty times." Antiquary, ii. 132.

To TRUTLE, *v. n.* To be slow in motion; applied by nurses to children beginning to walk, Dumfr., *Trottle*, Ayrs.

This is viewed as synon. with *Druttle*. It seems, indeed, to be also merely a variety of *Trodde*.

[To TRUTTLE, *v. n.* Same with *troyttle*, *q. v.* Shetl.]

TRVCOUR, *s.* A deceiver.

—A dowble toungit counsalour,
A trippour [trampour] a *trvcour*.—
Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 75.

V. TRUKIER.

[TRWMP, TEWMPIT. V. TRUMP.]

TRY, *s.* Means of finding any thing that has been lost, S. B. *I could get nae try o't.*

• To TRY, *v. a.* 1. To vex, to grieve, to trouble, S.

2. To afflict, to harass, S.

The *v.* is thus used in a sort of oblique way, in consequence of its primarily signifying, "to put to the test." Thus men are said to be *tried* with affliction, because God proves them by means of it.

3. To prove legally, to convict.

"Quasocour salbe *tryt* to hane contravenit the same for the first fault salbe adingit in the sowme of ten pandis monie," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 70.

This peculiar signification approaches more nearly, than any of the senses of the E. *v.*, to Fr. *tri-er*, to select, to cull out from among others: for selection denotes the result of experiment or trial. It would appear, indeed, that in O. Fr. it had been used as in S. For Roquefort renders *Trié*, attesté, certifié; Gloss. Langue Romane.

TRYING, *part. adj.* 1. Distressful, S.

2. Hard, severe; as, "These are *trying* times," S.

TRYFFIS, 3. *p. s. v. n.* Prospers, *thrives*.

—Thair be mony wyffs,
Throw habundance of spech that never *tryffs*.
Colkelbie Sow, v. 643.
Sa. G. *trifw-as*, valere, bene esse; Dan. *triver*, *id.*

[To TRYMBILL, *v. n.* To tremble, Barbour, ii. 295.]

TRYME, *adj.* Trim, *trig*.

Then gif you knew his duble tackie,
Amonges the countrie men he mackie,
Weith feinyeit seillis and antideatis,
And twentie vther *tryme* conceatis, &c.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 324.

This is merely E. *trim*, disguised by the orthography; i. e., nice conceits.

TRYNE, *s.* Art, stratagem.

Of Agarens what tounge can tell the *tryne*,
With hurkitt hule ouer a weil nourisht necke!
Spec. Godly Songs, p. 2.

Lord Hailes renders this "train, retinue." But *trayne*, *tryne*, is used by Wyntown as *train* by E. writers, for stratagem; Fr. *traine*, *id.*

"The *tryne* of merchandis;" *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

TRYNE, *s.* Train, retinue.

Forgetting all the Burgis *tryne*,
Without descriptionn of their case;
Not speiking of the riche propine,
Quhilk thay did giue vnto hir Grace.

Bursl. Watson, ii. 13.

"That hir hienes derrest brother Robert commendatour of the abbay of Halyrudehouss hes sustenit sic sumptuous charges and expensis, beynd his labouris, panis & travell, in awaiting vpoun hir hienes seruice in tymes bypast, that he is nocht abill to continew langer in his former *tryne* & honorabill conuoye." Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 552.

Test. *tryn*, comitatus.

TRYPAL, TRYPALL, *s.* Expl. "ill-made fellow," Gl. Skinn., *Aberd.*

But a lang *trypall* there was snap,
Cam' on him wi' a bend,
Gart him, ere ever he wist, cry clap
Upon his nether end.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 126.

Fr. *tripail'e*, "a quantity of tripes, or guts;" Cotgr. from *tripe*, the paunch. Some might prefer *trepelu*, "a poor tattered, a base, bare, and beggarly wretch;" *ibid.* But the conjoined epithet shews that disproportion length is especially included in that awkwardness of form here expressed. Besides, a tall meagre person is denominated "a lang *tripe* o' a fallow," S. The term seems exactly to correspond with Lat. *longurio*.

[TRYPLIT, *part. pa.* Trebled, Barbour, xviii. 80.]

TRYP VELVOT. An inferior kind of velvet.

"Item, twa bardclaithis of blak *tryp velvot* figurit, with twa cusscheonis of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 155.

Fr. *tripe*, or *tripe de velours*, étoffe de laine qu'on manufacture, et qu'on coupe comme le velours. *Tre-tum villosum*. Dict. Trev. "Valure, Irish tuftaffata, fustian an apes," according to Cotgr.

TRYSING, *s.*

"For it is the custome of Scotland, that if the meanest gentleman, that has his kynsman or neir friend

murdered, enter in *tryeing* with the committeris friendia, the offeris ar maid be the committeris of the deed. Quhilkis ar deliberatlie resolut vpon be him, his kyn and freindia." Belh. MS. Mem. Ja. VI. Fo. 34.

This word, which obviously suggests the idea of entering into terms for accommodation, is most probably a relique of A.-S. *tryes-ian*, *fidem dare*, *foedus inire*; from *triow*, *treow*, *fidēs*, *fidēs data*, or *triow*, *fidus*, *fidelis*; whence *trye-ian*, *justificare*, *purgare*; and, although perhaps through the medium of the Fr. language, E. *truce*, in S. *trevis*, the pl. of *Trevo*, q.v. I need scarcely mention our *Tryd* as clearly belonging to the same stock.

TRYSS, *adv.* Thrice, Aberd. Reg., V. 16.

[TRYST, TRYSTE, *s.* Appointment to meet, S. For other meanings V. under TRIST.]

To TRYST, *v. a.* 1. To engage a person to meet one at a given time and place, S.

"He—then *trysted* Mr. Williamson at London, who met the same man in a coach, near London bridge, and who called on him by his name." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 15. V. the *s.* sense 3.

The *v. to Tryst* is evidently from the same fountain with E. *Trust*, as implying the idea of mutual confidence. Isl. *tryest-a*, confidere.

2. To meet with; used in relation to a divine ordination.

"The plot hath laid Leith and Edinburgh desolate.—That this should have *trysted* the enemy at that time and place, when we had most to do with Leith and Edinburgh, is evidently God's hand." Baillie's Lett., ii. 151.

"It is found that the most eminent and honourable service of the church, doth usually *tryst* her in a low and suffering condition, when there hath been but little strength, many outward disadvantages." Fleming's Fulfilling Epistle, p. iv.

3. To bespeak: as, "I *trystit* my furniture to be hame" on such a day, S.

4. It occurs in a singular sense, as denoting such accuracy in motion as to make every step, in a difficult road, correspond with the one that has preceded it.

Sir A. Balfour applies it to the well regulated motion of those who bear travellers down the Alpine declivities.

"They go at the rate of an ordinary horse trot, as they go will *trist* the stones to step upon, which lye confusedly here and there, as exactly as if they were a paire of stairs, and yet they will not fall once in 500 times, and if they should it would be a fall without any great perill." Letters, p. 254.

To TRYST, *v. n.* 1. To agree to meet at any particular time or place, S.

"In our treaty, we prefaced with a declaration in writ, that our *tryding* there [in London] was no submission to the English Parliament." Baillie's Lett., i. 221.

The prep. *with* is often added, S.

"The particulars are,—the writing, dictating, and contriving a letter directed to the perfidious Oliver Cromwell, and *tryding with* him and his officers at the Lady Hume's lodgings, tending to the ruin of the late King, and these kingdoms." Wodrow's Hist., i. 85.

2. To enter into mutual engagements.

"There followed great outcry against him; friends met and *trysted*; at last it resolved in this, the credi-

tors compelled the cautioners to pay them completely to the hazard of the sum of their estates," &c. Spalding, i. 37.

This suggests quite a different idea from "*tryding* to meet;" and marks engagements entered into after they had met.

"They raised an army and came to Inverury, whilk he could not resist,—and was forced to *tryd* and give his band, no doubt to their contentment." Ibid. p. 143.

"Argyle accepted the gentlemen, and without Athole's knowledge sent them to the Tables, *syne tryts* and causes Athole swear and subscribe as he pleased. This was not fair play." Spalding, i. 220.

3. To concur with; used metaph. as to circumstances or events.

"What a marvellous concurrence of providence, and convincing appearances of a divine hand was in this judgment, the besieging of Jerusalem by the Romans, *trysted with* the very time of the passover, whilst so great a confluence of the people from all parts of the land were there on that account, that both sword and famine might contribute their help to destroy." Fleming's Fulfilling, p. 148.

4. Used, in a passive sense, in relation to one's meeting with adverse dispensations, S.

"It is a dark time now with the church of Christ, which we see every where almost suffering and afflicted, whilst the whole earth besides seemeth to be at ease, christians also even beyond others, in their private lot, *trysted with* very sharp trials." Fleming's Fulfilling Epist., p. iv.

—"The proud and insolent, who do most hunt after outward glory, are usually *trysted with* some humbling abasing stroke; he poureth contempt on princes, and such who will not honour God shall not enjoy that honour they seek from men." Ibid. p. 113. V. following word.

To BIDE TRYSTE. To keep an engagement to meet with another; including the idea that one *waits* the fulfilment of it at the time fixed, S.

"'You walk late, sir,' said I.—'I *bide tryst*,' was the reply, 'and so I think do you, Mr. Osbaldistone.'" Rob Roy, ii. 165.

[To BREAK TRYST, CRACK TRYST. To break an engagement.

"John Forbes of Lealy *broke tryst*, having appointed to have settled the same." Spalding's Troubles, ii. 54

[To KEEP TRYST. To fulfil an engagement, to meet, S.]

[To SET TRYST. To make an engagement to meet, S.]

TRYSTER, *s.* A person who convenes others, as those of opposite parties, fixing the time and place of meeting.

"Mr. Blair and he [Mr. Durham] deal with Mr. Wood to be content with conference at Edinburgh.—We had drawn up an overture, as we thought, very favourable, as far as we could go, according to the Assembly's late overture for union, and by the hands of the *trysters*, Mr. Blair and Mr. Durham, sent in to their meeting. Also the *trysters* had given us both their overtures to be thought upon." Baillie's Lett., ii. 387.

TRYSTING, s. An engagement to meet, as implying a mutual pledge of safety.

"The maister of Forbes, in the north, slew the laird of Meldrum, vnder *trysting*." *Pittscottie's Cron.*, p. 311. *Under tryst*, Edit. 1728, p. 131.

"The earl Marischal did nothing but by advice of the committee of estates, who directed him and the committees both of Angus and Mearns, to hold the marquis under *trysting*, while they should raise up forces to go upon him." *Spalding*, ii. 167.

TRYSTING-PLACE, s. 1. The place of meeting previously appointed, S.

At our *trysting-place*, for a certain space,
I must wander to and fro;
But I had not had power to come to thy bower,
Had'st thou not conjur'd me so.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 346.

2. Used metaph. to denote a centre of union, or medium of fellowship.

"Consider, that Christ Jesus, Godman, is not only a fit *trysting-place* for God and men to meet into [in], and a fit spokesman to treat between the parties now at variance;—but we may say also, he is immediate bridegroom." *Guthrie's Trial*, p. 221.

TRYST-STANE, s. A stone anciently erected for marking out a rendezvous, S.

"The *tryst-stanes* are commonly on high ground. They are placed perpendicularly in rows, not unfrequently in a circular direction. It is said, as also the name imports, that, in times of hostilities, they marked the places of resort for the borderers, when they were assembling for any expedition of importance." *P. Morbattle, Stat. Acc.*, xvi. 512.

[**TRYST, TRYSTE, s.** Affliction, S. V. **TRISTE.**]

TUACK, s. A small hillock, Orkn.

Apparently from the same origin with *Tuca* in *Tuca-Keuthie*; a diminutive from *Su.-G. tufwa*, tuber, or *Dan. tue*, "a little hill or mole-hill."

TUAY, adj. Two. V. **TWA.**

TUCHT, TUGHT, (gutt.), s. Vigour, Ettr. For.

TUCHTLESS, adj. Pithless, wanting strength, nerveless, inactive, *ibid.*, Upp. Clydes.

This word may have been formed by the change of a letter of the same organ, from *Teut. deugth*, *A.-S. duguth*, virtue, valor, potentia.

TUCK, s. A jettie on the side of a river, S.O. pron. *took*.

"That while he possessed the farm, he erected about ten *tucks* upon the Snodgrass side of the water of Garrow, in order to prevent the water from encroaching on the holms; which tucks were made by driving stobs from the edge of the bank into the river, and filling the same up betwixt the stobs with brushwood and stones; that the stobs were generally drove seven or eight feet into the ground and channel of the river." *Proof, E. of Eglinton against Taylor*, 1807, p. 3.

Perhaps from *E. Tuck*, "to gather into a narrower compass."

TUCK, s. *Tuck of drum*, beat of drum, S.

"The council gave orders, that after the muster is over this day, one company of the Militia keep guard

in the Caunogate Tolbooth, and another in the Abbey, and that the whole Regiment be ready to draw together upon the *tuck of drum*." *Wodrow's Hist.*, p. 51. V. **TOUK.**

[**To TUD** (short u), *v. n.* To speak much, to rave, *Shetl. Dan. tude*, to howl.]

TUE, TUED, part. adj. Fatigued; killed, destroyed, S. V. **TEW, v. and s.**

TUECHING, prep. Concerning, touching.

"In Parlamento apud Edinburgh. xxxi Jan. M.D.LXXII. *Tueching* the recovering and collecting of the Kingis Majesties jewellis and movables." *Inventories*, p. 181. V. **TWICHE, v.**

To TUEG, v. a. To tug; *Gall. Enc. A.-S. teog-an, Moes.-G. tiuh-an*, trahere.

TUEIT, s. "An imitative word, expressing the short shrill cry of a small bird; hence to *twitter*; *Teut. zittern*," *Gl. Compl.*

"The rede schauk cryit *my fut, my fut*, and the oxee cryit *tueit*." *Compl. S.*, p. 60.

[**TUELF, adj.** Twelve, Twelfth. *Barbour, x. 547.*]

TUFF, TUFA, s. A tuft of feathers or ribbons.

My Lady, as she is a woman,
Is born a helper to undo man.—
For she invents a thousand toys,
That house, and hold, and all destroys;
As scarfs, shephroas, *tuffs*, and rings,
Fairdings, facings, and powderings;
Rebats, ribands, bands, and ruffs,
Lapbends, shagbands, cuffs, and muffs;
Folding outlays [ourlays], pearly sprigs,
Atrys, varligals, periwigs;
Hats, hoods, wires, and also kells,
Washing balls, and perfuming smells:
French gows cut out, and double banded,
Jet rings to make her pleasant-handed:
A fan, a feather, bracelets, gloves,
All new-come busks she dearly loves.
For such trim bony baby-clouts,
Still on the Laird she greets and shouts;
Which made the Laird take up more gear,
Than all the lands or rigs could bear.

Watson's Coll., i. 80.

The term seems properly to denote something that is involved or plaited.

—"But above all she [the mare] had a horrible tail; for it was little more or lesse, than every whit as great as the steeple-pillar of St. Mark beside Langes; and squarred as that is, with *tuff* and *ennicroches*, or haire-plaits wrought within one another, no otherwise then as the beards are upon the cares of corne." *Urquhart's Rabelais*, p. 74.

As here used, it seems most nearly allied to *Fr. touffe de cheveux*, a tuft, or lock of curled hair; *Cotgr.*

[*Tufa*, an appendage to anything, *Gl. Shetl.*]

Fr. touffe, a tuft, applied to hair, ribbons, feathers, &c. On *faisoit il y a quelque-temps, des garnitures d'une grosse touffe de rubans*.—*Une touffe de plumes*; c'est-à-dire, un gros bouquet, comme celui qu'on met sur les capilènes. *Dict. Trev.*

TUFFING, TOFFIN, s. Tow, ockam, wad-ing.

The *tuffing* kindillis betuix the plankis wak,
Quharfra ouerthrowis the pikky smok coil blak.
Doug. Virgil, 150, 39.

Dan. *toi*, Su.-G. *stuf*, coactum, constipatum uti materia pilei; Ibre. Fr. *touffu*, thick.

To **TUFFLE**, *v. a.* To ruffle, to put any thing in disorder by handling it, or tossing in it, S. *Tifle*, A. Bor.

O what has keptit ye, Peggy lass,
At sifting o' the meller?
An' what has *tuffed* yere gowden locks,
Kepped up wi' kame o' siller?

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 67.

As A. Bor. *tife* is expl. "to turn, to stirr;—to disorder any thing by tumbling it;" (Grose, Prov. Gl.) there can be no doubt that this is the same with the O.E. word given by Palsgrave. "I *tyfell* with my fyngers or buaye my selfe longe aboute a thyng to make it well to the countentyng of my mynde: Je tiffe. You haue spente two howres to *tyfell* about this thyng." B. iii., F. 391, a. This, then, must be viewed as originally the same with our *Tuffle*.

The author of *The Plowman's Tale*, printed with Chaucer's works, speaks of

Tiflers attired in trecherie.

Vrry's Edit., p. 180, v. 2135.

This is rendered in Gl. *triflers*. Skiuner seems to view the term, although without reason, as a corruption. Cotgr. expl. the Fr. *v. tiff-er* in the same manner as Palsgr. expl. the O. E. one. It may be from *twefallt*, twofold, A.-S. *twyfyld-an*, duplicare, to double; because things said to be *tuffed*, are generally such as are creased, in consequence of being folded down.

TUG, *s.* "Raw hide, of which formerly plough traces were made;" Gl. Burns, S. O.

Thou was a noble fittie-lan',
As e'er in *tug* or tow was drawn.

Burns, iii. 143.

V. TEUG.

To **TUGGLE**, **TUGGILL**, **TUGLE**, *v. a.* and *n.*
1. To pull by repeated jerks, S.

Now we leave Nory wi' her change of dress,—
Till we inform you of poor Lindy's fate,
That was left corded up at sic a rate.
Tuggling and struggling how to get him free,
He did great pyne and meikle sorrow dree.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

2. To strive, to struggle.

Thair is mony toun man to *tuggill* is full teuch,
Thocht thair brandis be blak and vnburly.

Rauf Coilyear, C. 1, b.

[**TUGGLE**, *s.* A kind of pin used for fastening the ends of a band so as to form a loop, Shetl.]

[**TUGGLED**, *part. adj.*] 1. Tossed backwards and forwards, handled roughly.

—Tousled and *tuggled* with town tykes.

V. TUGZLE.

2. Fatigued with travelling or severe labour, wrought above one's strength, kept under, S. B.

Tuglit and travailt thus trew men can tyre.
Sa wundir wait wes the way, wit ye but wene.

Gowan and Gol., i. 3.

This may be either from Su.-G. *toeg-a*, to draw, or from E. *tug*.

TUGHT, *s.* Vigour, Ettr. For. V. TUCHT.

TUG-WHITING, *s.* A whiting caught by a hand-line, Aberd.

"About this time some *tug-whitings* were taken, and by God's providence the fishes became larger." Spalding's Troubles, i. 39.

TUHU, *s.* A spiritless person, one destitute of energy and incapable of exertion, Fife.

TUIGH, *s.* Suspicion, doubt.

A man at one for to serve lordis twayn,
The quhilk be baith contrair in opynion;—
Be trew to both, without *tuigh* of treson,—
It may be wele ryme, but it acordis nought.

Pink. S.P.R., iii. 124.

"Touch," Gl. Pink. But it seems to signify suspicion, from A.-S. *twecg-an*, dubitare, *tweco*, a doubt. Alem. *zuch-on*, Su.-G. *twec-k-a*, to doubt, *twekan*, doubting. Ibre derives the *v.* from *tweta*, because in doubting the thought is as it were drawn into two parts. Hence also Su.-G. *tue*, doubt.

[**TUIK**, *pret.* Took. V. TEUK.]

TUIK, *s.* A spell, a turn; a bye-taste; same with *Touk* and *Touk*. V. TEUK.

TUIK, *s.* A cook; as the word is corruptly pron. in some parts of Angus and Moray.

TUILL, *s.* Contention. "Toil, trouble," Pink.

In Scotland had not been sic *tuill*,
Gif this had bein the common rewl.

Maitland Poems, p. 221.

Same with *Tuilye*, q. v.

TUILYIE, **TULYE**, **TOOLYIE**, *s.* 1. A quarrel, a broil, a combat, S.

"Chaud-melle,—ane hoat suddaine *tuilyie*, or debaite, quhilk is opponed as contrair to fore-thought felonnie." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Chaud-melle*.

Be that the bargan was all playit,
The stringis stert out of thair nokks;
Sevin-sun, that the *tuilye* maid,
Lay gruffing in the stokks.

Pebbles to the Play, st. 19.

Ye do abound in coal and calk:
And think, as fools, to fley all faes
With targets, *tuilies*, and toom talk.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 9.

2. *Tuilyie* is used, rather ludicrously, for a battle, or skirmish.

"He said that Callum Beg, (he was a bauld mischievous callant that,) and your honour, were killed that same night in the *tuilyie*, and mony mae bra'men." Waverley, iii. 218.

Sibb. derives *Toolye* from Teut. *tuyl*, labor. It was probably introduced by the application of a Fr. term in a particular sense; as *tuill-er*, to mix in a confused manner, which might be applied to a crowd in a tumultuous state, or entering into a broil. Teut. *tuyl-en*, however, in a secondary sense denotes rage; furere, Kilian. Gael. *taghal*, to contend, to drive the ball to the goal, has by some been viewed as the origin.

To **TUILYIE**, **TOOLIE**, *v. n.* To quarrel, to squabble, S.

"Ane French word, *Melle*, dissension, strife, de-

bate; as wee say, that one has melled or *tullyied* with another." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Melletum*.

"A *tulying* tike comes limping hame;" S. Prov. Ramsay, p. 17.

See whiles they *toolied*, whiles they drank,
Till a' their sense was smoor'd.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 280.

TULYEUR, s. One who is addicted to fighting or engaging in broils.

"Gif there be any injurious persons of their neighbours, or defamers of others, common fechtars (*tulyeurs*) or any other malefactors." Chalm. Air, c. 39, s. 72.

"Na man may be a procurator, quha is excommunicat, or a common *tulyeur* or fechter, ane notar-publick, nor any that cannot write or reid." Balfour's Pract., p. 298.

TULYIE-MULIE, s. The same with *Tulyie*, S. B.

I know not if *mulie* should be traced to Tent. *mulica*, to quarrel: Rostrum extendere simultatis aut iracundiae, mutire, munitare, cum indignatione et stomacho; Kilian. V. TUTE-MUTE.

TULYIESUM, adj. Quarrelsome, S.

Tulyiesum dogs cum happing hame; S. Prov., i.e., Those, who are inclined to brawl, generally suffer by them.

TULYIE-WAP, s. A childish amusement, in Teviotdale, in which a number of boys take hold of each other's hands, and wrap themselves round the one who is at the head; clasping themselves as firmly together as possible, and every one pushing till the mass fall over.

From *Tulyie*, and *Wap* to throw.

YOKIT-TULYIE. A winter amusement on the ice, in which a number of boys or lads take hold of each other's clothes, and sit down in a line on their *hunkers*, while two or three lay hold of the foremost and pull them along, Roxb.

Perhaps the term *Tulyie* may be here used, as that sport may have been carried on between two parties. *Yokit* seems to refer to the sliders being connected with each other.

TO TUIVE, TUIVE up, v. n. 1. To swell, to rise as dough from the effect of leaven, Roxb.

2. In a sense nearly allied, it is used to denote the operation of yeast, or the working of ale in a vat; "It's *tuirin up*," *ibid*.

Isl. *tui/a*, and Dan. *tue*, signify tuber terrae. C.B. *tuf*, a rise, a lift; *toef/i*, to make dough. Perhaps the *v. to Tove*, as applied to smoke ascending, is originally the same.

TUKE, s. A hasty and rough pull, a tug, S.A.

When thou had fairly pass'd the clips,
An' a' the taylor's *tukes* an' nips,
That day I gat thee in my grips
An' try't thee on,

At Boswell's fair to grace my hips,
Fu' sprush and fon'.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 105.

[TULCH, s. A big, stout, sulky person, Banff. V. TULSHIE.]

TULCHANE, TULCHIN, s. 1. A calf's skin, in its rough state, stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow to make her give her milk, S.

Hence the phrase *Tulchane Bishops*.

"Here is a fair shew of restoring benefices of cure, great and small to the Kirk: But in effect it was to restore only titles, which noblemen perceived, could not be given conveniently to themselves; but they gripped to the commodity, in obtaining from the titulars, either temporal lands feued to themselves, or tithes, or pensions to their servants or dependers. And therefore the Bishops, admitted according to this new order, were called in jest, *Tulchane Bishops*. A *Tulchane* is a calf's skin stuffed full with straw, to cause the cow give milk. The Bishop had the title, but my Lord got the milk or commoditie." Calderwood's Hist., p. 55.

"Mr. Patrick Adamson, in a sermon which he preached against the order of bishops, had the following observations, that there were three sorts of bishops, I. *The Lord's Bishop*, viz. Christ's, and such was every pastor. II. *My Lord Bishop*, that is a bishop who is a lord who sits and votes in parliament, and exercises jurisdiction over his brethren. III. *My Lord's Bishop*, one, whom some lord or nobleman at court places to be receiver-general of his rents, and to give leases for his lordship's behoof; but had neither the means nor power of a bishop. This last sort he called a *Tulchan Bishop*." Cant's Hist. Perth, I. Intro., p. xi.

2. A bag or budget, generally of the skin of an animal, S.B.

"Flae him belly-flaught, his skin wad mak a gailant *tulchin* for you." Journal from London, p. 2.

3. The term is metaph. applied to a chubby, sometimes to a dwarfish, child, Aug.

It has been said that *Tulchan* is an Irish word used in the sense first mentioned; Knox's Hist. Life, xxxiii. Prob. it is of Gothic origin. Su.-G. *tolc* signifies a model. In re architectonica dicitur modulus vel typus, ad quem plura facienda exiguntur, ut forma crassitie vel longitudine similia sint; Ihre. Isl. *tulk-a* signifies to entice; pellicere. Now, *tulchan*, in sense 1, corresponds to both terms. It is a resemblance of the animal, made as like to it as possible: and it is thus made, for the purpose of *enticing* the dam to give her milk.

TULIPASE, s. A tulip.

"*Tulipa*, a *tulipase*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 18.

TULLIE, s. A knife fixed in the haft, Shetl.

Evidently corrupted from Isl. *taelghknifr*, Su.-G. *taelghknif*, Dan. *taelghknif*, culter sectorius, from the *v. telg-a*, *tael-ja*, *taelg-er*, cultro secare. Literally it signifies "a carving knife." Wolff gives the Dan. word in a more modern form, explaining *taelleknir*, "a pocket or carving knife, a sort of dagger." Isl. *taelgu-knifr*, culter fabrilis, [Dan.] *tolleknir*; Halderson. Hence Fr. *taill-er*, to cut, from which perhaps E. *tully*, as applied to a stick containing notches, has been immediately formed. It may, however, have been transmitted from the Belgae, as Belg. *talie* signifies incisura.

[TULLIE-BUDIE, s. A tool-basket with different compartments, Shetl.

Compounded of *Tullie*, and *Budie* from Dan. *buddik*, a little box.]

TULLISAUL, s. V. TILLIESOUL.

TULLYAT, s. A bundle; used contemptuously; [*Tulshoch*, Aberd.], *Banyel*, Lanarks.

C.B. *tuellad*, forming a covert, *tuliad*, an enveloping.

TULSHIE, s. A sour-looking person, Ayr.

O.Fr. *tule*, *etourdi*, lunatique, Roqnef. Gael. *tul-chriseach*, confident, bold, may have been the original word, notwithstanding the change in signification.

[TULSURE, TULZEOUR, s. A wrestler, a bully, Lyndsay, Comp. of Bagsche, l. 27.]

TULSURELIKE, adj. [Like a wrestler or bully.]

And at his mouth a blabbir stode of fome,
Like to a ne bore quibetting his tuskis kene,
Rycht *tulsurelike*, but temperance in tene.

Henryson's Test. Crescide, Chron. S. P., l. 163.

[V. TULIE.]

[TUMAIL, s. Arable land next the stead-ing, Orkn.; contr. of *toonmall*.]

TUMBLER, s. 1. A small cart, lightly formed, used in the South-west of S.

"Behind them followed the train of laden asses, and small carts, or *tumblers*, as they were called in that country, on which were laid the decrepid and the helpless, the aged and infant part of the exiled community." Guy Mannering, i. 119.

2. One of the names of the Porpoise. [Syn. *Crespie*.]

"Delphinus -Phocaena, Linn.—Brit. Porpesse.—Scot. Pellock. *Tumbler*. Mereswine." Dr. Walker's Essays on Nat. Hist., p. 532.

TUMBUS, s. 1. Any thing large, Fife. synon. *Dolver*.

2. Applied to a big inactive person, ibid.

C.B. *tum*, a round heap; *tump*, a round mass; *tump-an*, an epithet for a fat female; Owen.

TUMBOUS, adj. Large and slovenly; reverse of *Snod*, Fife.

TUMDEIF, s. Some kind of disease, mentioned by Sir John Roull.

—*Tumdeif* or edroposy,
Maigran, madness, or missilry, &c.

V. *Gl. Compl.*, p. 330.

The last syllable is apparently allied to Isl. *deif*, *hebetus*, *viribus defraudo*. Could we suppose the first to be from Su.-G. *tumme*, *pollex*, it might signify want of feeling or numbness in the *thumb*, or other joints.

Isl. *tumb-a*, *cadere praeceps*, *deyfa*, *hebetudo*; perhaps q. falling down in a state of insensibility.

To TUME, v. a. To empty, to evacuate, S.

Dan. *tomme-er*, Su.-G. Isl. *toem-a*, *vacuare*, A. Bor. *toom* or *tume*. V. *TEXM*.

The *v*. properly signifies to pour out as from a bucket, or other vessel. As an adj., it is opposed to the term *Fow* or *Full*.

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It seems to have been originally the same word that occurs in Prompt. Parv., as signifying to pierce a vessel in order to extract the liquid, to tap. "*Tamyn* or *attam-yn*, vessell with drinke. Attamino.—*Temyng* or a brookinge of a vessell. Attaminacio. Deplecio." From the orthography of the *v*., and from the alphabetical arrangement, it would appear that the latter had been *Tamyng* in the MS. Lat. *attamino* seems to have here a sense given to it from the E. word; for it invariably respects defilement. Elsewhere Fraunce gives "*Tem-yn* or maken empty. Euacuo."

TUME, TOOM, TOME, adj. 1. Empty, having nothing in it, S. *Toome*, A. Bor. *Teem*, Aberd.

Bot other lordis, that war by,
Sayd, he had fyllid fullylly

His baggis, and thairris all *tume* war.
Wynlown, viii. 40. 95.

"A *toom* purse makes a bleit (bashful) merchant;" A. Bor. Ray. This is also used in S.

Su.-G. *tom*, Isl. *tom-ur*, id.

"Monro himself came over to the old-town, took the hail horses there, and other horses going back from the town with their *toom* criels from carrying of peats." Spalding, i. 259.

2. Untenanted, S.

"Better a *tume* house than an ill tenant;" S. Prov.

It is used in the same sense by R. Brunne.

In ther way ilk dele thei fond voide als hethe,

The toun of Mount Carmele, the toun of Nazareth,

The strong castelle Pilryn, that first wonne was,

Alle tok Ricarlynn, Caloyne & Kayfas

Ilkon thise thei seised, *tome* alle thei fond.

P. 192.

Hearne, not understanding th term, renders it "shut, enclosed, cut;" Gl. The s nse is illustrated by the first verse quoted. "They found every thing in their way void as heath," or "as a desert."

3. In a state of inanition, as to food. *I'm very tume*; My stomach is quite empty. *Ye're no tume*; You are not in want of food, you cannot be hungry, S. *Clung*, synon.

— On her they fuish on a change,

That gut and ga' she keest with braking strange.—

Gin she was *toom* afore, she's *toomer* now,

Her heart was like to loup out at her mou'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

4. Lean, lank. *A lang tume man*, one who is tall and meagre, S.

5. Shadowy, unsubstantial.

In this sense, the phrase, a *toom spoon*, is applied to loose unsubstantial doctrine, under the name of gospel.

"He rumbled the whole day, touched many things, but I could gather nothing; he put a *toom spoon* in the people's mouth that could not feed nor nourish them." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 64.

And were not his expert mait Sibylla

Taucht him thay war bot voide gaistis all tha,—

He had apoun thame ruschit in grete haist,

And with his bitand brycht brand all in rane,

The *tume* schaddois smityng to haue slane.

Doug. Virgil, 173. 30.

6. Vain; as denoting the want of any proper cause for boasting.

Sam spendis on the auld vse,
Sam makis ane tume ruse.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 3.

V. TULLY, s.

7. Unprofitable, what brings no return, S.

O'er lang with empty brag we have been vain,
Of toom dominion on the plenteous main.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 52.

8. Ineffectual, inefficient.

— I got a beguile.

Naething I got, seek for them what I list,
But a toom hale, an' sae my mark I mist.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 64.

This apparently means an unproductive haul, in reference to the drawing of an empty net.

9. Deficient in mind. A toom chield, one who has no understanding; often with a negative prefixed, No a tume man, i.e., a sensible man, S.

TUME, s. A tume of rain, a sudden and heavy fall of rain, S. B.

TUME-HANDIT, adj. Empty-handed, in whatever respect, S.

— I'll tak fat ye gee,

Ye're nae toom-handed, gin your heart be free.

Ross's Helenore, Introd.

Su.-G. tomhand, qui vacuas manus habet, qui nihil adfert; Ihre.

Isl. tomhendt-r, vacuus, qui nihil adfert; Dan. tomhaendet, id.

TUME-HEADIT, TOOM-HEADED, adj. Destitute of understanding, S.

"Racha is a word of injurie, which signifieth vacuus, a man as we say that hath not harnes, or brain, a toome headed man." Z. Boyd's Balme of Gilead, p. 21.

TUME-SKIN'D, TOOM-SKIN'D, adj. Hungry, Gall. Enc.

TUME-TAIL, adj. 1. To Cum back Tume-tail, to go away with a load, and return empty, Roxb.; also, to return without gaining one's object, Loth.

The allusion seems to be properly to a cart or wain, the hinder part of which is called the tail. This, indeed, is confirmed by the S. Prov.: "The cart disna lose its errand, when it cums na hame tume-tail."

2. A plough is said to gang tume-tail, when it is drawn along without making a furrow, or without entering into the ground, Loth.

The idea seems to be, that it takes up no earth.

TUMFIE, s. A stupid person, male or female, S.O.; used also as an adj.

"Surely neither you nor that unreverent mis-learn't tumphie your wife—would refuse to be present at the occasion." The Entail, iii. 41.

Dan. tompet, doting, foolish.

Dan. dumt-fue, "a silly fellow, a blockhead," Wolff. As it also signifies a brute, it seems formed from dum, blockish, and fue, cattle, q. stupid as a brute.

To TUMMLE, TUMPLE, v. a. and n. To roll over, to tumble, S.

To TUMMLE THE WULLCAT, "to tumble heels over head," S. Gl. Picken; apparently from the agility of a wild cat.

TUMMOCK, s. A tuft, or small spot of elevated ground, Ayrs.

Gael. tomag signifies a small bush or tuft, tomach, fall of bushes; from tom, a bush, a thicket. C. B. tom, a mound; tum, a round heap.

TUMULT, s. The portion of land connected with a cottar-house, Orkn.

This term seems allied to Su.-G. tomt, area. Notat quoque, says Ihre, locum pascuum juxta villam, quam a reliquis possessor divisam habet. L. B. tumba, area. Curiae sive Tumbae, faciendae in rure occasione habitationis domini et rusticorum. The last syllable may be from Isl. holtt, terra aspera et sterilis; or hald-a, to possess, whence hoelld-ar, rustici.

TUNAG, s. "A short mantle, still worn by old women in some parts of the Highlands" of S.

"She was dressed in green, a white tunag flowed from her aboulders, which was fastened by a gold brooch.—The plaid is only worn in full dress, but the tunag by way of shawl. In the distant isles this piece of dress is called Guileihan." Clan-Albin, i. 57.

Gael. tonnag, "a wrapper round the shoulders of women in the Highlands like a shawl; a shawl, veil;" Shaw. If not derived from Lat. tunic-a, a waist-coat, a wrapper, &c., it may be from the same root.

To TUNCH, v. a. To push or jog with the elbow, Fife; radically the same with Dunch.

TUNCH, s. A jog of this description, ibid.

TUNDLE-BOX, s. A tinder-box, Lanarks., Roxb.; by the gypsies commonly called "an auld wife's necessary."

In the first syllable it resembles Su.-G. tunder, Isl. tunder, fomes, tinder. The last approaches more to C. B. taniadawl, tending to fire, igniferous; tanlli, a fire glow; Owen.

TUNIE, adj. Changeable in humour or temper, Ettr. For.; evidently from E. Tune.

TUNNAKIL, s. [Prob. a dimin. from Tunag, q. v.]

"Tua haill standis of claithe of gold, that is to say, twa chesops, four tunnakillis," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

[TUNNIR, s. and v. Thunder, Shetl. Isl. dunur, id.]

[TUNNYS, s. pl. Tuns, Barbour, V. 403.]

TUP, s. 1. The common term for a ram, S. also used Staffords. and A. Bor.

2. A foolish fellow, S.

This may be either a metaph. use of the term; or allied to Teut. tolpe, foolish.

3. It is sometimes contemptuously applied to an unpolished store-farmer who is supposed to resemble his property.

"'He'll be a Teviotdale *tup* tat ane,' said the chairman, 'tat's for keeping ta crown o' ta causeway tat gate—he'll no gang far or he'll get somebody to bell ta cat wi' him.'" Guy Mannering, ii. 261.

To Rin like a Blind Tup-?—The-Wind. A phrase applied to a young woman who indiscreetly and eagerly seeks the company of men, S.

TUP-YIELD, TUP-EILD, adj. A term applied to a ewe, that proves unexpectedly barren, or not with lamb, Roxb.

That is, she is *barren*, notwithstanding the approximation of the *ram*. V. YELD, YEALD, &c.

TUPPENS, TIPPENCE, s. Twopence, S.

—"They might sell at *tuppens*, a groat, & sexpens, &c.—They might sell—the deirest for a *tippens*." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 410.

TUQUHEIT, TEUGHIT, s. The lapwing, S.

In come twa flyrand Fulis with a foud'fair,
The *tuquheit*, and the gukkit gowk, and yede hiddie
giddie,
Rwischt bayth to the Bard, and ruggit his hare;
Callit him thris thevisnek, to throw in a widdie.

Houdate, iii. 15.

That the word *therianek* contains an illusion to the cry of this bird, appears from the use of it elsewhere.

"The *tuechitis* cryit *theus nek*, quhen the piettis clattrit." Compl. S., p. 60.

The name is probably meant to imitate the sound made by this bird; like Germ. *kioit*; Sw. *korijsa*, E. *pewet*, Fr. *dishuit*, and S. synonym. *Peeweeep*, *peeseeep*, q. v.

TUQUHEIT STORM. The name given to some days of severe weather, which occur in March, about the time of the re-appearance of the lapwing, S.

"The green plover, or peas-weep, arrives here so very correctly about Candlemas term, that the storm which generally happens at that season of the year, goes by its name, (the *Techuchet-Storm*)." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 396.

This orthography expresses the sound given to the word in that county.

This is by the peasantry viewed as the last storm of the winter season.

This term is understood, Aberd., as equivalent to "the equinoctial storm," as the *tuquheits* make their appearance about the time of the vernal equinox.

It would appear that, in the neighbouring county of Mearns, an earlier date is assigned to this storm.

This is called the *Peeseeep-storm*, South of S. A proverbial saying is connected with the phrase, "A *peeseeep-storm* makes a fat," or a "red, kirkyard," as often proving fatal to old or to delicate people. The *Gouk-storm* is not the same with this; as the designation is never applied without the concomitant circumstance of the appearance of the *cuckoo*, which is generally about a month later than the *Tuquheit-storm*. Both these are viewed as different from the *Borrowing Days*.

In Denmark this bird has a name which, like those already mentioned, seems meant to express the noise emitted by it. This is *kioit*. V. TEUGHIT.

TURBOT, s. The name commonly given, in our markets, to halibut, S.

"The fish on this part of the coast, are cod, ling, skate, mackerel, hollybot, here called *turbot*." P. St. Vigeans, Forfars. Statist. Acc., xii. 171, N.

This misnomer is pretty general. It prevails on the Firth of Forth.

"*Pleuronectes Hippoglossus*. Holibut; *Turbot*. In our [Edinburgh] market this is generally, though very preposterously, named the *turbot*; the proper *turbot*, at the same time, getting another name, that of *rum-skuk*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 11.

[**TURBOT-REEKLINS.** Strips of halibut flesh dried in peat smoke, Shetl.]

TURCAS, s. The stone called a turquoise, Fr. *turquoise*.

"Item, a flour the lys of gold. Item, a ryng with a *turcas*." Inventories, p. 6.

TURCHIE, adj. Short and thick, squat; Perth.

TURCUME, s. Clotted filth.

And all the day quhair euer scho go,
Sic liquour scho likkis vp also:
The *turcumis* of hir tail I trow,
Micht be ane supper till ane sow.
Lyndsay on Syde Tailis, Warkis, 1592, p. 300.

Perhaps allied to Su.-G. *traeck*, sordes.

[**TURDEEVIL, s.** The dung beetle, (*Scarabeus stercorarius*), Shetl. Sw. *tordifcel*, id.]

TURDION, s. "A species of galliard or gay dance; Fr. *tordion*;" Gl. Compl. V. BRAUL.

TURES, s. pl. Turfs, S. O., Gl. Picken; Toors, S. B.; [*Turven*, Shetl.]

TURIT, TURET, s. [A high horned head-dress worn by ladies, Gl. L. H. Treas. Accts., Dickson.]

"Ane hude and ane *turit* of qubeit velvet.—Ane hude and tua *turretis* of purpor velvet." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

O. E. *Toret* is expl. *Turricula*; Prompt. Parv.

TURKAS, TURKES, TURKESE, s. 1. Pincers, nippers, S.

They wer full strenge of countenance,
Lyk *turkas* barnand reil.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

—Wyth the grypand *turkes* oft also
The glouand lunipe thay turnit to and fro.
Doug. Virgil, 258, 27.

"Man's heart on earth is like a teeth in a jaw, the deepe roote it had the more paine it causeth, when it is drawn out with the *turkease*." Z. Boyd's Last Battle, p. 534.

"His nailes upon all his fingers were riven and pulled off with an instrument called in Scottish a *Turkas*, which in England we call a pair of pincers." Newes from Scotland, declaring the damnable life of Doctor Fian, a notable sorcerer, who was burned at Edenbrough in Januarie last 1591. Reprinted by the Roxburghe Club, 1816.

2. Metaph. applied to a *gripping* oppressive man, Aberd. Roquefort gives O. Fr. *turquois* and *truquaise* as used in sense first; *Tenaille* a l'usage des maréchaise, i.e., smith's pincers.

Arm. *turques*, *turkes*, id. Lhuyd. Bullet says that the term is still used in this sense in Franche-Comté.

To TURKEN, v. n. To harden, to wax stout; a term applied to a young foal, Clydes.

Su.-G. torck-a, Germ. torck-en, Isl. thurk-a, exsiccare, areocere. Alem. gi-truchinū, exsiccatur. The term conveys the idea of hardening by drying.

- **TURN, s.** 1. A piece of work, of whatever kind; often, a *hand's turn*; as, "She's a lazy queyn, she's no worth her meat, I canna get her to do a *hand's turn*," S.

"Thir *turns* settled, the marquis gives up his house in the Canongate, discharges his servants, and—to the king goes he." Spalding, i. 199.

- 2. *To do the turn*, to perform any piece of work or business; also, to be sufficient for any purpose; to give satisfaction, S.

"The over-lord sall *doe* all the *turnis* and affairs pertaining to the heire, and sall persew all his pleyes and actions for him," &c. Reg. Maj. B. ii. c. 41, § 7.

"There was no pay to the waged horsemen and footmen, wherein stood the forces that were reposed in to *do the turn*." Mr. Ja. Melville's MS. Mem., p. 229.

But words I winna langer using be,
Nor will sic aff-sets *do the turn* with me.
Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

- 3. *On the turn*, applied to milk, beer, &c., intimating that it is turning to a state of acidity, &c., S.

- 4. *The day's on the turn*, the days are beginning to lengthen, S. B.

TURNER-ASIDE, s. One who deviates from a particular course.

—"His soul hath no pleasure in them that draw back, but shall lead forth such back-drawers, and *turners-aside* with the workers of iniquity." Mac-Ward's Contendings, p. 89.

TURNGREYS, s. A winding stair.

A cruell portar gat upon the wall,
Powit out a pyn, the portculys leit fall—
Rychard Wallace the *turngreys* weill has sean;
He folowit fast upon the portar keyn,
A tour the wall dede in the dyk him draiff,
Tak wp the port, and leit in all the layff.

Wallace, ix. 510, MS.

From Fr. *turn-er*, to turn, and *gre*, contr. from *degré*, pl. *degrés*, steps.

TURNPIKE, TURNE-PECK, TURNE-PYK, s.

- 1. The winding stair of a castle.

Syne the colis and crelis wyth-all
A-pon the *turne-pyk* lete he fall;
And ane syne blew a horn in hy,
Than in the castell ras the cry.

Wynntown, viii. 38, 74.

- 2. Any stair of a spiral form built without a house, and resembling one of the towers of a castle, S.

"A *turnpike stair* is the term used in Edinburgh, and over all Scotland, to denote a stair, of which the steps are built in a spiral form, like a screw [i. screw] winding round the same axis, in opposition to straight flights of steps, which are called *scale stairs*." Arnot's Hist. Edin., p. 246, N.

"Thus the King accompanied only with the sayle Maister Alexander, comes forth of the chamber, passeth through the ende of the hall (where the noblemen and his Majesties servants were sitting at their dinner,) up a *turnpecke*." Account of Gowrie's Conspiracy, Cant's Hist. Perth, i. 196.

"But the Earle of Gowrie and his servants made them for another way up a quiet *turnpeck*, which was ever condemned before, and was only then left open (as appeared) for that purpose." Ibid. 202, 203.

TURN-SCREW, s. A screw-driver, S.

TURN-TAIL, s. Used as synon. with E. *turncoat*. Perhaps it originally denoted a fugitive.

"Many of the Covenanters proved *turn-tail* through plain fear, and came in most willingly to him." Spalding's Troubles, i. 170.

TURNER, s. A copper coin, formerly current in S., in value two pennies Scots money, and equivalent to a *Bodde*.

"So far as I know, the copper coin of two pennies, commonly called *two-penny* pieces, boddles or *turners*, and also *babees*, containing sixpences, or half a shilling Scots, such as the English call half-pennies, began to be coined after the Restoration, in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign." Introd. to Anderson's Diplom., p. 138.

The learned writer is mistaken in giving so late a date to the *Turner*. This coin was struck in the reign of James VI.

—"King Charles' *turners*, stricken by the earl of Stirling, by virtue of the king's gift, were, by proclamation,—cried down from two pennies to one penny; king James' *turners* to pass for two pennies, because they were no less worth; and the kaird *turners* simpliciter discharged, as false cuinzies." Spalding's Troubles, i. 197. V. also p. 217.

Since Allan's death, nae body car'd
For anes to speer how Scotia far'd,
Nor plack nor thristled *turner* war'd,
To quench her drouth.

Dr. Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore.

It may be observed, in addition, that so early as the reign of Edw. III. of England, black money was designated by a similar name. Edwardus III. avum imitatus leges contra falsarios & peregrinum monetam tulit, quibus speciatim prohibita est *Nigra moneta*, dicta *Turney*, in Hibernia percussa. Vid. Rymer. Tom. V., p. 113. Wise, Numm. Antiq. Catal., p. 238.

KAIRD-TURNERS. Counterfeit money issued by tinkers.

Rudd seems justly to observe, that "this name is taken from the French, who were used to call their gros, dernier [i. *denier*], and doubles, *Tournois*, from the money coined with a great mixture of brass in the city of *Tours*." Ibid. p. 220. These were also current in S., on account of the friendship between the two nations. They have the inscription, *Double Tournois*, i. e., a Twopenny piece *Tournois*; of the reigns of Lewis XIII. and XIV. Thus, their nominal value in S. was the same as in France. Their real value exceeded ours. For a French penny was, according to Cotgr., vo. *Tournois*, the tenth part of a penny Sterling, ours being only the twelfth.

TURRA, s. *To Ride to Turra*, to be in great glee, S. B. V. *TROT*.

How soon sul Buchanan hear the fact,
An' cease her sorrow;

An' since again renew the knack,
To ride to Turra.

Tarras's Poems, p. 13.

"Turreff, a village in Banffshire, famous for merriment; hence he is said to be riding to Turra, who is merry." N. Ibid.

TURRIS, TURVES, pl. Turfs, a species of earthen fuel, S.; often pron. *toors*.

"With power—to cast and wind peitia, *turris*, fewall," &c. *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 591. V. TURVES.

To TURS, TURSS, v. a. 1. To pack up in a bale or bundle, as E. *truss*, Fr. *trouss-er*, id. from Isl. *truts*, fasciculus, Belg. *tross*, sarcina.

2. To carry off hastily.

This jowell he gert *turss* in till Ingland.
Wallace, i. 128, MS.

A hundreth schippis, that ruther bar and ayr,
To *turss* thair gud, in hawyn was lyand thar.
Ibid. vii. 1067, MS.

Fr. *trouss-er*, also signifies to pluck or twitch up; Cotgr.

3. To take one's self off quickly, to march with expedition.

Thy slicht and wylis sal the not bere away,
Nor hail skarth hyne do *turs* the hame fra vs
Vnto thy faderis hous the fals Aunus.
Doug. Virgil, 390, 26.

Thidder hail the pepill of Italia,
And all the land eik of Enotria,
Thare doutsum asking *turris* for ansuere,
And thare peticiounis gettis assoliet here.
Ibid. 207, 42.

4. To *turss* furth, to bring out what has been kept in store. *Turssyt furth ger*; Wallace.

To TURS, TURSE, v. n. "To walk;" Gl. Tarr. Buchan.

TURS, TURZE, s. A *turs* of heather, as much heath as a horse can carry on his back, S. A. "Turze, a truss;" Gall. Enc.

This seems merely a provinciality for E. *Truss*, from Fr. *trousse*.

TURSABLE, adj. What may be carried away.

"The laird, fearing some trouble to follow, dis-
splenished the place, left nothing *tursable* within."—
Spalding's Troubles, i. 221.

TURSKIL, s. An instrument used for cutting peats, Caithn.; *tuskar*, Shetl. q.v.

"When the peat-moss is not more than from one to two feet deep, the peat is cut perpendicularly by a spade called a *turskill*. This instrument is about nine inches long, with a heel at right angles to the right side, two inches and a half broad, with a perpendicular socket, (being the continuance of the heel), to embrace the wooden handle, about four feet and a half long, and in it is fixed a foot-step of wood, a few inches above the termination of the socket of the spade. The peat-cutter, holding the handle with both hands, with one push of the right foot drives the spade into the moss, so as to cut out a peat, or turf, 12 inches long, and two inches thick." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 234.

Apparently from Isl. and Su.-G. *torf*, Dan. *toerv*, turf, and *skil-ia*, to divide. It is synon. with *Tuskar*,

Orkn., id., in the composition of which a verb of the same signification, *sker-a*, to cut, to shear, to divide, is used instead of *skil-ia*.

TURTOUR, TURTURE, s. The turtle-dove, Lat. *turtur*.

—Sodenly, a *turtur* quibite as calk,
So evinly vpon my hand gan lycht,
And vnto me sche turnyt hir, full rycht.

King's Quair, vi. 8.

TURVES, TURVVEN, s. pl. Peats, Shetl. *Turven*. This is merely the Scandinavian pl. retained. Sw. *torfven*, id.

—"To pull holder; and to cast, win, and away leid peatis, *turves*, and fewall thairvponn." *Acts Cha. I.*, Ed. 1814, vol. V. 155.

TUSCHA, TUSCHE, s. A girdle, Dunbar. V. TISCHE.

"The lordis assignis to Margret Levenax—to prel the avale of a silken dune *tuscha* of siluer grantit be Johne Wilsoune—laid in wed be the said Margret to the said Jonet." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 93.

In the same page mention is made of "a *tuscha* of silk siluerit, price v merkia."
[Fr. *tissu*, a broad ribbon.]

To TUSH, v. n. To express displeasure.

"Nay, some were puffed up, and *tushed* at the fear of others, instead of being deeply affected, to see what spiritual judgments and plagues we were thereby threatened with," &c. Rutherford's Lett. Postcr. p. 514.

Q. to command silence, from Su.-G. *tyst*, silens, *tyst-a*, silere, from *tig-a*, id. Hence, also *tush*, E. interj.

[TUSHKARRUE, s. A confused struggle, Shetl.]

TUSHLACH, COW-TUSHLACH, s. A cake of cow-dung, so dry that it may be burned, Dumfr. V. TUSOCK.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *taos*, dough, *taois-am*, to knead; as cakes of cow-dung are often kneaded for being used by the poor, instead of fuel.

TUSK, s. The *torsk* of Pennant, S. [*Bros-mus vulgaris*, Flen.]

"The fish called *tusk* abounds on the coast of Brana; the time for fishing is at the end of May. This fish is as big as a ling, of a brown and yellow colour, has a broad tail; it is better fresh than salted." Martin's West Islands, p. 385.

"It is a fish much esteemed for its delicacy; the meat divides into flakes on being boiled, like that of a salmon: for which reason, as Schoneveldt tells us, the Germans call it *Scheibendorsch*." Pennant's Zool. v. iii. 143. Ed. 1769.

"The *torsk*, often called the *tusk* and brismac, is the most valued of all the cod kind, and, when dried, forms a considerable article of commerce; it is only to be found in the north of Scotland." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 15.

According to Pennant, its Sw. name is *torsk*. This, however, is rendered *cod* by Scen., *colling* by Wilez. Our designation is nearly the same with Isl. *thok-r*, asellus.

To TUSK at, v. a. To pluck or pull roughly; as when a horse tears hay from a stack, Fife; to *Rusk at*, synon.

Allied perhaps to E. *tuaks*, O. Fris. *tuaken*, id., which is traced by Seren. to Su.-G. *tugg-a*, *tygg-a*, masticare.

TUSKAR, *s.* An instrument used in Orkn. and Shetl. for cutting peats; [*tusk-spawd*, Banffs.]

"When the moor is thus flayed, an ancient Scandinavian implement of husbandry is used for casting the peats, named a *tuskar*; its shaft is rather longer than that of a common spade, whilst to the bottom of it is affixed a sharp iron plate, styled a *feather*, which projects from one place seven inches, and from another a little more than an inch." Hibbert's Shetl., p. 430.

[V. under TUSKIL.

To *tusk*, to cut peats from above, i.e., the top of the bank, Gl. Banffs.]

[TUSSAY, *s.* A girdle; a belt with purse attached, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 74. Same with TUSCHA.]

TUSSOCK (of wheat), *s.* A tuft of wheat in a corn field, generally owing to the vegetating of the nest or granary of a field-mouse, Loth.; [*tushlick*, Banffs.]

Sw. *test*, a lock; Isl. *thud-r*, a handful of reeds.

TUTCH, *s.* A small boat or packet.

"You shall lykewayse desyre that the parliament wald appoynt two pinnaces or *tutches* for conveying diligence betuixt them & this kingdome." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 18.

To **TUTE**, *v. n.* To jut out, to project; also *Tute*, *s.* a jutting out, a projection, S.B.

Su.-G. *tut*, rostrum, a beak; Teut. *tuyle*, id. also, a horn, or any thing wreathed. Hence,

TUTE-MOWITT, *adj.* Having the nether jaw projected.

How fain wald I discryve perfytt
My layde with the mekle lippis!
How scho is *tute-mowitt* lyk an ape.

Dumber on *ane Blak-moir Ladye*, Mailland Poems, p. 97.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this *thick-lipped*, deriving it from Su.-G. *tut*, rostrum. But most probably it is originally the same with Teut. *tote-muyt*, *tuyle-muyt*, bronchus; which properly signifies "having the teeth and nether jaw more sticking out than the upper;" Ainsw. This agrees better with the similitude, *like an ape*, than the idea of thick lips. The word is comp. of *tuyle*, rostrum, and *muyt*, os, oris, whence perhaps our *mow*, mouth. Belg. *toot*, signifies "a wry mouth;" Sewel. V. Mow and MOWBAND.

Tut-mouthed occurs in a similar sense in E. Somner gives it as synon. with *great-lipped*, when explaining A.-S. *wroc*, bronchus. It is also expl. in the same manner by Seren.

Isl. *tutna*, intumescere, *tutnan*, tumor, and *tut-ur*, tumidus, (G. Andr., p. 243), seem to acknowledge the same fountain. Perhaps *teit-a*, rostrum beluinum, ibid. p. 237. is the *s.* synon. with Teut. *tuyle*.

TUTELE, **TUTILL**, *s.* Guardianship, tutel-age.

"At the quhilk tyme we our self—wer committit—to the last vmquhile erle of Mar, vpoune speciall trust reposit in his persone, to be nourist and brocht vp within our said Castell of Striueling vndir his *tutele* and gouernnance." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 158.

—"They may heirefter get promoted sic as misteris rather a *tutill* of vtheris, than to have charge above vtheris whome of they may haue the government, and consequentlie of this miserable and unfortunat cuntries." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 447.

Fr. *tutele*, Lat. *tutel-a*.

TUTIE. *Drunken Tutie*, a name given to a female who is addicted to drinking. Applied also to children who drink a great deal.

Now all ye men, haith far and near,
That haue a *drunken tutie*—O,
Duck you your wives in time of year,
And I'll lend you the pockle—O.
Drap of Capie, O, *Herd's Coll.*, ii. 142.

V. **TOOT**, **TOOT**, to drink copiously.

TUTIE TATIE, *interj.* Pshaw. *Hey tutti taiti*, the name of one of our oldest Scottish tunes.

V. **TOOT**, v. 2, and **TUT-MUTE**.

This, according to tradition, was Robert Bruce's march at the battle of Bannockburn, A. 1314. The words *tutti taiti*, may have been meant as imitative of the sound of the trumpet in giving the charge, or what Barbour calls the *tutilling of a horne*. This might appear at least to be the sense in which it was understood a century ago, when the following words were written:

When you hear the trumpets sound
Tutti taiti to the drum,
Up your swords, and down your gun,
And to the loons again.
Jacobite Relics, i. 110.

In Mr. Thomson's copy it is—

When the pipes begin to play.

Teut. *tuyl-en*, canere cornu, buccinare, gives us the origin of the phrase. V. **TOOT**, v.

My late worthy friend, the reverend Dr. Douglas of Galashiels, communicated to me a different view of the origin.

"There were old words," he says, "to this tune, among which I recollect the following:

"*Hei toutes tetes,
Ho toutes tetes;
I will drink your barrels dry,
Out upon you, fie, fie!
The grounds of the barrels
Are no for me.*"

"From these words," he subjoins, "I have always considered the phrase to be of French origin, *tout à tete*, or *toutes à tete*, "all is taken to the head," synon. with, "He hauds weel to his head;" or imperatively, as a toast, "Lift all your glasses" or "hands to your heads;" which sense is confirmed by the old Jacobite words given in Thomson's Scottish Airs, vol. iii. p. 33.

Fill, fill your bumpers high,
Drain, drain your glasses dry:
Out upon him, fie, fie,
That winna do't again.

[TUTILLING, TUTLYNG, s.] A blast or blowing of a horn.

And, as that war in sic effray,
A *tutilling* off his horne hard thai:
And that, that bes it knawyn swith
War of his cummyn woudre blyth.

Barbour, xix. 604, MS.

This word is a dimin. from *Toot*, and denotes a weaker sound, or that which seems to be so, as being heard at a distance.

TUTIVILLAR, TUTIVILLUS, s. [Prob., a low, worthless person, or thing.]

So many rackettis, so many ketches-pillaris,
Sic ballis, sic nachettis, and sic tutivillaris,—
Within this land was never hard nor sene.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44.

—A *tutivillus*, a tutlar,
And a fanyeit flatterar.

Colkelbie Sow, F.I. v. 62.

Lord Hailes observes from Junius, that things of no value were anciently called *tutivillia*, as the term denoted rotten threads which fall from the distaff, and in general the vilest things of this description, which cheats imposed on the simple instead of valuable merchandise; Note, p. 254.

From the use of this word, however, although somewhat altered, in other places, it is probably a personal designation.

In Kennedy's *Flying*, it is written *tutevillous*, *Evergreen*, ii. 74, *tutivillus*, Edin. Edit. 1508. In a Poem in the Bann. MS. describing *Cockelbie's Feast*, one of the guests is a *tutevillus*. In another, *ibid.*, p. 104, this designation is given to an evil spirit.

It may bear the sense of *rustic*; and Ir. *tuatamhail*, *tuatavail*, has precisely this signification; from *tuata*, id. and this from *tuath*, a country. V. Lhuyd, vo. *Rusticus*.

TUTLAR, s. Perhaps, one who barter.
V. TUTIVILLAR.

Teut. *tuteler*, permutator; *tutyl-en*, commutare. Su.-G. *tutal-en*, signifies to shift in language, to change in judgment.

TUT-MUTE, s. A muttering or grumbling between parties, as at the beginning of a broil, S. B.

A pretty serious broil having occurred in a fishing town in the county of Mearns in the North of S., among other witnesses, a good plain woman, who resided in the village, was called to give evidence; and her testimony happens to be the only one that tradition has recorded. Being interrogated by her landlord, who was *ex officio* a judge, as to the origin of the fray, she replied; "It began my lord, wi' a laigh *tut-mute*, and it raise to a heich *tullyiemulie*; and o' ever your lordship wad hae kissed your ain a—e, they were a' i' the mussel-middlin abone ither."

Teut. *tut-en*, to buzz; Isl. *taut-a*, murmurare, mutire, *taut*, mutum murmur, susurratio, G. Andr. Teut. *muyt-en*, Su.-G. *mutt-a*, to mutter; two synon. terms being conjoined, which is frequently the case in such comp. words. Or *mute*, may be used in the sense of quarrel. V. *TULLIE-MULIE*.

* **TUTOR, s.** A guardian appointed for a minor, whether by a testament, or by a disposition of law, S.

"The earl of Sutherland—with his *tutor* of Duffus followed, who came to the Bog, but the marquis made him cold welcome for his good-brother the laird of Frendraught's cause." Spalding, i. 17.

—"The lord Yester, and laird of Auldbar, as *tutors* to the earl of Errol, with many others convened at Turiff for choosing their commissioners," &c. *Ibid.*, i. 104.

Such a guardian was invariably designed from the name of his estate put under his charge.

"The guardians who are entrusted with the care of minors, get the name either of *tutors* or *curators*.—In the doctrine of *tutors*, the law of Scotland nearly resembles the Roman." Ersk. Inst. B. i. Tit. 6, § 1, 2.

TUTORY, s. 1. Tutorage, that stage of life in which one is under tutors, S., Fr. *tutorie*.

"Out of *tutory*, being passit xiiij yeris of age." Aberd. Reg.

2. **Tutelage**, tender care exercised about an infant, S.

Gryte was the care and *tut'ry* that was ha'en
Baith night and day about the bonny weane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

TUVA-KEUTHIE. A word which I find, without interpretation, in an ancient MS. Explic. of Norish words used in Orkn. and Shetl.

Might we view it as signifying "a hut on a rising ground," it might with propriety be deduced from Su.-G. *tufica*, Isl. *thufa*, terrae tuber, and *kointe*, tricinium navium, or rather Norw. *kocite*, a little hut for kindling a fire in; Hallager.

TWA, TUAY, TWAY, adj. Two, S.

Wyth thir *twa* mony lordis sere
Held thame in the North land,
Qahil this ded wes in South wedand.

Wyntown, viii. 45, 110.

Thus said sche, and anon therwith bayth *tway*
Gan walkin furth throw out the dern way.

Doug. Virgil, 187, 5.

And sayand this, he gan his templis *tuay*,
Cour with myrthus, that is his moderis tre.

Ibid. 129, 46.

Rudd. says that *tuay* and *tway*, are used *metri causa*. But although *twa* is the common pron. S., *tway* is that of the Southern counties. *Twey* occurs in O.E.

"No man may serve *twey* lordis." Wiclif, Matt. vi.

The schip was dounbair,—with other busses *twey*.

R. Brunne, p. 153.

Moes.-G. *twa*, *twai*, A.-S. *twa*, *twæg*, Franc. Isl. Precop. *twa*, Su.-G. *tuwa*, anc. *toa*, Belg. *tuwe*.

TWA-BEAST-TREE, s. The *swingle-tree* in the Orcadian plough, by which two horses draw, each having its own peculiar *swingle-tree* attached to one of the ends of the *twa-beast-tree*.

TWA-FACED, adj. Double, deceitful; often used to denote one who curries favour with both parties, S. [*Twa-facedness*, deceit, S.]

Formed like A.-S. *twi-space*, double-tongued.

"What had I to do to tell the rascal?—or wha wad hae thought o' him playing us sic a trick? *Twa-faced* dog that he is!" Perils of Man, i. 263.

Fowks—ca' you but a *twa-fac'd* nitty,

Wi' a' your wit.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 157.

V. **WAFNESS.**

TWA-FALD, TWA-FAWLD, adj. 1. Double, twofold, S.

—Bot a stane,
That come fra hycht, has hym oure-tane,
And *twa-fawld* down it can hyn bere,
And steykd hym on his awyn spere.

Wyntown, viii. 37, 151.

He has broke three ribs in that ane's side,

But and his collar bane;

He's laid him *twa-fald* ower his steed;

Bade him carry the tidings hane.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 79.

2. Used to denote a person bowed down with age or infirmity, q. bent together.

"Tam—canna keep up his rigg against my auld auntie, wha's *twofauld* with the rheumatics." 'Me *twofauld* wi' the rheumatics!—My certie, ye slip-tongued cuttie, ye rheumatic weel.—I can walk as straight in my black leather shoon as ye can do in yere pink slippers, ye cressing kimmer.'" Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 402.

A.-S. *two-feald*, Sw. *twofeallt*, duplex.

TWA-HANDED CRACK. A familiar conversation between two persons, that which is held *tete-a-tete*, S.

"They found Mrs. Comyns and her guest enjoying a *tete-a-tete*, or, as I prefer a Scotch term to a French at any time when I can get it 'a gude *two-handit crack*, after supper.'" The Smugglers, i. 113.

TWA-HANDIT-SWERD. A two-handed sword, S.

"*Tokande swerde*. Spata. Cluniculum." Pr. Parv.

TWA-HANDIT WARK. Work so imperfectly done at first, that it must be performed again, S.

[**TWA HORSE FARM.** A farm that requires two horses to labour it, S.]

TWA-HORSE-TREE, s. A *swingle-tree* stretcher of a plough, at which two horses draw, S.

"The plough is drawn by a strong stretcher commonly called a *two-horse-tree*." Agr. Surv. Rox., p. 50.

TWA-LOFTED, adj. Having two stories, Loth.

"Folk are far frae respecting me as they wad do if I lived in a *two-lofted* aclated house." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 244.

TWA MEN. The *Duumviri* of Rome.

"For fere of thir prodigeis, the solemne priestis, namit the *Two Men*, war commandit to serche the workis of Sibil." Ballend. T. Liv., p. 221.

TWA PART, TWAPARTE. Two thirds.

—The ferd buke of Eneadoun
Twiching the lufe and dede of Dido quene,
The *twa part* of hys volume doth contene.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 6, 9.

This mode of expression is still quite common, S. B. The *twa part* and *third*, i.e., two thirds, and the remaining one.

"The Schiref of the schire—aucht and sould divide equalle the tierce of the saidis landis fra the *twa part* thair of." Balfour's Practicks, p. 108.

It is sometimes written as one word. "The saidis personis sall content & pay to the said David Lawder the soume of thre li yerely of ix yeris bipast for the malen & profitis of the *twaparte* of the said mylne." Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 171.

TWA-PART AND THRID. "The two thirds of any thing;" Gall. Enc., p. 446.

TWA-PENNIES, s. pl. An old copper coin; the third of an E. halfpenny; synonym. *Bodle*.

"Bodel, a small copper coin of the sixth part of a penny Sterling. They are called in Scotland *two* [r. *twa*] pennies; and seem to have been first struck in Queen Mary's reign, and were continued by her suc-

cessors till the union A. 1707. They have the King's name with the crown, and the sceptre with sword saltire ways on one side, and on the reverse the thistle, with this motto, *Nemo me impune lacesset*." Spottiswoode's MS. Law. Dict. vo. *Bodel*.

TWASUM, adj. Two in company, or abreast.
V. SUM, term.

This, although properly an adj., is used as a s., denoting a pair, a couple. It is pron. *twasum*, Ettr. For.

"I think," said I, "that if ae kail-wife pou'd aff her neighbour's mutch, they wad hae the *twasome* o' them into the Parliament-House o' Lunnun." Rob Roy, ii. 13.

Lang, poor things, the *twasome* dander'd
Douf an' douie oure the sade.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 172.

Twasum is still used to denote a dance, in which two persons are engaged; a *twasome* dance, i.e., a strathspey, Perth, Fife.

TWA-THREE, s. A few, S. q. *two or three*.

Boutgates I hate, quo' girning Maggy Pringle,
Syne harl'd Watty, greeting, thro' the iugle.
Since this fell question seems sae lang to hing on,
In *twa-three* words I'll gie you my opinion.

The Loss of the Pack, a Tale.

Ane may wi' *twa-three* social frien' convene,
To crack a while, an' spen' a sunless een.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 21.

It is also pronounced *twarrie*, and *twae'ree*.

"They could do nae great ill *twa* speak o', haud aff the burning o' the *twae-ree* braw tents." Saint Patrick, i. 169.

TWA-YEAR-AULD, TWA-YEAR-ALL, s. A heifer that is *two years old*, S.

The unco brute much dunching dried
Frae *twa-year-alls* and stirks.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 49.

TWAL, adj. Twelve, S.

And Alexandir the Conqueroure,
That conquest Babilonys tour,
And all this world off lenth and breid,
In *twa*l yher, throw his douchty deid,
Wes syne destroyit throw pwsounne,
In hys awyne howas, throw gret tressounne.

Barbour, l. 532.

Edit. Pink.

In MS., however, it is xii.

The auld kirk-hammer strak the bell
Some wee short hour ayont the *twa*l.

Burns, iii. 49.

Moea.-G. *twaib*, *twaif*, id.

TWAL-HOURS, s. 1. Twelve o'clock, S.

2. A luncheon or nuncheon, S. Sometimes called *eleven-hours*, when taken before noon.

[**TWALMONT, TWALMONTH, s.** A year, S.]

TWALPENNIES, s. pl. A penny sterling; which, according to our ancient reckoning, included twelve pence Scottish currency, S.

"Here is *twa*l pennies, my man." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 314.

"Lend us *twalpennies* to buy sneeshing." Redgauntlet, i. 317.

It is sometimes written as one word, at other times as two.

"Saunders, in addition to the customary *twa*l pennies

on the postage, had a dram for his pains." *Ayrshire Legatees*, p. 33.

"*Twalpennies*, one penny sterling;" *Gl. Antiq.*

TWAL-PENNYWORTH, s. What is given as the value of a penny sterling, S.

An' whyles *twalpennie* worth o' nappy
Can make the bodies unco happy.

The Two Dogs, Burns, lll. 6.

[**TWANG, s.** A thong, a shoe-tie, Shetl.]

[**TWART, TWARTER, TWARTOUR. V. THORTER.**]

To TWASPUR, v. a. To gallop, Shetl.

May be compounded of *Isl. Su.-G. tva* or *two*, duo, and *sporre*, calcar; as signifying the application of both *spurs* to the sides of a horse to put him to his full speed.

TWAY, adj. Two. V. TWA.

[**To TWEDDLE, v. a. V. TWEEL.**]

TWEEL, adv. Truly. Tweel no, no indeed, S. **V. ATWEEL.**

To TWEEL, TWEAL, TWEIL, TWEDDLE, v. a.
To work cloth in such a manner, that the woof appears to cross the warp diagonally, kersey-weve, S.

Teut. twelung, geminus, seems allied.

A.-S. *twæde*, duplex; or *twa*, and *dael*, part.

TWEEL, s. 1. The manufacture of cloth that is *tweeled*, S.; [also, the name of such cloth, Clydes.]

Ye sall hae twa good pocks
That ance were o' the *tweel*,
The tane to ha'd the groats,
The ither to ha'd the meal.

Maggie's Tocher, Herd's Coll., li. 78.

"A tait o' woo' would be scarce among us," said the goodwife brightening, "if you should nae hae that, and as good a *tweel* as ever came aff a pirn." *Guy Mannering*, li. 74, 75.

2. *Tweel* is sometimes used metaphorically, in regard to literary composition.

I guess you be some pawky chiel,
That's maybe been at Allan's skuil
Some orra time,
And seems to understand the *tweel*
O' rustic rhyme.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 181.

TWEELIN, TWEEL, adj. Belonging to cloth that is *tweeled*, S.

TWEELIN, TWEDDLIN, TWEEL, s. Cloth that is *tweeled*; used also as an *adj.*, S.

"Ane sark of small *tweedlyne*." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1541, V. 17.

TWEELIE, TWELLIE, s. A quarrel, a broil, Dumf., Gall.

But some wi' mair than powder smell'd
Forfain by the *tweelie*.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 21.

Merely a provincialism for *Tulyie. V. TULTIE.*

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To TWEELIE, v. n. To contend, Galloway.

—For sovereignty,
Or pow'r among the herd, he ne'er contends,
Nor *tweelies* for the kingdom of the loan.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 44.

TWEESH, prep. Betwixt, S.; the abbreviation of *atweesh* or *betweesh*.

For *tweesh* twa hillocks, the poor lambie lies,
And aye fell forret as it shoop to rise.

Ross's Helenore.

V. **ATWEESH.**

TWEILD DOIR. V. TOLDOUR.

"Item ane doublett of *tweild doir* champit." *Inventories*, A. 1539, p. 42.

TWELLIE, s. [V. TWEELIE.]

TWELT, TWALT, adj. The twelfth, S.

I hint ane scripture, and my pen furth tuke,
Syne thus began of Virgil the *tweilt* buke.

Doug. Virg., p. 404.

[**To TWET, TWIET, v. a.** To cut slices from a piece of wood, Shetl.; *white*, Clydes. Norse, *twelte*, id.]

To TWICHE, TWITCH, v. a. 1. To touch, S. B.

"Thou art thrumbed and thrust by the multitude,
and yet thou speiris quha hes *twiched* thee." *Bruce's Sermon*, J. 5, a.

2. To touch, metaph.

Cartoun, for dreid thay suld his lippis skaude,
Durst neuer *twiche* this fark for laike of knalage.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 7, 42.

Hence *twiching*, *prep.*, touching, concerning.

But *twiching* Virgyllis honoure and reuerence,
Quho euer contrary, I mon stand at defence.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 8, 6.

To TWIDDLE one out of a thing. To circumvent, to obtain by cozening means; "He tried to *twiddle* me out of my money;" S. Synon. with E. *Diddle*.

A.-S. *twædding*, adulation, is evidently allied, from *twa*, duo; q. acting a double part. *Twid-dæl-an*, dividere, is not used in this sense; but *Twiddle* has undoubtedly been formed in the same manner from *twa*, two, and *dael*, part. *Isl. tuelalan* is compounded in a similar manner, from *tue*, duo, and *tala*, loqui, signifying prevarication; *Accusationis vel defensionis variatio in judicio*; *Verel. Ind. q. S. tva tales*.

To TWIG, v. a. 1. To pull hastily, S. B. *twitch*, E.

Let rantin billies *twig* the string,
An' for anither mutchkin ring.

Morison's Poems, p. 78.

2. To wound the skin of a sheep in shearing. *Ettr. For.*; perhaps from A.-S. *twice-ian*, vellere, to twitch, E.

Both this and the E. *v. twitch*, also, *twag*, *twink*, to pinch, are evidently from A.-S. *twicc-ian*, vellere. Germ. *twick-en*, id.

The form of the O.E. *v. did* not differ from that of the A.-S. "*Twykk-yn* or drawn. *Tractulo*." *Prompt. Parv.*

TWIG, s. A quick pull, a twitch, S.

K 4

To TWIG, *v. a.* To put cross ropes on the thatch of a house, Ettr. For.

TWIG-RAPE, *s.* A rope used for the purpose, *ibid.*

Perhaps from A.-S. *twig*, ramus; as withes might be at first employed in this way.

To TWILT, *v. a.* To quilt, S., Westmorel.

Seren. derives the E. word from the very ancient Isl. *s. kulta*, aulaeum, culcitra; tapestry,—a mattress, which, as Dr. Johns. defines it, is "a kind of quilt made to lie upon." Teut. *kulkt* is used in the latter sense. Hence,

TWILT, *s.* A quilted bed-cover, S.

"Where's the wardrobe and the linens?—where's the tapestries and the decorements?—beds of state, *twills*, pands and testors, napery and broidered work?" Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 296.

Blankets, sheets, and strypt tykin;
Twills an' cov'rins to your likin'.

Duff's Poems, p. 56.

"*Twilt*, a quilt or bed-cover, North." Grose.

To TWIN, *v. a.* To empty, to throw out.

"And that na persone wesche in the said locht, nor *twyn* thair closettis or ony fylthynes thairin." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

Perhaps an errat. for *Twim*. V. TUME.

TWIN, TWYN, TWYNE, *adj.* [Twain.] *In twyn*, in twain, asunder.

The Sothron als war sundryt than in *twyn*,
Bot thai agayne to gidder sone can wyu.

Wallace, iv. 637, MS.

Hys bow with hors sennonis bendit has he,
Thairin ane takill set of sour tre;
And tasand vp his armes ser in *twyn*,
Thus vnto Jouy lawly did begyn
To make his first peticion and prayere.

Doug. Virgil, 300, 2.

A.-S. *twegen*, twain, from *tweg*, two. Moes.-G. *twa* has *twans* in the accus. Su.-G. *twenne*, the old feminine of *twa*.

The phrase occurs in another passage, which deserves our attention—

Wallace send Blayr, in his priestis weid,
To warn the west, quhar freyndis had gret dreid,
How thai suld pass, or to gud Wallace wyn,
For Inglismen that heid thaim lang in *twyn*.

Wallace, ix. 1237, MS.

This might, without any violence, signify in doubt, as A.-S. *twyn* and *twæon* denote doubt, hesitation; and *twyn-an*, to doubt. But it seems rather to mean *asunder*.

It may, however, be worth while to observe, that these terms are formed from *twa*, *tworg*, two, as Su.-G. *twæc-a*, dubitare, from *twa*; because, as Ihre remarks, the thoughts, in a state of hesitation, are as it were drawn into two parts. The same metaphor, he adds, prevails in almost all languages. Thus *sheni*, duo; Gr. *δύο*, dubium, *δωαίω*, &c. from *δύο*; as Lat. *ambigo*, and *dubito*, from *ambo* and *duo*; Moes.-G. *tuwer-ian*, hesitare, from *twa*, in compos. *tus*; Belg. *twantel-en*, Alem. *zueh-on*, id. from *twee*, and *zuey*.

To TWIN, TWYNE, *v. n.* To part, to separate.

Thre slew he thar, twa fled with a' thair mycht
Eftir thar lord, bot he was out of sycht,
Takand the mure, or he and thai couth *twyne*.

Wallace, i. 420, MS.

Syne eftir thir, all sory and full of care,
The thrid place haldis, and sall euermare,

Giltles folk, that for dislene, wo, or fede,
With thare awin handis wrocht thare self to dede,
And irkit of the lyfe that thay war in
Thare suet saulis made fra the body *twyn*.

Doug. Virgil, 179, 8.

To *twyn with*, is now used in the same sense, S.

My daddy is a canker'd carle
He'll no *twyn* wi' his gear.

Herd's Collection, ii. 64.

The *v. twynne* occurs in O.E.

We see all day in place thing that a man wynnes,
It is told to purchase, whedir he it hold or *twynnes*.

R. Brunne, p. 86.

To TWIN, TWYNE, *v. a.* [1. To deprive.]

To *twyn* one out of a thing, to deprive him of it, applied especially to solicitation or stratagem, as the mean of success, S.B.

2. To *twyn o'* or *of*, to part from, S. B.

Maun ye be *twyn't o'* that blythe neukie
Whar ye hac win't sae lang?

Tarras's Poems, p. 23.

* TWINE, *s.* Intricate vicissitude, S. B.

And vain may I be now, when all that's past
By unco *twines* has fallen sae well at last.

Ross's Helenore, p. 128.

"*Twine*, a turn of fortune;" Gl. Ross.

The metaphor seems to refer to the fable of the thread of life being spun by the Fatal Sisters.

TWINE-SPINNER, *s.* A ropemaker, Loth.

Teut. *tweyn*, filum duplex, filum tortum.

To TWINGLE, *v. n.* To twine [or spin] round, *Aberd.*

—Afore't she knit a lingle
To swing the roast;

They had nae jack, but this would *twingle*
Wi' little cost.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *tweyn-en*, to twine.

To TWINE, *v. a.* To chastise, *Aberd.*

Su.-G. *twing-a*, Dan. *twing-er*, Isl. *twuing-a*, arctare, comprimere; coercere; affligere.

TWINTER, *s.* A beast that is two years old, S. A. Bor.; corr. *quinter*.

Fyue *twinteris* britnyt he, as was the gyis,
And als mony swine, and tydy qwyis

Doug. Virgil, 130, 34.

A.-S. *twy-winter*, duos annos natus. A cow of three years old was called, *thry-winter*, triennia. Aelfr. Gl.

This term indeed seems of pretty general use. Fris. *twinter-dier*, has the very same sense; Animal binum, Kilian; Isl. *tvitent-r*, bidens.

TWIRK, *s.* A twitch, Loth.

[To TWIRM, *v. n.* To dwine, to wither, Shetl.]

TWISCAR, TUYSKER, *s.* An instrument for casting peats, Shetl.

—"They being now arrived where the rude and antique instruments of Zetland agriculture lay scattered,—his thoughts were at once engrossed in the deficiencies of the one-stilted plough, of the *twiscar*, with which they dig peats," &c. The Pirate, i. 273.

"The peats are cut with an instrument called a *tuysker*, which resembles a narrow spade, having a sharp plate of iron called a feather, about seven inches

long, projecting from the bottom on its left hand side ; and it determines the form and size of the peat." Edmonstone's Zetl. Isl., i. 177.

This seems to be the same with the *Flaughter spade*. V. TUSKER.

To TWISLE, *v. a.* "To twist, fold;" Gl. Picken. V. TWUSSLE.

TWIST, TWYST, *s.* A twig, a small branch; Chaucer, id.

The King then wynkyt a litill wey ;
And slepyt nocht full encrely ;
Bot glifnyt up oft solanly.
For he had dreid off thai thre men,
That at the tothyr fyr war then.
That thai his fais war he wyst ;
Tharfor he slepyt, as foule on *twyst*.

Barbour, vii. 183, MS.

Ane vthir small *twist* of ane tre I chesit
For to brek doun, the cavis to assay
Of this mater, that was vnknowin alway.

Doug. Virgil, 68, 8.

Teut. *twist*, rami abscissi, ramalia; Kilian. Junius thinks that this may be deduced from *twist-en*, duplicare, because such small branches are generally intertwined.

To TWITCH, *v. a.* To touch. V. TWICHE.

TWITCH, *s.* In a *twitch*, in a moment, Fife; referring to the suddenness with which a *twitch* is given.

"*Twitch*, touch, instant of time;" Gl. Picken.

TWITTER. 1. "That part of a thread that is spun too small." Yarn is said to be twined to *twitters*, when twined too small, S. Hence, to *twitter yarn*, to spin it unequally, A. Bor. Ray.

Both Ray and Grose seem to view this *q. to twitter*, applied to thread, as the same with A. Bor. *twitter*, to tremble, which they deduce from Teut. *titlern*, tremere. It may be suspected, however, that they are radically different. Our *v.* may have been from Teut. *twoe*, two, as denoting that a thread is spun so fine as to be divided into *two*.

2. Applied to any thing slender or feeble. It is said of a lank delicate girl; "She's a mere *twitter*," S.

"You are as small as the *twitter* of a twin'd rusky;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 395. V. RUSKY.

Can it be allied to A.-S. *tyddr*, fragilis, debilis?

TWITTERY, *adj.* Slender; properly, spun very small, S.

"Nor were the people of Galloway acquainted with dyeing any other colour than black, which, when mixed with white wool, was made into clothing—(hadden grey) for both lairls and ladies, and was far afore the *twittery* worn-wabs made now-a-days." Edin. Evin. Cour., July 1, 1819.

[To TWMMYL, *v. a.* To tumble, hurl, Barbour, x. 496, Skeat's Edit.]

[TWN, *s.* A tun, Accts. L. H. Treas. i. 344, Dickson.]

TWNE, *s.* Tin "xij truncheonis all of *twne*." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

TWOLDERE, *s.* V. DOIR and TOLDOR.

"Item, ane gowne of purpore velvot, with ane braid passment of gold & silvir, lynit with *twoldere*, and furnist with hornis of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 34.

TWOLT, *s.* "A coverlid for a bed;" Gall. Enc. a variety of TWILT, *q. v.*

TWO-PENNY, TIPPENY, *s.* A weak kind of beer, sold at two-pence the Scots pint, or two quarts, S.

"They make their own malt, and brew it into that kind of drink called *Two-penny*, which, till debased in consequence of multiplied taxes, was long the favourite liquor of all ranks of people in Dundee." Dundee, Statist. Acc., viii. 250. Hence,

TWO-PENNY- (or TIPPENY-) HOUSE, *s.* An ale-house, S. V. TIPPANISE, *c.*

To TWUSSLE, *v. a.* Perhaps a dimin. from *Twist*, *v.*

"I'll *twussle* your thrapple in a jiffy, an' ye think tae camshacle me wi you bluid-thirsty fingers." Samt Patrick, ii. 191. V. TWISLE.

TWYIS, TWYS, TWYST, *adv.* Twice, Aberd. Reg.

[TWYN, *adj.* Twain. V. TWIN.]

TWYNRYS, *s. pl.* "Pincers, nippers; from *twine*, *q. d. twiners*," Rudd.

Oft with his richt hand serchis he in vane,
To ripe the outgate of the wound sa wide,
And for to seik the schaft on euery syde,
Wyth his *twynrys*, and grippand turkes sle,
To thrist the hede, and draw furth pressis he.

Doug. Virgil, 424, 7.

TWYS, TWYSS, TUSSAY, *s.* A girdle or sash.

"Thai—held their bullis, and thair siluer, and a silkyne *twiss*, and all vthir graith that thai had that was oucht worth." Auldic. Scot. Corniklis, p. 15.

O. Fr. *toissu*, ruban, ceinture, tissu; Roquefort.

TYAL, *s.* Any thing used for tying a latchet, S. B. Isl. *tigill*, ligula.

To TYAUVE, *v. n.* This, pronounced as one syllable, gives the proper sound of the *v. Taave*. [*Tyauvin*, laborious, Banffs.]

TYBER, *s.*

Yet shal the riche remayns with one be over-ronen,
And with the Rounde Table the rentes be reved.
Thus shal a *Tyber* untrue tymber with tene.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 22

A.-S. *tyber* signifies a sacrifice, an offering; and *timbr-ian*, to build. But the connection of these ideas is not obvious. The language is metaph., expressing the consequences of the death of King Arthur.

To TYCE, *v. n.* To move slowly and cautiously, Aberd.

Whan ither ewies lap the dyke,
And eat the kail for a' the tyke,
My ewie never played the like,
But *tyc'd* about the barn-wa'.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 144, Ed. 1808.

"Went slowly, warily about;" Gl.

Under the *v. Feeze*, I have viewed *tee'd*, given by Ritson, as an error, having heard *fee'd* invariably used in the repetition of this song. But from the use of *tye'd* in this Edit. it is most probable that this is the proper term. It seems allied to Su.-G. *tass-a*, to walk softly; "Tacito gressu incedere, ut solent nudipedes; Fena. *tassent-an*;" Ihre; and probably to Su.-G. *tyet-a*, to be silent, *tyet-er*, close, quiet. Thus *tye'd about* may signify, "moved in quietness, without causing any disturbance."

[TYD, TYDE, *s.* Time, Barbour, i. 127. V. TID.]

[To TYD, TYDE, *v. n.* To betide, happen, Ibid. iii. 24.]

TYDWOLL, *s.* [Prob. for *Tydy-woll*, clean or picked wool.] "XLVIIJ stayne of *tydwoll*," Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

TYDY, TYDIE, *adj.* 1. Neat; synonym. *trig*, S.

In this sense *tidy* is used in E. as in the passage which John. quotes from Gay's Pastorals.

Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass.

2. Plump, fat, S.

Fyne twinteris britnyt be, as was the gyis,
And als many swine, and *tydy* qwyis
Wyth hydys blak.—

Doug. Virgil, 130, 35.

Tydy ky lowis, velis by thaim rynnys.
Ibid. Prol., 402, 25.

—Lo, we se
Flokks and herdys of oxin and of fee,
Fat and *tydy*, rakand ouer all quhare.

Ibid. 75, 5.

A *tydy* bairn, a child that is plump and thriving, S.

3. Lucky, favourable.

King Aeol, grant a *tydie* tirl,
But boast the blasts that rudely whirl.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 201.

4. Pregnant, Ayrs., Clydes.; as applied to a cow. Also to a woman; as, "a *tidy* bride," one who goes home to the bridegroom's house in a state of pregnancy.

There is no proof that the term was used in this sense by our ancestors. It would seem, however, from the following passages, that it was applied to a cow giving milk, in contradistinction from one whose milk was dried up.

"That the said Robert—pay—to David Smyth, quhilk wantit the mylk of thre *tithy* ky, in defalt of the said Robert—the soume of thre li. for costis & scathis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1493, p. 300.

"Item, from Archibald M'Keller there, fourtie *tydie* coues, 5 yeld coues," &c. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 18.

"Fra Duncan M'Keller, in Cromunachan, fyve *tydie* coues, fyve yeld coues, fyve stirks," &c. Ibid., p. 17.

"Taken—from the said Ion Campbell, 7 *tydie* coues with their calves.—Item, from him sex forrow coues and sex stirks," &c. Ibid., p. 51.

As signifying, either pregnant, or giving milk, the sense corresponds with what may be viewed as the primary application of the term "in season;" as, in either case, a cow is in a state adapted to its principal use.

The term, in sense 1, seems most analogous to Isl. *tyd-r*, obsequens, applicabilis. The phrase *en tyd kona*

is expl. by the Sw. synonym. *lustig husfru*, i.e., a pleasant housewife. Su.-G. *tidig*, decorus, decens, conveniens.

The second sense is perhaps immediately borrowed from Teut. *tydigh*, in season, mature, ripe. Thus a young cow is denominated, *eene tydlighe koe*; Kilian. To this corresponds Su.-G. *tidfoedd hiord*, grex mature editus; and *tidig frukt*, fructus cito maturescens, which Ihre derives from *tid*, tempus. Teut. *tydigh* also signifies, tempestivus, which corresponds to the third sense.

It appears that there was an O.E. *v.* nearly allied in signification, from which the word, in the second sense at least, may have been formed. "*Tyl-yn* or *thryuen*, supra in *Then*." Now "*Thene* or *thryuen*" is expl. "Vigeo." Prompt. Parv.

TYISDAY, *s.* Tuesday. V. TISEDAY.

TYISHT, *pret.* Enticed.

"Attoure, he *tyisht* the young men of his ciets to his purpois, with his liberalite and gudis." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 83. V. TYSE, *v.*

[TYKE, *s.* A dog, S. V. TIKE.]

In Shetland the common otter is called a *tyke*.]

[TYKE-AULD, *adj.* Very old, Banffs.]

TYKED, *adj.* Having the disposition of a degenerate dog, currish; from *tike*.

For all her wafal cries and greeting,
Her loving words and fair intreating,
(These follows were too *tyked*)
To her they would make nae supplie,
Nor yet let her remaining be
Among them but twa days or three,
Say to them, what she liked.

Watson's Coll., i. 46.

TYKE AND TRYKE, *adv.* Higgledy-piggledy, in an intermingled state, S. B.

Su.-G. *tiock*, densus; *tryck-a*, angustare, used to denote a crowd of objects pressing one upon another; q. closely crowded or pressed together.

TYKEN, TYKIN, *s.* 1. The case which holds the feathers of a bed or bolster, S. *Tick*, *Ticken*, *Ticking*.

"*Tiking* of the East countrie, the elne—x s." Rates A. 1611.

He at the sowing-brod was bred,
An' wrought gude serge and *tyken*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 199.

2. *Tyken o' a bed*. Used for the bed itself, Teviotd.

TYKEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to the cloth denominated *Tick*, S.

The origin seems to be Su.-G. *tyg*, a general designation for cloth.

To TYLD, *v. a.* To cover, S. B.

The bodie of the cairt of evir bone,
With crisolitis and mony precious stone
Was all ouirfret, in dew proportioun,—
Tyldit abone, and to the irth adoun,
In richest clait of gold of purpure broun.

Palace of Honour, i. 34.

A window is said to be *tyldit*, when it is covered in the inside with a cloth or curtain, Ang.

Isl. *tialld-a*, tentorium figere, aulaeum extendere; G. Andr. V. the s.

TYLD, s. Covert. *Undre tylld*, under covert.

Thus with trety ye cast you trew *undre tylld*,
And sayed his frendschip to fang, with syne favour.
Gowan and Goll., ii. 4.

A.-S. *tyld*, *geteld*, Su.-G. *tiaell*, Isl. *tiald*, Belg. *teld*,
Germ. *zell*, C. B. *tyle*, a tent, an awning. Hence E.
tilt, the covering of a boat, any covering over head.

TYLD, s. Tile.

"He—send thame in Britane and othir realmes, to
wyn mettellis, querrellis, and to mak *tyld*." Bellend.
Crom., B. vii., c. 2. *Formandisquo lateribus*, Boeth.

To **TYLE, v. n.** To *Tyle a Lodge*, to shut
the door of a Mason-lodge; whence the ques-
tion, "Is the lodge *tyled*?" S.

TYLER, TILER, s. A door-keeper of a Mason-
lodge, whose business it is to see that the
door be kept close, S.

Isl. *till-a*, leviter figere; or *til*, [also Alem.] finis,
limes, q. "to fix the limita." Sw. *tiel*, id. V. *Tiael-*
der, Ihre.

TYMBER, TYMMER, TYMBRELL, TYMBRILL, s.
The crest of a helmet.

The crest or schynand *tymber*, that was set
Above Eneas helme and top on hicht,
Kest lemead flambis with ane glitterand lycht.
Doug. Virgil, 324, 45.

Twa noweltis that day thay saw,
That forouth in Scotland had bene nane.
Tymmeris for helmys war the tane,
That thaim thought thane off gret bewté.
Barbour, xix. 396, MS.

The portratour of armes was mi-knaw,
All war but Grekis *tymbrillis* that thay saw.
Doug. Virgil, 52, 46.

TYMBRIT, part. pa. Crested.

His souir scheld assayis he also,
And eik his *tymbrit* helme with crestis two.
Doug. Virgil, 409, 32.

Fr. *timbre*, "a crest upon an helmet, corresponding
to the crest of the bearer's coat of arms;" Pink. Bullet
derives the Fr. word from Arm. *tymbr*, a mark; L. B.
timbr-um, *timbr-is*. Nicot, however, derives it from
Germ. *timmer*, and indeed Kilian expl. this, apex;
also, *crista galeae*, conus *galeae*. Du Cange observes,
that Fr. *tymbre* anciently signified the helmet itself.

TYMBRELL, s. A small whale.

"Gif ony *tymbrell*, utherwayis callit ane littil
quhail, or any uther fisch, is fund within the seamarke
foiranent the land (*in terra*) of ane Baron, or uther
frehalder,—the samin sould pertene to the Baron or
frehalder." Balfour's Pract., p. 535.

L. B. *timbrell-us*. "Dicitur parvus cetus, ane littil
quhaile." Skene, Verb. Sign. [V. **TUMBLER**.]

TYME, s. The herb thyme, S.

"Thymus vel melius thymum, *Tyme*." Despaut.
Gram., D. 12, a.

TYME-TAKER, s. One who lies in wait
for the proper opportunity of effecting his
purpose; used in a bad sense.

—"That now Macky, being a young gentleman in
his rying, he culd not advance his owne fame better
than by shewing himself to be ane earnest defender of
that house; that *tyme-takers* wold be now easalie
decerned from true friends." Gordon's Hist. Earls of
Sutherland, p. 325.

[**TYMMER, s.** Wood. To *Tymmer*, to
barricade with wood; Barbour, iv. 164.
V. **TIMMER**.]

TYMMER-MAN, s. 1. A carpenter.

—"That the master of the schip sal fynd sufficiend
stermane, *tymmerman*, & schipmen convenient for the
schip." Acts Ja. III., 1466, Ed. 1814, p. 87, c. 4.
Tymmermen in pl., Ed. 1566.

Su.-G. Teut. *timmer-man*, faber lignarius, Germ.
zimmer-man, Isl. *timbersmid*, id., q. a timber-smith.
From Su.-G. A.-S. *timmer*; Moes. *timmerjan*, A.-S.
timbr-ian, aedificare.

2. A wood-monger, a dealer in wood, Aberd.

TYMMER-WECHT. A sort of tambourin.
V. **WECHT**, sense 2.

TYMPANE, s. The instrument called a
sistrum by Virg.; from Lat. *tympan-um*.

The routis did assemblill to fecht bedene,
With *tympane* sound, in gyse of hir cuntré.
Doug. Virgil, 268, 53.

[**TYMPANY-GAVEL, TYMPANY-WINDOW.**
V. under **TIMPAN**.]

To **TYND, v. n.** To kindle. **TYND, s.** A
spark. V. **TEIND**.

TYND, s. 1. The tooth of a harrow, S. *tine*, E.
From Isl. *tindr*, Su.-G. *tinne*, id.; *harfinnar*, the
teeth of a harrow.

Perhaps O. E. "*Tynde*, *prykyl*" is originally the
same; expl. by Carnica, "*Tyndyd* with a *tynde*.
Carnicatus." Prompt. Parv.

2. Used to denote the act of harrowing. A
double tynd, or *teind*, is harrowing the same
piece of ground twice at the same yoking,
S. B., q. bringing it twice under the teeth
of a harrow.

3. *Tyndis*, pl. "The horns of a hart, pro-
perly the *tines* of the horns;" Rudd.

This hart of body was bayth grete and square,
With large hede and *tyndis* birnist fare.
Doug. Virgil, 224, 22.

This is from the same origin. For Su.-G. *tinne*
signifies any thing sharp like a tooth; hence used to
denote the notched battlements of walls, *pinnae muror-um*.

[To **TYNE, v. a.** To lose, S. V. **TINE**.]

TYNING, s. 1. The act of losing, S.

2. The state of being lost, S.

Between the **TYNING** and the **WINNING**. 1.
Applied to any cause or matter, the issue
of which turns on a very narrow hinge, S.

When thy sleo pow did rule the roast
Sae canny an' sae cunning,
Thy pauky wiles nae motion lost,
'Tween *tyning* aft an' *winning*
Wi' noise that day.

The General Assembly, Poet. Museum, p. 374.

3. Used in a moral sense; in that intermediate state, in which a person may be either lost, or by proper means, be saved from ruin, S.

"Richard, a lad that was a promise of great ability in his youth,—was just between the *tyning* and the *winning*, as the saying is, when the play-actors—came to the town." *The Provost*, p. 267.

[TYNSALE, TYNSALL, *s.* Loss, damage, Barbour, v. 450.]

TYRANE, *s.* Tyrant, S.

"Succedit his son Lugtak ane odious and mischeuous *tyrane*." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. v. c. 1. *Fr. tyrann.* Hence, [*tyrannese*, to act the tyrant.]

TYRANE, *adj.* Tyrannical.

Behald how God, ay sen the world began,
Hes makid of *tyrane* kingis instrumentis,
To scourge pepill, and to kill mony ane man,
Qubhikis to his law wer inobedientis.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 119.

TYRANDRY, *s.* Tyranny.

Off *tyrandry* King Elnuad thoct him gud.
Wallace, vii. 737, MS.

TYRANFULL, *adj.* Tyrannical.

"Mony of thame departit of the ciete,—traisting ay the mair distant and ferrare thay war fra the company of thir ten *tyranfull* men, to be the ferrare fra every trubill approcheing." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 259.

TYRANLIE, *adv.* Tyrannically. V. UNREST.

TYRE, *s.* A hat of *tyre*, mentioned as part of the dress of Robert Bruce, at the battle of Bannockburn.

And on his bassinet he ber
Ane hat off *tyre* abouny ay quhar;
And tharwpon, in to taknyng,
Ane hay croune, that he wes king.

Barbour, xii. 22, MS.

"This legat als presentit [to King William] ane bonat of *tyre*, made in maner of diademe of purpoure hew, to signify that he was defendar of the faith." *Bellend. Cron.* B. xiii., c. 8. *Galerum purpureum*; *Boeth.*

[In MS. this word is badly written, but may be read as *Cyre*, a corr. of *Fr. cuir*, leather, and the reading of the Camb. MS. confirms this meaning. Dr. Jamieson's second quotation, therefore refers to quite another term: for, *tyre* there is equivalent to *Tyrian colour*, i.e., purple. V. Professor Skeat's *Barbour*, p. 532.]

TYREMENT, *s.* Interment.

Now Pallas corpis is tyl Euander sent,
Wyth al honour accordyng hys *tyrement*.

Doug. Virgil, 361, 45.

The marginal note, p. 362, determines the sense. "A lang narration contenyng the honour of Pallas funeral *entyrment*." It is merely an abbrev. of this term.

[TYSDAY, *s.* Tuesday. V. TISEDAY.]

To TYSE, TYIST, TYST, TYSTE, *v. a.* To entice, to allure, to stir up, S. B.

At hasard wald he derffie play at dyse;
And to the taverne eith he was to *tyse*.
Priests Peblis, S. P. R., i. 11.

Qubhik Fury quent, of kynd as perrellus,
Juno *tyistis* to myscheif, sayand thus.
Doug. Virgil, 217, 51.

O. F. *tyce*. "I *tyce* one by fayre wordes to my purpose;" *Palagran.*

Radd. derives *tyist*, as Skinner *entice*, from *Fr. attiser*, Ital. *tizz-are*, accendere, or A.-S. *tih-tan*, allicere. But perhaps our term is rather allied to Arm. *tis*, a train; bon train, bon allure, *Bullet*; or even to Su.-G. *tass-a*, incitare, a term used to denote the setting on of dogs.

To TYSTE, *v. a.* To tease, to scold, Dumfr. *Isl. east-a*, *servide agere*?

TYSTE, TAISTE, *s.* The black Guillemote, a bird; Orkn.; *Tystie*, Shetl.

Avis parva praepinguis in *Oreadibus Tyst dicta*, *Sibb. Scot.*, p. 22.

"The Black Guillemote, (*Colymbus grylle*, Lin.) or, as we call it, the *tyste*, remains with us all the year, and may be seen fishing in our sounds and friths, in the very worst weather in winter." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 305.

"The *taiste*, or black guillemote, builds her nest in the cliffs." P. St. Andrews, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*, xx. 264.

Isl. teista, Norw. *teiste*, id. *Penn. Zool.*, p. 521. V. SCRABBE.

TYSTYRE, *s.* A case, a cover.

He made a *tystyre* in that quhyle,
Qubare-in wes cloyd the Wangyle,
Platyde oure wyth silvyre brycht,
On the hey awter standand rycht.

Wyntown, vi. 10. 69.

Mr. Macpherson refers to Lat. *testa*, a shell. L. B. *tester-cum* denotes the covering or roof of a bed.

To TYTE, *v. a.* 1. To pull, to snatch, to draw suddenly, S. *titt*. Pret. *tyt*, *tyte*.

Of hes throte that *tyt* owt qwyte
Hys twag.

Wyntown, vi. 8. 9.

Fra that kest thai na ma wordis:
Bot swne wes *tyte* owt mony swordys,
In-to the market of Lanark,
Qubare Inglis men, bath stwr and stark,
Fawcht in-til gret multytud
Agayne William Walays gud.

Ibid. viii. 13. 40.

Be he entrit, hys hed was in the swar,
Tytt to the bawk hangyt to del rycht thar.

Wallace, vii. 212, MS.

2. To make a thing move by sudden jerks, S.

A.-S. *tih-tan*, Teut. *tijd-en*, trahere. A.-S. *tih-te*, duxisset, *tikh*, trahit; *Lye*.

TYTE, TYT, *s.* 1. A snatch, a quick pull, S. *Tit*.

Ane a *tyt* made at hys sword.

W. "Hald styll the hand, and spek thi word." *Wyntown*, viii. 13. 27.

This is nearly the same with the account given of the same rencounter by Blind Harry.

Ane maid a scrip, and *tyt* at his lang suorde.
"Hald still thi hand," quoth he, "and spek thi word."
Wallace, vi. 141, MS.

The sakeless man deny'd, syne yeed to look,
And lifting of the table-claith the nook,
I gae't a *tit*, and tumbli'd o'er the bree;
Tam got the wyte, and I gae the tehee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

2. A slight stroke, a tap, S. V. the v.

Tid seems used in the same sense.

"Many masters, quoth the paddock, when ilka time of the harrow took him a *tid*," S. Prov., Ramsay, p. 55. Kelly writes *tig*.

TYTE, *adj.* Direct, straight, S. B.

I—haist her roughly, and began to say,
I'd got a lump of my ain death this day;
Wi' weat and wind sae *tyte* into my teeth,
That it was like to cut my very breath.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 33.

Sw. *taelt*, close, thick.

[TYTE, TYTLY, *adv.* Soon. V. TITE.][TYTTAR, *adv.* Sooner, Barbour, ii. 518.]To TYTE, *v. n.* To totter, Buchan.

How aft we've seen yir thrivin stock
Come *tytin* hame.

Tarras's *Pocna*, p. 61.

The same with *Toyle*, *v.*, q. v.

To TYTE o'er, *v. n.* To fall over, Berwicks.[TYTHANDIS, *s. pl.* Tidings. V. TITHING.]

TYTY, *s.* A grandfather, Strathmore. This probably is merely a fondling term, as it is undoubtedly local. C. B. *taid*, a grandfather.

Germ. *tutte*, pater. Junius informs us that the ancient Frisians called a father *teyte*. Gl. Goth., p. 71.

U.

[UAN, *adv.* Over all, everywhere, Shetl.]UBIT, *adj.* pron. q. *oobit*. Dwarfish, Ayrs.

"*Ubit*, dwarfish;" Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 693.

Evidently from the same source, and originally the same word, with *Wobart*, or as pron. *Wubart*, S.B. V. *WOBAT*, and *VOWBET*.

[UBITOUS, *adj.* Extremely small, useless, Ayrs.; *ubaadous*, Shetl.]UCHE, *s.* An ouch, or ornament of gold.

—"Within the said *blak kyst* a *chenye* with ane *uche* in it, a ruby, a diamant maid like a creill." Inventories, p. 7.

UDAL, *adj.* A term applied to lands held by uninterrupted succession, without any original charter, and without subjection to feudal service, or the acknowledgment of any superior.

"Previously to that *aera* [the Reformation], the lands here, like those in the eastern countries, seem to have acknowledged no superior, nor to have been held by any tenure, but were called *odal* or *udal* lands; the characteristic of which is, that they are subject to no feudal service, nor held of any superior.—The holders of these lands, or, what is the same thing, the proprietors of them were, of all men, reckoned the most honourable. Hence, the frequent mention that is made, not only in the celebrated Danish historian [Torfaeus], and in the noted deduction so often quoted [Wallace's Diploma], but even in the elegant Latin historian of Scotland [Buchanan], of the *Proceres Orcadium*, or the nobles of Orkney. This appellation, however, could not have been bestowed on all the proprietors of this description, who seem to have been very numerous, but was probably confined principally to the earls, their relations and connexions, who held their lands in this manner." Barry's *Orkney*, p. 219.

This term has been viewed as synonym. with *allodial*.

—"These *udal* or *allodial* lands are directly opposed to fees or feus, which are always subject to a rental or feu-duty to a superior, to which the other never were, but only paid tithe, which appears to have been exacted from almost all lands whatever; and *scat*,

which, in the language of the mother country, is said to signify tribute, land-tax or ground-subsidy." *Ibid*.

"It is very probable that all the lands in Shetland were *allodial* or *udal*. The proprietor had no right to shew but uninterrupted succession." P. Aithsting, Shetl. Statist. Acc., vii. 584.

"*Allodial* subjects, or subjects granted *in alode*, are opposed to feus. By these are understood lands or goods enjoyed by the owner independent of any superior, or without any feudal homage." Erskine's *Instit.*, B. ii., T. 3, s. 8.

Udal property has, in one instance, been distinguished from *allodial*, but, as would seem, improperly.

"There are three kinds of tenure of land in Scotland. First, the Feudal—Secondly, the *Allodial*, which in the German language signifies *free*, without paying any quit rent, or having a superior; and, Thirdly, the *Udal*, being a right complete without writing; this obtains in Orkney and Zetland, and in the buildings of the Four Towns of the parish of Lochmaben.—The lands of Four Towns were granted by one of our kings to his household servants, or garrison of the castle, and the property of each being small, they were allowed, as a kind of indulgence, to hold it without the necessity of charter and sasine, bare possession being a sufficient title. The Tenants pay a small rent to the Viscount of Stormont, but have no charter or sasine from him. The property of these lands is transferred from one person to another, by delivery and possession only; but they must be entered in the rental in Lord Stormont's rental-book, which is done without fee or reward." P. Lochmaben, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., vii. 239.

The small rent paid to Lord Stormont may have been equivalent to the *scat* mentioned above, although afterwards consigned to a subject; otherwise, these towns cannot strictly be viewed as *udal* property.

In like manner, "some of the *udal* lands [in Orkney] pay a small proportion of yearly rent to the King, and to the kirk; and some of them do not pay any thing to the one or to the other." P. Stronsay, Statist. Acc., xv. 393.

Allodial property has thus been distinguished from *udal*, on the ground that the latter implies "a right complete without writing." But this appears to have been merely a local peculiarity of possessions of the *udal* kind, forming no essential difference between them and those called *allodial*.

Erskine, when speaking of "the *udal* right of the stewardry of Orkney and Shetland," says: "When these islands were first transferred from the crown of Denmark to that of Scotland, the right of their lands was held by natural possession, and might be proved by witnesses, without any title in writing; which had probably been their law formerly, while they were subject to Denmark; and to this day, the lands, the proprietors of which have never applied to the sovereign, or those deriving right from him, for charters, are enjoyed in this manner: but where the right of lands in that stewardry has once been constituted by charter and seisin, the lands must from that period be governed by the common feudal rules; except church-lands, whose valuation is no higher than L20 Scots, the proprietors of which are allowed, by 1690, c. 32, to enjoy their property by the *udal* right, without the necessity of renewing their infeftments." Ersk. ut sup.

There is no good reason to doubt that *allodial* and *adal* are originally one term. Erskine indeed has observed, that the former "is probably derived from *a*, *privativa*, and *leode*, or *leude*, a German vocable used in the middle ages for vassal, or *fidelis*, (from whence the term *liege* probably draws its origin;)—for the proprietor of allodial subjects is laid under no obligations of fidelity to a superior." Instit. ubi sup.

Our learned countryman, Dr. Robertson, has adopted Wachter's etymon. "*Alode*," he says, "or *allodium*, is compounded of the German particle *an*, and *lot*, i.e., land obtained by lot. Wachter, Gloss. Germ. voc. *Allodium*, p. 35. It appears by the authorities produced by him and Du Cange, voc. *Sors*, that the northern nations divided the lands which they had conquered, in this manner. *Feodum* is compounded of *od*, possession or estate, and *feo*, wages, pay; intimating that it was stipendiary, and granted as a recompence for service. Wachter, ibid., voc. *feodum*, p. 441." Hist. Charles V., Vol. I. Proofs, p. 270.

Alode (L. B. *alod-is*, *alod-us*, *alod-ium*, *alaud-ium*,) seems to be merely *odal* or *udal* inverted. This is the opinion of Wachter, vo. *Allodium*. Loccenius evidently entertained a similar idea. For he expl. *odhelby*, 'as signifying an allodial village,—Ille cum *allodiali*, veteri et principali pago (*Odhelby*), ex communi pagi silva possidebit ligna cremalia. Sueciae Leg. Provinc., p. 173. Verel. also expl. *Odal*, bona avita, fundi, *allodium*; Ind., p. 184.

Odal, according to Wormius, "denotes hereditary goods, or *prædia libera*, subjected to no servitude; to which *feuda* [S. *feus*] are opposed, as lying under this bondage. This word," he says, "agrees with *Allodium*, which denotes an inheritance derived from ancestors, and inseparable from the family. Hence *Allodarii*, those who held inheritances of this kind, and could enter into agreements with respect to their possessions, without consulting their lords." Mon. Danic., p. 507, 508.

The basis of the term *odal*, *udal*, undoubtedly is Su.-G. *od*, anc. *aud*, *oed*, possession. This is analogous to the etymon of *Feodum* given by Robertson. It is rather surprising, that it did not occur to the learned writer, that this etymon of *feodum* rendered that which he gives of *alode* extremely suspicious; it being natural to suppose that both these terms would contain a reference to the mode of possession.

There is more difficulty in determining the origin of the termination. It has been supposed, with considerable probability, that it is from *ald-ur*, *actas*, antiquitas, Germ. *alt*, old, as denoting ancient possession. Accordingly, Su.-G. *odaljord* signifies that which has been long in possession; *odalsmadr*, a man who possesses an ancient property; *odalboren*, one who has by his birth the possession of an ancient property; *odalby*, a primitive and ancient village, i.e., one built by the first inhabitants of a country, as distinguished from those erected in later times. O'Brien, and after

him General Vallanny, says, that "Ir. *alod*, ancient, is the original, upon which the Lat. *allodium*, signifying ancient property, hath been formed."

Verelius, perhaps with greater probability, derives *allodium* from *all*, *omnis*, and *aude*, *possessio*, *plena et totalis possessio*, q. as excluding any superior. Ind. vo. *Luta*, p. 163.

Some have supposed that *al* is contr. from Su.-G. *adel*, noble. But there is a possibility, that, notwithstanding the change of the vowels, *adel* and *odal* may have been originally the same. This might seem to be confirmed, not only from the A.-S. synonym being sometimes written *oethel*, but from its also signifying, *patria*, *regio*. The presumption, however, is still stronger from the Isl. term *odalboren*, nobly born, being so similar to Su.-G. *adalborin*, and A.-S. *aethelboren*, which have precisely the same signification. Alem. *adalerbi* is expl. as synon. with *alod*, *Allodium* nobile, immune, liberum, hereditas et possessio libera et exenta; Schilt. Gl. vo. *Adhal*, p. 10.

If this conjecture be well-founded, A.-S. *aethel* has originally conveyed the idea of one who had an allodial property, or who acknowledged no superior. V. ATHILL.

"From a comparison," it has been observed, "between the laws by which this *udal* property was inherited, sold, redeemed, or transmitted from one person to another, and some of the Mosiacal institutions mentioned in Scripture, some have imagined that the former were derived from the latter; and indeed it must be confessed that there are between them many striking points of resemblance." Barry's Orkney, p. 219.

We cannot with certainty, however, trace it any farther back than to the irruption of the barbarous nations into the provinces of the Roman empire. The account, which the elegant historian, formerly quoted, gives of the origin of allodial property, may be viewed as equally applicable to this. "Upon settling in the countries which they had subdued, the victorious troops divided the conquered lands. That portion which fell to every soldier, he seized as a recompence due to his valour, as a settlement acquired by his own sword. He took possession of it as a freeman in full property. He enjoyed it during his life, and could dispose of it at pleasure, or transmit it as an inheritance to his children. Thus property in land became fixed. It was at the same time allodial, i.e., the possessor had the entire right of property and dominion; he held of no sovereign or superior lord, to whom he was bound to do homage, and perform service." Hist. Charles V., Vol. I., p. 256.

This mode of holding property seems to have been introduced into the Orkney islands immediately from Norway, during their subjection to that country, or to Earls of Norwegian extraction. In Norway, it is said, feudal tenures were not known. V. Barry, p. 218.

Different attempts were made to wrest this right from the inhabitants of the Orkneys. Harold Harfager, about the beginning of the tenth century, commanded Earl Einar and all the inhabitants of Orkney to pay him sixty marks of gold. The landholders reckoning the fine too great, the Earl obtained this condition for them, that he should himself pay the whole fine, *oc skyldi hann eignaz tha odol all i eyrom*; omnia in insulis bona allodialia vicissim obtenturus; and that he should hold, in return, all the *udal* property in the islands.—Long after, at Jarlar atto odol oll, "the Earls possessed all the *udal* property in the Orkneys, till Sigurd the son of Lewis restored it to the owners." Heimskr. ap. Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand., p. 11.

Harold Harfager had acted the same part in Norway, as did Einar in Orkney. We learn accordingly, that when his son Hacon succeeded him, it was reported that in all respects he was such a prince as Harold,

"with this single exception, that whereas Harold greatly oppressed all the subjects, Hacon desired to live on good terms with them, *oc bauld at gefu bændom edol sin*, having promised to the possessors of land the restitution of their allodial rights, of which Harold had deprived them." Ibid. p. 62.

It is to be observed, that although *bændom* and *bændom* occur in the original here, and are rendered in the Lat. version, *coloni*, the terms are not to be understood as denoting what we now call farmers. For, as we learn from *Ihre, bonde*, in one of its senses, denotes the possessor of his own inheritance, as distinguished from *Landbo, Bryti*, &c. which signify one who cultivates the land of another, paying rent, or a certain part of the produce, in return. V. HUSBAND.

UDAL-MAN, UDELAR, UDALLER, s. One who holds property by *udal* right.

"The *Udal-men*, with us were likewise called *Rothmen* or *Roythmen*, i.e., Self-holders, or men holding in their own right, by way of contradistinction to *feudatories*." Fea's Grievances, p. 105.

"There are six *udelars* in Deerness, persons whose property, in some parts of Orkney, is so small, as, if let to a tenant, would scarcely draw above a tub of bear, that is, about a firiot of yearly rent." P. St. Andrews, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xx. 260.

"They are occupied, at least some of them, by men here called *udallers*, who are little proprietors of land, that has never been held by the feudal tenure, nor subjected to either service or payment to any superior." Barry's Orkney, p. 28.

The smallness of the property of these landholders in our times is thus accounted for:

"As these *udallers*, divided their lands among all their children, [the son got two merks, and the daughter one; hence the *sister part*, a common proverb in Shetland to this day], the possessions soon became trifling, and were swallowed up by great men, generally strangers, many of whom acquired estates in a very short time." P. Aithating, Shetl. Statist. Acc., vii. 584.

Had Dr. Barry attended to the cause of the gradual diminution of the property of these landholders, in proportion to the increase of their number, he would have seen no reason for supposing, that the appellation of *Proceres*, or *nobles*, "could not have been bestowed on all the proprietors of this description,—but was probably confined to the earls, their relations and connexions."

Eagerness for political influence has greatly contributed to diminish the number of *udallers*, as none of this description can vote for a member of Parliament. This is to be viewed as another reason, why, in the present time, the *udal* rights are to be found attached only to inconsiderable possessions. For as there are not "any persons of note, any more than of extensive property, to be found at present among that class of proprietors;" we are assured, that "all of that description have long ago relinquished their ancient *udal* rights, and hold their lands by the same tenures as those of the same rank in other parts of the kingdom." Barry's Orkney, p. 220. V. UDAL.

UDDER-CLAP, s. A sort of schirrous tumour affecting the *udder* of ewes, by an unexpected return of milk after being some-time *eild*, Teviotd.

To UDDER-LOCK, v. a. To pluck the wool from the udders of ewes, to allow the lambs free access to the teats, also, for the sake of cleanliness, Roxb.

"All sheep are *udder-locked*, as it is here called, that

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being thought refreshing and salutary." Note, Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 136.

"Mr. Laidlaw is of opinion that a small quantity of wool [should be] pulled from their udders, to give the lamb more easy access to the teats; but others condemn this practice of *udder-locking*, as unnecessary and dangerous."—"I never saw one lamb die for lack of its dam being *udder-locked*." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 343.

UDDER-LOCKS, s. pl. The name given to the wool thus plucked, S.A.

"*Udderlocks* are the wool plucked from the udder." Ibid. p. 250.

[**UER, s.** Mud, clay, Shetl.] O. Norse. *aur*, id.]

[**UFRONGIE, UFRUNGIE, s.** A grotesque object, a fright, Shetl.]

To UG, v. a. To feel abhorrence at, to nauseate, S.

The rattling drum and trumpet's tont
Delight young swankies that are stout;
What his kind frightened mother *ugs*,
Is music to the soger's lugs.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 369.

Houge is synon. O.E.

Hardyng, having described the conduct of the Abbess of Coldingham, who is said to have cut off her nose and upper lip, to preserve her from the unbridled lust of the Danes; adds, that she

—Counselled al her systers to do the same,
To make their foes to *houge* so with the sight
And so they did, afore thenemies came,
Echeon their nose & ouer lippe ful right
Cut of anone, which was an *hougly* sight;
For whithe the foes thabbe and nunnes brent,
For they them selfe disfigured had shent.

Chron. Fol. 107, b.

This passage clearly points out the origin of E. *ugly*, q. what causes abhorrence.

For the origin, V. OGERTFUL.

UGERTFOW, adj. Nice, squeamish. V. OGERTFUL.

[**To UGGLE, v. a.** To besmear with filth, Shetl.]

UGSUM, UGSOME, OUGSUM, UGFOW, adj. 1. Frightful, terrible, causing one to shudder with horror.

"Uh, goodman, ye are flesh and blude yet! But O! ye're cauld an' *ugsome*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 45.

Ane wattry cloud blak and dirk but dout,
Gan ouer thare bedis tho appere ful richt,
And down ane tempest sent als dirk as nicht,
The streme vox *rysum* of the dym sky.

Doug. Virgil, 127, 37.

The hornyt byrd, quhillk we clepe the nicht oule,
Within hir cauerne hard I schoute and youle,
Laitheily of forme, with crukit canischo beik,
Fgsum to here was hir wyld elrische skreik.

Ibid. 202, 1.

2. Horrible, abominable, exciting abhorrence.

Yhe are all cummyn of aulde lynage,
Of Lordis of fe and berytage,
That had na-thing mare *rysum*,
Than for to lyve in-til thryldwn.

Wyntoun, viii. 16, 183.

"Notwithstanding the oft and frequent preaching, in detestation of the greuous and *abominabill* aithis

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sweiring, execratiounis, and blasphematioun, of the name of God, sweirand in vane be his precious blude, body, passiou & woundis, Deuill stick, cummer, gor, roist or ryfe thame, and sic vthers *ugsme* aithis and execratiounis aganis the comand of God, yit the samin is cum in sic ane vngodlie vse amangis the pepill of this realme, baith of greit and small estatiss, that daylie and hourlie may be hard amangis thame oppin blasphematioun of Godis name and maiestie, to the greit contemptioun thair of, and bringing of the ire and wraith of God vpon the pepill." Acts Mar. 1551, c. 16. Edit. 1566. *Ougsum*, Skene's Edit.

Here the term is evidently used as synon. with *abominabil*. V. OGELTFUL.

UGSUMNES, s. Frightfulness, horror.

The *ugsumnes* and silence of the nycht
In every place my sprete maide sare agast.

Doug. Virgil, 63, 49.

[UGIOVOUS, adj. Empty, destitute, Shetl. Goth. *ogiafa*, misfortune.]

UHU, UH UH, adv. A sound, especially used by children, equivalent to *yes* or *aye*, S.

It seems to have originated from indolence or lassitude, as being pronounced without any exertion to the lips.

UI, s. An isthmus or neck of land, Lewis.

"*Ui* was the ancient name of the parish. There is in it a place called *Ui*, which was of old the only place of worship in the parish, and is situated on a narrow neck of land; every such neck of land, or isthmus, whether formed by creeks of the sea, or by the approximation of fresh-water lakes, is in Lewis called *Ui*, which in the Danish language signifies any such neck of land." Stat. Acc. Par. Storn., xix. p. 255.

Su.-G. and Norw. *udde* signify *lingula terrae in mare procurrentis*. But rather from Isl. *roy-r*, Dan. *vig*, *sinus maris angustus*; Haldorson.

[UIM, adj. Mad, furious, Orkney.]

ULE, ULIE, s. Oil, Aberd. Reg.; Fr. *huile*.

ULISPIT, pret. v. Lisperd; MS. *wlispit*.

And in speik *wlispit* he sum deill;
Bot that sat him rycht wondre weil.

Barbour, i. 393, MS.

A.-S. *wlisp*, *dentiloquus*.

ULK, WLK, s. A week, Aberd. Reg. V. **OLK.**

ULLIER, ULLYA, ULURE, s. The water which runs from a dunghill; [black slimy mud.] Shetl.

UMAN. The pron. of *woman*, Ang.

Merely a corr. pron. of the E. word.

UMAST, UMEST, UMAIST, adj. Uppermost, highest.

Endlang the wode war wayis twa;

The Erie in the *umast* lay of tha.

Wynston, viii. 31, 48.

The schaft flew toward Turnus, and him smate
Apon his schulder, abone the gadyis hie,
That rysis *umaist* thareupon we se.

Doug. Virgil, 334, 5.

This term is still in common use in the north of S., pron. q. *umist*.

A.-S. *ufemest*, *ufemyst*, *supremus*; from *ufa*, above, and *meist*, most, the sign of the superlative. Moes.-G. *auhumists*, id.

UMAST CLAITH. A perquisite claimed by the Vicar, in the time of Popery, on occasion of the death of any person.

Item, this prudent Consall has concludit,
Sa that our haly Vickers be nocht wraith,
From this day furth thay sal be cleane denudit
Baith of cors-present, cow, and *umest claith*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 267.

Sibb. supposes that this was "probably the sheet which covered the body." But, from the description given of it by Lyndsay elsewhere, it appears that it was the coverlet of the bed. We also learn from the same passage, a curious trait of ancient manners; that it was customary for a man to use his cloak as a coverlet in bed, and for a woman to employ her petticoat in the same way.

And als the Vicar, as I trow,
He will nocht faill to tak ane kow:
And *ymaist claith* (thocht babis thame ban),
From ane pure selie husbandman:
Quhen that he lyes till die,
Hauing small bairnis twa or thrie:
And his thrie ky, withoutin mo,
The Vicar must haue one of tho:
With the *gray cloke*, that *happis the bed*;
Howbeit that he be purely cied.
And gif the wife die on the mornie,
Thoch all the babis suld be forlorne,
The vther kow he cleikis away,
With hir pure *cote* of roploch gray:
And gif within twa days or thrie
The eldest chilkie happis to die,
Of the third kow he will be sure.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 134, 135.

This most oppressive perquisite is in Su.-G. denominated *Likstol*; *donarium Sacerdoti ob sepulturam datum*. Ihre offers different conjectures as to the origin. But, as Su.-G. *stole* signifies a garment worn by a priest, *likstol* may be analogous to the *umaist claith* as being claimed by the priest for his own use; q. the *body-garment*. The antiquity of the custom of giving him also a cow, appears from what is advanced by the same learned writer, vo. *Ko*, *vacca*.

[To UMBECAST, v. n. To consider, ponder, Barbour, v. 552. Isl. *um*, around, *kasta*, to cast.]

To UMBEDRAW, v. n. Expl. to withdraw.

And Venus loist the bewté of hir eye,
Fleand eschamet within Cyllenius caue,
Mars *umbedrew* for all his grundin glawe.

Doug. Virgil, Frol. 399, 11.

Sibb. observes, after Rudd., that the initial particle *um* or *un* has "here an intensive signification, as in *unloose*, and in various other instances." But *um* is undoubtedly the *prep.* signifying, about, around, corresponding to A.-S. *umb*, *ymb*, *ymbe*, Alem. *umbi*, Belg. *om*, Germ. Isl. *um*, Su.-G. *om*, *um*, circa. Ihre marks the affinity between these and the *prep.* *am* and *amb*, anciently used in Lat. and retained in *Ambraale*, *Amb-urbium*, *Amb-ire*; and Gr. *αμφι*. Su.-G. *om* also signifies back.

Umbdrew may, therefore, be more properly rendered turned about, or drew back; as allied to Belg. *omdraaij-en*, to turn about, *omgedraaid*, turned about; or *omdraag-en*, to carry about.

UMBERAUCHT, pret. "Embarrassed,—or rather, smote, pursued; from the intensive particle *un* and *beraucht*, q. d. *raucht*, i.e., reached to, or did overtake;" Rudd.

The forthir coist of Italie haue we caught,
Thocht hidditillie hardle fortoun has *knberaucht*
The Troiauis, and perewit vnfrendly.
Doug. Virgil, 164, 41.

Thir mony yeris I left vnprofitable,
Ay sen the fader of goldis and King of men
With thunder blast me smite, as that ye ken,
And with his fyry leuin me *vnberaucht*.
Ibid., 60, 31.

The sense is, encompassed, environed, from *um*,
A.-S. *umb*, circa, and *raucht*, from *rac-an*, *rac-an*, to
reach, to extend, also, to overtake.

UMBERSORROW, *adj.* 1. Hardy, resisting
disease, or the effects of severe weather.
An umbersorrow bairn, a child that feels no
bad effects from any kind of exposure, *Border*. It is sometimes corr. pron. *number-*
sorrow.

2. Rugged, of a surly disposition, *Loth.*; an
oblique sense.

The etymon of this sense is uncertain. But it may
either be corr. from Teut. *on-be-soright*, negligens curae,
non sollicitus, Kilian; or comp. of Su.-G. *ombaer-a*,
carere, also, ferre, portare, and *sorg*, aerumna, dolor;
q. one who is devoid of care, or who bears without in-
jury those things that cause it to others.

3. As signifying "weakly, delicate," *Roxb.*
Isl. umber-a, pati.

To **UMBESCHEW**, *v. a.* To avoid.

Bot *umbeschew* this coist of Italie,
Quhilk nixt vnto our bourdouris ye se ly,
Bedyit with flowing of our seis flude,
Sen all thay cieties, with wikkit Grekis not gude
Inhabit ar.—
Doug. Virgil, 81, 24.

It is here used as equivalent to *eschew*, *v. 37.*

Eschew thir cieties and thir coistis al.

Umb has perhaps been prefixed, as denoting the act
of avoiding by taking a *circutious* course.

Johnstone, however, in his *Gloss. Lodbrokar-Quida*,
p. 52, observes that *Isl. um* is an expletive particle,
like Germ. *ye* and C.B. *ym*.

To **UMBESEGE**, *v. a.* To besiege round
about, to encompass a city with armed men.

Was I not gouernour, and cheif leidar thare,
The time quhen that the Troiane adulterare
Umbeegit the ciété of Spartha,
And the queene Elene reit and brocht awa?
Doug. Virgil, 316, 34.

To **UMBESET**, *v. a.* To beset on every side,
to surround.

Grekis flokkis togidder here and thare,
And *umbesettis* cruelly and sare,
Doug. Virgil, 52, 50.

A.-S. *ymb-sætt-an*, id. circumdare, circumsedere.

To **UMBETHINK**, *v. n.* To consider atten-
tively, q. on all sides, to view a matter in
every possible light, to revolve in the mind.

—The traitour ay
Had in his thoct, bath night and day,
How he mycht best bring till ending
Hys tresonabill wndertaking:
Till he *umbethinkand* him, at the last,
In till his hart gan wndercast,
That the King had in custome ay.

For to ryas arly ilk day,
And pass weill far fra his menyne.
Barbour, v. 551, MS.

Unbethinkand in Edit.

Bot he *umbethought* him of ane slycht,
That he with all that gret menyne
Wald in wold enbuschyt be.—
Ibid., xvi, 84, MS.

Unbethoncht in Edit.

Tim Boblin gives *umbethout* as used in Lancash.,
explaining it, "reflected, remembered."

A.-S. *ymbethenc-an*, *ymbethinc-an*, cogitare de.

UMBEWEROUND, *part. pa.* Environed.

And with your leve I will me speid
To help him, for he has nel;
All *umbeueround* with his fayis is be.
Barbour, xi, 640, MS.

Serent derives *entiron* from Sw. *veir-a*, *omveir-a*,
torquere, literally, to surround with gold thread,
from *Isl. veir*, fila ex orichalco: Germ. *veirr-en*, Sw.
veirr-a, implicare.

Umbeueround seems to be derived from A.-S. *ymb-*
hwearf-an, circumcingere, circumdare, circuire, ambire;
from *ymb*, about, and *hwearf-fian*, to turn.

UMBOTH, UMBITH, *adj.* A term applied
to *Teind* or tithe of an alternate description,
Orkn., Shetl.

"The corn teind is divided between the minister
and the proprietor of the crown rents, and the share
of the latter is denominated *umbith* or *umboth* duty.
This word is—of Norwegian origin, and is said to
imply a going or changing about; and the following is
the tradition respecting it. When the bishop received
the one half of the tithes, and the parson the other,
the former, apprehensive that, as the parson was con-
stantly on the spot, he might appropriate to himself
the best half of the tithes, directed that they should
change shares alternately, and what fell to the bishop
one year, should become the share of the parson the
following one." Edmonstone's *Zetl. Isl.*, i. 164-5.

The etymon here given is certainly the proper one.
For, although there is not any correspondent term in
the Norw., yet Dan. *ombytt-er*, significa, "to change,
to exchange, to chop or swap one thing for another."
Wolff. Sw. *ombytt-a*, to change; *ombyte*, change,
variation; Wideg.

UMBOTH, s. 1. Tithe given by rotation or al-
ternately, *Orkn., Shetl.*

It is thus defined in an old MS. Explic. of *Norish*
Words; "Umboth,—the great teind of either half of
the parish; so called because every other year it was
changed with the Minister for his half. For the word
Umboth signifieth tyne about."

"On page second of the Rental are 385 merks of
land, also in the Parish of Unst, the teind of which
being *umboth*, or free parsonage teind, is—payable to
Lord Dundas as the Crown's Donator of the Lordship
of Shetland, who has right to the Bishop's reserved
teinds and church-lands.—The 385 merks land—pay of
Landmails 128 lisponds, &c., and of *umboth* or free corn
teind no less than 111 cans of oil, and 48 lisponds,
20 5.12ths merks weight of Butter." MS. Account of
some lands in P. of Unst, Shetl.

[2. Procuratory, factorship, *Shetl.*]

UMBRE, s. Shade. Fr. *ombre*, Lat. *umbra*.

Suich feynit treuth is all bot trechorye,
Vnder the *umbr*e of ypocrisy.

King's Quair, iv. 11.

"Als thow may see, that of all herysis quhilkis
evir hes bene, for the maisto parte men hes tane o-

casious of the scripture. Nochteles the falt was not in the scripture, bot in thare awin perverste mynd, and laik of gudo doctryne: as in cais, throw negligence of the gardnare, thare entorit divers wyld beistis in the yarde, and under the *umbr*e of the dyk thay make thare dennis and cavernis, and thairefter cum oute and devore and trampe down the tender wyne-branchis; the dyk hes nocht the wyte, bot the gardnare quihilk wes sua negligent." Q. Kennedy's Compend. Tract. Keith's Hist. App., p. 201, 202.

UMQUHILE, *adv.* 1. Sometimes, at times.

Ye may weill be ensampill se,
That na man suld disparity be:
Na lat his hart be wencusyt all,
For na myscheiff that euir may fall.
For nane wate, in how litill space,
That God *umquhile* wil send grace.

Barbour, iii. 256, MS.

This seems to be merely A.-S. *hwilom*, *hwilum*, *hwilon*, aliquando, inverted; from *umb*, circum, and *hwile*, intervallum temporis.

2. Used distributively, in the sense of *now* as contrasted with *then*.

Tharfor men that werrayand war,
Suld set thair etlyng euir mar
To stand agayne thair fayis mycht,
Umquhile with strenth, and *quhile* with slycht.

Barbour, iii. 262, MS., also v. 441.

Thay lust nocht with ladyr, nor with lown,
Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town;
Both [Bot] with themself quhat thay wald tel or crak,
Umquhyle sadlie, *umquhyle* jangle and jak.

Priests of Peblis, S.P.R., i. 3.

It is once used by R. Brunne in this sense, as contrasted with *tochile*.

Sir Robynet the Brus he durst noure abide,
That thei mad him restus, bot in more & wod side.
Tochile he mad his trayne, & did *umchile* outrage.

Chron. p. 336.

Restus is expl. by Hearne *rests*. But it should certainly be *rescurs*, i.e., rescue, O. Fr. *rescousse*, id. He could not wait till his friends should bring him a supply of troops. V. *RESCOURS*.

A.-S. *hwilon* is used in the same manner. *Hwilon an*, *hwilon twa*; Nunc unus, nunc duo; Now (or sometime) one, now two; Somner.

3. Sometime ago, formerly.

Thair standis into the sicht of Troy an ile,
Wele knawin be name, hecht Tenedos *umquhile*,
Michty of gudis quhill Priamus ring sa stude:
Now is it bot ane firth in the sey fude.

Doug. Virgil, 39, 19.

The war Troianis, *umquhile* was Hionn,
The schynand glorie of Phriganis now is gon.

Doug. Virgil, 50, 5.

Skinner mentions A.-S. *ymbhwile* as also signifying, olim, pridem. But this word seems to have been unknown to Somner, Benson, and Lye.

That this is an inversion of A.-S. *hwilom* or *hwilon*, is confirmed by the use of *quhilum*, in this sense by Barbour.

For Rome *quhilum* sa hard wes stad,
Quhen Hanniball thaim wencusyt had,
That off ryngis with rich stanyis,
That war off knychtis fyngyris taneys,
He send thre bollis to Cartage.

Bruce, iii. 207, MS.

In Edit. 1620 and 1670, it is *umquhile*, which might be the reading of another MS.

If any additional evidence seem necessary, as to *umquhile* being, in the sense last mentioned, perfectly synon. with *whilom*, it may be found in a Precept of Seisin, granted by David Bruce to Mure of Rowallan,

in which *whileom* occurs in that legal phraseology which more commonly bears *umquhile*.

—"Reservand to us the warl and relief of the saids landis, reservand also the frank tenendry to Dame Jannet Mure, *whyteom* wife to Adam Mure Knight." App. Cromerty's Vindic. Rob. III., p. 66.

[UMQUHILE, *adj.* Late, deceased, S.]

"The King to the Schiref greating: Command B. that instantlie and without delay, he deliver and restore to M. quha was wife of N. her reasonabill dowrie in sic ane towne; quhilk she alleidges to pertaine to her, be gift of her *umquhile* husband." Reg. Maj. B., ii. c. 16, a. 53.

"That the lands, rents and riches, pertainiung to his *umquhile* brother, should not come in the hand of foreign men, the Earl of Douglas sent to the Pope for a dispensation to marry his brother's wife, to whom a great part of the lands fell, through the decease of her said *umquhile* husband." Pitcottie, p. 44.

It is a singular blunder that the learned Whitaker has fallen into, somewhere in his Vindication of Q. Mary, in explaining this term as signifying *uncle*.

As used in this sense, it is equivalent to, *who sometime was husband or brother*. Belg. *wylen*, from *wyl*, sometime, in like manner signifies deceased. *Huyssvrouwe van Wylen N. N.*, i.e., Wife to the deceased N. N.

UMWYLLS, *s.* Reluctance, opposition.

But he shal wring his honde, and warry the wyle,
Er he wekl hem, y wis, agayn myn *umwylles*.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 7.

Corr. from A.-S. *un-wille*, "cum reluctance, invitè; unwillingly, against his will," Somner. *Hire unwillis*; Ejus (focm.) dissensu, ea invita.

UN. A negative particle in composition. V. ON.

UNABASYT, *part. pa.* Undaunted, not afraid; E. *unabashed*.

Bot Opis tho the nymphie, that wele thareby
Be thrynfald Diane sent was to espy,
Sat ane lang space apoun ane hyllis hycht,
And *unabasyt* dyd behald the fycht.

Doug. Virgil, 395, 42.

UNABASITLIE, *adv.* Without fear or dejection.

Unabasilie this champion saw I gang
In a deip cistarne, & thair a lyoun slench.

Palace of Honour, iii. 28.

Unabasilie, Edit. 1579, and Doug. Virgil, 141, 54.

To UNABILL, *v. a.* To incapacitate.

"Quhilk persones [nominated for Elders or Deacons] ar publictly proclaimed in the audience of the hail kirk, upoun a Sunday befor-none, efter sermone; with admonition to the kirk, that if any man knaw ony notorious cryme or cause, that mycht *unabill* ony of these persones to enter in sick vocation, that they sould notife the same unto the Session the next Thursday." Knox's Hist., p. 267.

UNAMENDABLE, *adj.* That cannot be remedied.

"Because of—the Independents miserable *unamendable* design to keep all things from any conclusion, it is like we shall not be able to perfect our answers for some time." Baillie's Lett., ii. 216.

UNAWARNISTLIE, *adv.* Without previous warning.

"He schew how his fader wes reddy to invaid thaim *unawarnistlie*, quhen he saw occasioun and time." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 92. V. UNWARNIST.

To UNBALL, *v. a.* To unpack.

"You must have a particular licence, as I noted formerly, and then cause *unball* them at the custom-house, and set your mark upon them," &c. Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 96. V. BALL, a bale.

UNBAULD, *adj.* Humble, self-abased, Clydes.; from the negative, and *Bald*, bold.

UNBEIST, *s.* A monster. V. ONBEIST.

UNBEKENT, *part. pa.* Unknown, S. B. Belg. *onbekend*, Germ. *unbekannt*, id.

[To UNBESET, *r. a.* To surround. V. UNBESETT.]

UNBESETT, UNBESET, *part. pa.* 1. Blocked up.

This [Thus] *unbeset* I am on every side,
And quhat to doe I cannot well denyse;
My flesh bids fle, my spirit bids me byd:
Quhen here cummis, then comfort on mee cries.
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 5.

2. Environed.

"The capitane hauing his hundreth men to haue landit at Leith, was *unbesett* be thir foirnamit with great defence." Hist. James the Sext., p. 131. For *Unbeset*, q. v.

UNBIDDABLE, *adj.* Unadvisable, uncounselable, S.

[UNBIGGIT, *part. adj.* Not built upon, S.]

UNBODIN, *adj.* Unprovided.

"And at na pure man, na *unbodin*, be chargeit, to cum to ony raidis in Ingland." Acts Ja. II., 1456, c. 62, Edit. 1566. V. BODIN.

UNBODING, *adj.* Unpropitious, unpromising, Dumfr.

UNBOWSOME, *adj.* 1. Unbending, in a literal sense, South of S.

"When the sole of a shoe's turned uppermost, it makes aye but ane *unbowsome* overleather." Browne of Bodsbeck, ii. 202.

2. Stiff, obstinate, S. A.

"Wi' a' your kindness to me and mine, ye hae a dour, stiff, *unbowsome* kind o' nature in ye—it 'ill hardly souple when steepit i' yer ain e'e'sight." Ibid. i. 2. V. BOUSUM.

From A.-S. *un*, negative, and *boesum*, obediens, flexibilis, "tractable, pliant, flexible," Somner; from *bugan*, to bend; Teut. *ghe-booghsaem*, patiens, indulgens. *Onboogigh*, inflexibilis, immediately corresponds with the S. term.

UNCAIRDLY, *adv.* In a reckless manner, without the exercise of concern or care.

Dispairdly, *uncairdly*,
I hasert ouer the hill.

Burd's Pilg. Watson's Coll., ii. 45.
i.e., "I hazarded myself, without regarding danger."

UNCANNAND, *adj.* As denoting one who is supposed to have some preternatural power. V. UNCANNY.

I bade you alway hold you weill,
And namely from that man Gray Steel:

For he is called *uncannand*,
And spoken of in many land.

Sir Egair, p. 14.

UNCANNY, *adj.* 1. Not safe, dangerous, S.

Thus wi' *uncanny* pranks he fights;
An' sae he did beguile,
An' twin'd us o' our kneefest men
By death and by exile.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

2. Not tender, not cautious, harsh, S.; used both literally and metaph.

—Whinstanes, howkit frae the craigs,
May thole the prancing feet o' naigs,
Nor ever fear *uncanny* hotches
Frae clumsy carts or hackney-coaches.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 62.

3. Incautious, imprudent, S.

"I—was, by this experience of his watchful Providence over this great cause, made hopeful he would not suffer it to be spoiled by the imprudence of many *uncanny* hands which are about it." Baillie's Lett., i. 77.

4. Mischievous; applied to those with whom any interference is dangerous, S.

"It was thought meet that he and his should lie about Stirling,—to make all without din march forward, lest his *uncanny* trewsman should light on to call [drive] them up in their rear." Baillie's Lett., i. 175.

5. Applied to one supposed to possess preternatural powers; *no canny*, synonym. S.

They tell me, Geortie, he haid sic a gift,
That scarce a starnie blinkit frae the list,
But he wou'd some auld world name for't find;—
For this some ca'd him an *uncanny* wight;
The clash gaed round, "he had the second sight."

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 8.

"Captain," said Dinmont in a half whisper, "I wish she binna *uncanny*—her worls dinna seem to come in God's name, or like other folks. They threep in our country that there are sic things." Guy Mannering, iii. 273.

6. Exposing to danger from preternatural causes, S.

"A child was always considered in imminent danger until baptised, and was spoken of as being *uncanny*, as its presence rendered the house liable to the visits of these unearthly intruders." Edin. Mag. March 1819, p. 219.

7. Severe, as applied to a fall, or blow, S.

"He's been aye short in the wind—since I rode whip and spur to fetch the Chevalier to redd Mr. Wauverley and Vich Ian Vohr; and an *uncanny* coup I got for my pains." Waverley, iii. 272.

UNCASSABLE, *adj.* What cannot be annulled or invalidated, Reg. Maj.; from *in* negat. and *cass-are*, irritum reddere.

UNCE, WNSE, *s.* An ounce. "In weycht of ten *wnsiss* or tharby;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1563.

UNCHANCE, *s.* Mischance, calamity, Ayrs.

"I was thankful to learn, that the end of my brother's widow had been in peace, and not caused by any of those greivous *unchances* which darkened the

latter days of so many of the pious in that epoch of the great displeasure." R. Gilhaize, iii. 153.

UNOCHANCY, adj. 1. Not lucky, not fortunate, S.

"Our ennemes ar to fecht aganis wa, quhome we meir offendit with iniuria. Throw quhilk thair workis salbe the more *unchancy* and mair odious to God." Bellend Cron., B. vi. c. 17.

2. Dangerous, not safe to meddle with; applied to persons, S.

"—But I doubt ye wad hae come aff wi' the short measure; for we gang-there-out Hieland bodies are an *unchancy* generation, when you speak to us of boudage." Rob Roy, ii. 206.

3. Ill-fated; applied to things which are the cause of misfortune, trouble, or suffering, S.

Sae wi' sick treatment, I am left my lane,
An' monie a weary foot synyne hae gane,
Born i' the yerd wi' that *unchancy* coat,
That he sae sleely said he had forgot.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., p. 98.

UNCLEAN HEARTSOMENESS. Adultery.

"Alleged,—Warrandice is only incurred by legal deeds, as by a contrary disposition and double rights, and not by such a natural fact of *unclean heartsomeness*." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iii. 293.

UNCLIMMABIL, adj. That may not be climbed.

"—The mountainis—stude sa hie aganis him, that thay apperit *unclimmabil*." Bellend. T. Liv., 450.

[UNCLISBACKS, s. pl.] Gloves without fingers, Shetl.]

UNCO, [UNCA, UNCAN], adj. 1. Unknown.

"Nae safe wading in *unco* waters;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 55.

This is the primary sense; A.-S. *uncuth*, id.

2. Not acquainted; used both with respect to persons and brute animals, that are strange to each other. *He's quite unco*; He feels himself entirely a stranger, S. *Uncouth* is used by Bellenden in this sense, as to cattle. V. HOMYLL.

3. Not domestic. *An unco man*, a stranger; as distinguished from one who is a member of the family, or familiar in it, S.

Frae fouks a feldward, nae frae fouk at hame,
Will come the antercast ye'll hae to blame;
Gin ye be wise beware of *unco* men.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 61.

—Shortsyn unto our glen,
Seeking a hership came yon *unco*' men,
An' our ain lads, albuist I say't my sell,
But guided them right cankardly and snell.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., p. 62.

4. So much altered, as scarcely to be recognised; having the appearance of change, S.

"The neighbours—expressed, in feeling terms, their sense of the sad change that had taken place in the

appearance of the house, which they said was now as *unco*, they would scarcely ken it for the same place." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 260.

5. Strange, unusual. *That's unco*; that is surprising, S. corr. from A.-S. *uncuth*, incognitus, alienus.

As she hauf-sleeping and hauf-waking lay,
An *unco* din she hears of fouk and play;
The sough they maile gar'd her lift up her eyn,
And O! the gathring that was on the green!

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 62.

"Aprile 1683,—strange and *uncow* diseases happens people. In Menteith severall families taken with an *uncow* disease, like unto convulsion fits, their face throwing about to their neck, their hands gripping close together," &c. Law's Memor., p. 246.

6. Strange, as applied to country; denoting that in which one has not been born, S.

"I was doomed—still I kept my purpose in the cage and in the stock—I was banished—I kept it in an *unco* land—I was scourged,—I was branded—It lay deeper than scourge or red iron could reach—and now the hour is come." Guy Mann., iii. 273.

7. Distant, reserved in one's manner towards another, S.

UNCO, adv. Very, S. "*Unco glad*, very or unusually glad;" Gl. Sibb.

Whan she a mile or two had farther gane,
She's *unco* eery to be sae her lane.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 60.

UNCO, s. 1. Any thing strange or prodigious, S. O.

"He—lifting his hand into a posture of admiration, cried as if he had seen an *unco*." Provost, p. 129.

2. A strange person, a stranger, S. O.

"We had advised her, by course of post, of our coming, and intendment to lodge with her as *uncos* and strangers." Annals of the Parish, p. 191.

"Poor boy,—ye'll soon see the want of education when ye gang tae the *uncos*;* ye canna expect to be a' your days about your father's fireside." Writer's Clerk, i. 122. "Meaning among strangers;" N. ib.

"I was nae sae lang about my parents as what ye has been; I was sent to the *uncos* when I was only seven years o' age." Ibid. p. 210.

3. In pl. *uncos*, news, S. B., Gl. Shirr.

I hear down at the Brough this day ye've been,
Sae tell's the *uncos* that ye've heard or seen.

Morrison's *Poems*, p. 183.

"*Uncuffs* and *Uncuds*, news;" A. Bor. Grose. A.-S. *uncuth* is used in this very sense; in the dative *uncuthum*. *Ne fyligeath hig uncuthum*; A stranger will they not follow. Joh. 10. 5.

UNCOLIE, UNCOLIES, UNCOLIKE, adv. Greatly, very much; strange to a surprising degree, Aberd. The latter is used, *ibid.* and Loth.

This must be traced to A.-S. *uncuthice*, inusitatè, used obliquely.

UNCOLINS, adv. In a strange or odd manner, Fife; from *Unco*, and the termination *lins* denoting quality. V. LINGIS.

[UNCOACTIT, *part. adj.* Voluntary. V. VNCOACTED.]

UNCOFT, *adj.* Unbought, S.

"Gif the Albanis had sic grace that thai mycht leif with concord amang thaim self,—thai mycht noch allanerlie haif all necessaris within thaim self *uncoft*, bot with small difficultie mycht dant all nychtbouris." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 4.

"Ye cangle about *uncoft* kids;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 81. Kelly gives it; "You strive about *uncoft* gait," i.e., goats, p. 388. V. COFF, v.

"Allowand—fiftj d. strinilingis of impositiounes [impost] takin fra him in England, togidder with the custemez, fraucht, & *uncostis* maid be the said George of the said malt." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 117.

"Bot gif the merchand persew his merchandice within yeir and day fra the said perishing and tinsel, he sall recover it, payand the *uncostis* of the saifing to thame that has done the samin." Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 633; i.e., the expense of salvage.

Uncost is the proper orthography. For *un* is a negative; whereas, *on* denotes what is imposed, i.e., laid on as the price of any article. Belg. *onkosten*, charges, expences. This seems properly to denote additional charges, as in sense 2. of *Onkost*. For Kilian defines *onkosten*; Quaecunque emptioni accedunt et praeter pretium ab emptore erogantur.

UNCOIST, UNCOST, *s.* Expense; the same with *Oncost*, sense 1. "Fraucht and *uncostis* of certane geir;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

UNCOME, *adj.* Not come, not arrived.

"He missed some of the Strathboggie folk *uncome* there, whereupon he directed M'Ronald to go plunder and bring them in." Spalding, ii. 172.

UNCORDUALL, *adj.* Incongruous.

Still in to pess he couth noch lang endur, *Uncorduell* it was till his natur.

Wallace, ix. 429, MS.

Either q. *uncordial*, or as not according.

UNCORNE, *s.* Wild oats, S. B.

Quhare schame is loist, thar spredis your burgeons hate, Oft to reuolue ane vnleful consate, Rapis your perellus frutis and *uncorne*; Of wikkit grane how sall gude schaff be schorne?

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 93, 18.

"In some places of Scotland they say, that one *hath sown his uncorn*;" Rudd. This is equivalent to sowing one's wild oats.

Teut. *on-kruyd* is used in a similar way, as denoting noxious weeds; zizania, lolium, herba inutilis; from *on*, negat., and *kruyd*, an herb. V. ON and ONBEIST.

UNCOUNSELFOW, *adj.* Unadvisable, S. B.

UNCOUTHY, *adj.* 1. Dreary, causing fear, S.; pron. *uncoudy*, S. B.

Tyne heart, tyne a'; we'll even tak sic beeld As thir *uncouthy* heather-hills can yield.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 74.

2. Under the influence of fear, S. B. *Fery*, synon.

3. Unseemly, Fife. V. COUTH, COUTHY.

UNCOUTHNESSE, *s.* Strangeness, want of acquaintance.

"He speaketh of Christ's presenting his church to himself in glory at the great day, as if there were nothing but *uncouthnesse* and distance betwixt him and the church until then." Fergusson on the Ephes., p. 389.

UNCREDYBLE, *adj.* Unbelieving, incredulous.

Quhy dois he refuse my woundis and prayeris To lat entyr in hys dul *uncredyble* eris!

Doug. Virgil, 114, 48.

L. B. *incredibilis*, *incredulus*; Du Cange. Rudd. mentions S. *ceuyeabill* as used to signify, bringing vengeance or mischief.

To UNCT, *v. a.* To anoint.

"The barme that is to be baptizit is *unctit* with haly oyle upon his breist, to signifie that his hart is consecrate to God, and that his mynd is confortit in the faith of Christ." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 131, a.

Lat. *unct-us*.

UNCTING, *s.* Anointing.

"Quhen the *uncting* is complete, thair followis ane catechisme, that is to say, ane inquisition of our faith, quhilk we aucht to haue of the blissit Trinite." Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 131, a.

UNCUNNANDLY, *adv.* Unknowingly.

For feir *uncunnandly* he cawkit, Quhill all his pennis war drown and drawkit.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 22.

"But they retired *uncunnandlie* to a place called the Staige Myre, quhair mony of thare hors laired." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 403—4.

V. CUNNAND.

UNCUNNANDNES, *s.* Want of knowledge, ignorance.

Clerkis for *uncunnandnes* mysknawis ilk wycht.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 233, b. 43.

UNDALA, *adj.* Mean, despicable, Shetl.

This has perhaps been borrowed from the Dutch, as Teut. *ondelghelick* signifies improbus. It may, however, be from Isl. *uan*, used as E. *un* in composition, and *daell*, mansuetus, liber, *odaell*, inutilis.

UNDEGEST, *adj.* 1. Rash, imprudent.

And into counsalis geuing he was hald Ane man not *undegest*, bot wise and cald.

Doug. Virgil, 374, 2.

2. Untimely, premature.

Bot had this haisty dede sa *undegest* Sufferit haue bot my sone ane stouid to lest, Quhill of Rutulianis he had slane thousandis,—Wele likit me that he had endit syne.

Doug. Virgil, 366, 30.

Vndegest dede, i.e., untimely death. V. DEGEST.

UNDEGRATE, *adj.* Ungrateful. V. UNGRATE.

UNDEIP, *s.* A shallow place.

And first Sergest behynd sone left has he, Wreland on skellyis, and *undeippis* of the se, With brokin airis lerand to haist agane.

Doug. Virgil, 134, 51.

Teut. *ondeip*, non profundus, *on-deipte*, vadium, brevis. Germ. *untiefe*, id.

UNDEMIT, UNDEMYT, adj. Uncensured, Gl. Sibb. This seems originally the same with the following word.

UNDEMUS, adj. Incalculable, inconceivable; *undeemis, undeemint*, S. B.

"Suppone we be vincust (quhilk may nocht succed but *udemus* murdir of yow) than sall ye be ane facyll pray to your ennymes, bryngand thaym to tryumphe and honour, and your self to misire & aeritude." Beland. Cron., Fol. 6, b.

Undeemis, or *undeemint* money, a countless sum, S. B. from A.-S. *un*, negat. and *dem-an*, to judge, to reckon.

UNDERCOTTED, part. adj. Apparently for *undercoated*.

"A slight way of healing indeed, which now is *undercotted*, and seems to be incurable," &c. Walker's Rem. Passages, p. 76.

The allusion seems to be to a sore which festers under the superficial scurf brought over it, from being healed too hastily.

UNDERFIT, adj. A term applied to peats cast in a peculiar mode, Gall.

"*Underfit* peats, peat turf, digged beneath the foot, not in the common way of cutting them of a *brest*," i.e., off abreast; Gall. Enc.

UNDER-FUR SOWING. Sowing in a shallow furrow.

"If you find it so sandy that it cannot be left rough, —sow the rye above the dung, plow it down with an ebb fur (which is termed *under-fur sowing*), then sow the clover and rye-grass, and harrow them in gently with light harrows." Max. Sel. Trans., p. 34.

UNDERGORE, adj. "In a state of leprous eruption;" Gl. Sibb.

To UNDERLY, v. a. To be subjected to, to undergo, S.

Belg. *onderlegg-en*, to lie under.

To UNDERLOUT, WNDYRLOWT, v. n. To stoop, to be subject.

—The bargane lang standis in dout,
Quha sal be vycoure, and quha *vnderlout*.
Doug. Virgil, 323, 35.

Schyre Edward the Ballyol that tyme bade,
In-til Perth, and thare he made
The landis lyand hym about
Til hys Lordschype *wndyrlout*.
Wyntown, viii. 23. 43.

A.-S. *underlut-an*, id. V. LOUT.

UNDERLOUT, WNDYRLOWTE, adj. In a state of subjection.

Bot hys thryft he has said all owte,
Quham falsheid baldis *wndyrlowte*.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 330.

UNDERN, s. The third hour of the artificial day, according to the ancient reckoning, i.e., nine o'clock A.M.

"Na man duelland ututh the burgh sall by bestis for to sla befor that *undern* be runnyn in wynty, ande mydmorne in somyr: Bot the proppr fleschewaris of the toun sal by bestis to the oysc of the toun al tyme of the day at hym lykis." Leg. Quat. Burg., c. 66.

Auteterciam pulsatam in hieme, et primam in estate.
Lat. *Runnyn* seems to be for *rungyn*, or *rung*.

The passage is thus given in an ancient MS.

"Na man wonnand in the kings burgh sal by bestis to sla befor that *undern* be runnyn in wynty, & mydmorne in somer." Bur. Laws, c. 56. MS. Adv. Lib. U. 4, ult. fol. v., 138.

What might have been necessary for illustrating this term has been anticipated under the word ORNTREN, q. v.

UNDER SPEAKING, under pretence of speaking with.

"Kingcausie being a fine gentleman, scorned to be tane with the like of him, and *underspeaking* this William Forbes, shoots this gentleman dead with a pistol." Spalding, ii. 226.

UNDERSTANDABLE, adj. Intelligible.

"This uncouth act, scarce *understandable*, bred great fear and perturbation among the king's loyal subjects." Spalding, ii. 122.

UNDERSSTANDIN, part. pa. Understood.

—"The euidennis, richtis, ressounis, & allegacions of bath the partijs beand herde, sene, & *vndirstandin*, the lordis of counsaile, ripely avisit, decretis," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1466, p. 5.

UNDIGITED, part. adj. Not dressed, S.

"Lana rudis, *undighted* wool." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 21. V. DIGHT, v.

To UNDO, v. a. 1. To cut off, q. to loose.

I am commundit, said scho, and I man
Vndo this hare to Pluto consecrate,
And lous the saul out of this mortal state.
Doug. Virgil, 124, 49.

2. To unravel.

Bot neffhes Dedalus caught pieté,
Of the grete luf of fare Ariadne,
That was the Kingis dochter, taucht ful richt
Of this quent hous for to vndo the slicht,
How by ane threde the subtil wentis ilkane
Thay michten hald, and turne that way agane.
Doug. Virgil, 163, 26.

Ambagesque *resolvit*; Virg.

3. To disclose, to uncover.

At leist thou knawis this goldin granit tre,
And with that word the branche schew, and *rudid*,
That priuely vnder hir cloke was hid.
Doug. Virgil, 177, 49.

A.-S. *un-do-en*, aperire, solvere, retexere, enodare; to open, to loose; Belg. *ontdo-en*; Somner.

UNDON, WNDON, part. pa. "Explained," q. d. unlocked; Gl. Wynt.

Nevw for til have *wndon*,
Is nowthir brodyr na syster sone.
Wyntown, viii. 3. 111.

UNDOCH, UNDOCHT, UNDOUGHT, WANDOUGHT, s. 1. A weak or puny creature, one who is good for nothing; applied both to body and mind, S. *wandocht*, S. B.

"He had said before that Mr. George Graham, the *wndoch* of Bishops, had gotten the bishoprick of Dumblane, the excrement of bishopricks." Calderwood's Hist., p. 650.

Let never this *wndought* of ill-doing irk
But ay blyth to begin all barret and bail.
Montgonerie, p. 19.

V. TAIDREL.

And when thou bids the paughty Czar stand yon,
The wandought seems beneath thee on his throne.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 391.

2. Rudd. expl. it as also signifying a coward.

Turnus, what I will thou suffer this *rudocht*,
Thy lang trauell and laubour be for nocht I
Doug. Virgil, 221, 42.

It is doubtful, if it imply the idea of a coward. The sense seems to be; "Wilt thou suffer such a silly fellow as Aeneas to frustrate all thy former labour?"

Tent. *on-deughd*, vitium, delectus; *on-deughfulig*, inutilis, improbus, Kilian; from *on*, negative, and *deughul*, virtus, valor, probitas, from *deugh-en*, A.-S. *dug-an*, valere, whence S. *dow*.

UNDOOMIS, UNDUMOUS, *adj.* (Gr. *v.*) Immense, uncountable, what cannot be reckoned, Ang., Shetl. "An *undumous* sicht," an immense quantity or number, Mearns.

Verelius gives Isl. *vandlaemt* as signifying, nimis leniter et negligenter judicatum. *Daemt*, exempla, documenta; or *daemum*, sine exemplis, inauditum. V. UNDEMUS.

UNDRAIKIT, *part. adj.* Not drenched, Stirlings. V. DRAKE, DRAIK, *v.*

UNE, *s.* Oven, S.

"Was nocht the thre barnis cassin in ane birnand *une*, because thay wald nocht adorne [i.e., adore] fals ydolia." Bellend. Cron., B. xv., c. 4. V. OON.

UNEARTHLY, *adj.* Ghostly, preternatural, S.; *wanearthly*, S.B.

But how shall I thee ken, Tamlane,
Or how shall I thee know,
Among so many *unearthly* knights,
The like I never saw!

Scott's Minstrelsy Border, ii. 253.

UNEGALL, *adj.* Unequal. Fr. *inegal*.

"Quhat was it then that joynit sa *unegall* lufe and sa far aganis resoun?" Buchanan's Detect. C., 7. b.

UNEITH, ONEITH, UNETH, S. UNETHIS, UNEIS, UNESE, WNESS, UNEIST, *adv.* Hardly, not easily, with difficulty.

Thay walkit furth so dirk *oneith* thay wyst,
Quidder thay went amyddis dym schaddois thare.
Doug. Virgil, 172, 31.

—Quiddir was day or nycht *uneth* wist we.
Ibid. 74. 24.

Hir self sche hid therefore, and held full koy,
Besyde the altare sitting *unethis* sene.
Ibid. 68. 13.

So thik in stale all merrit wox the rout,
Unethis mycht ony turne his hand about.
Ibid., 331. 64.

The birdis—*unese* has songin thrise.
Ballad, 1508, S. P. R., iii. 127.

Wness a word he mycht bryng out for teyne,
The bailfull ters bryst braithly fra hys eyne.
Wallace, vi. 208, MS.

Allace! quhat suld he do? *unethis* he wyst.
Doug. Virgil, 109, 33.

R. Brunne uses *vnethis* in the same sense, p. 75.

Hors & hondles thei ete, *vnethis* skaped non.—
Clerkes *vnethis* thei lete, to kirke o lyue to go.

A.-S. *un-eathe*, vix, scarcely; Somner. *Unneth*, Chaucer. Alem. *unodo*, difficulter. Ihre views Su.-G. *oonedig*, invitus, as allied to A.-S. *un-eathe*. V. EITH.

VOL. IV.

UNERDIT, *part. adj.* Not buried.

Vnerdit lvis of new the dede body,
That with his corpis infekkis al the nauy.
Doug. Virgil, 168, 10.

V. ERD, *v.*

UNESCHEWABIL, *adj.* Unavoidable, Doug.

"Becaus the schott of gunnys, hagbutis, hand bowis, and vther small artalyerie now commonlie vut in all cuntreis baith be sey and lande in thare wera, is sa fellouns and *unescheuable* to the pithe and his curage of noble and vailyeand mene;—that every landit man within this realme sall haue ane hagbut of found," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 345.

UNESS, *adv.* V. UNEITH.

UN-EVER, *adv.* Never, at no time, Moray.

This resembles the formation of A.-S. *naefre*, *naefre*, by means of the negative prefixed to *aefre*, ever, also of Moer.-G. *niari*, as well as of Lat. *numquam*, *q. ne-unquam*, not ever. V. DELIVERLY.

UNFANDRUM, *adj.* Bulky, unmanageable, Ang.

UNFARRANT, *adj.* Senseless, without quickness of apprehension, Ettr. For.

"Mumps—O, man, ye're an *unfarrant* beast!—I never saw sic an unfeasible creature as you." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 260. V. FARAND.

UNFEIL, *adj.* 1. Uncomfortable, Roxb.

2. Rough, not smooth, *ibid.* V. FEIL.

UNFEIROCH, UNFERY, UNFIERDY, ONFEIRIE, *adj.* Infirm, feeble, unweildy, not fit for action, S.

For thocht the violence of his sare smert
Maid him *unfery*, yit his stalwart bert
And curage vndekyt was gude in nede.
Doug. Virgil, 351, 21.

But leal my heart beats yet, and warm;
Thoch auld, *onfeirie*, and lyart I'm now.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 171.

"Gang about your business, and dinna plague a poor auld *unfeiroch* man." Perils of Man, iii. 212.

Onfeirie is the more common pron. S. B.
Su.-G. *wanfoer*, imbecillis; Ihre, vo. Wan, p. 1035.

V. FERY.

UNFEUED, *part. adj.* Not disposed of in few, S.

"The *unfeued* and unproductive property would also be exposed to sale in way of few." Aberd. Journ., Jan. 20, 1819.

UNFLEGGIT, *part. adj.* Not affrighted.

—Thou canst charm,
Unfleggit by the year's alarm.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 83.

V. FLEG.

UNFORE. "All in ane voce baitht fore & *unfore*;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

This might seem to signify, "for and against." There is a difficulty, however, from the voice being spoken of as unanimous. *Un* has evidently the power of not.

UNFORLATIT, *part. adj.* 1. Not forsaken, Rudd.

2. "Fresh, new;" Rudd. In the passages referred to, the term contains a reference to the act of racking or drawing off wine from one cask to another.

Bot my propyne come fra the pres fute hate,
Unforlatit, not jawyn fra tun to tun.
Doug. Virgil, Prol., 126, 8.

And quha sa lykis may taisting of the tvn
Unforlatit news from the berry rvn,
Rede Virgil bauldly, but mekill offence,
Except our vulgare toungeis deference.
Doug. Virgil, 482, 48.

Belg. *wyn verlaet-en*, to rack wine, to draw it from one cask to another.

UNFORSAIN'D, *adj.* "Undeserved;" Gl. Ross.

My wrang, my wrang, gryte is my wrang, she says,—
Wrang *unforsain'd* and that we never bought,
Rank Kettren were they that did us the ill.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 29.

Perhaps this term may have originally signified, irremediable, irreparable, *q.* that for which no atonement could be made; Teut. *on*, negat. and *versoen-en*; Sw. *soerson-a*, to expiate.

UNFOTHERSUM, *adj.* A term applied to the weather, when not favourable to vegetation, Dumfr.; corr. from *unforthersum*, *q.* what does not further the crop. V. FORDERSUM.

UNFRE, UNFREE, *adj.* 1. Discourteous.

Thou sleugh his brether thre,

In fight;

Urgan and Morgan *unfre*,
And Moraunt the noble knight.

Sir *Tristrem*, p. 160, st. 39.

2. Not enjoying the liberties of a burgess, Aberd.

—"The Dean of Guild with the burgesses of guild—presently condescended to lend and advance 1000 pounds sterling, for the whilk ilk man, free and *unfree*, was soundly taxed." Spalding, ii. 200.

UNFRELIE, UNFREELIE, *adj.* 1. Frail, feeble, S. B.

2. Heavy, unweildy, S. B. *unfery*, synon.

3. Inelegant, not handsome.

"Quhy is my fate," quoth the fyle, "fasseint so foule?"

"My forme, and my fetherin, *unfrelie* but feir."
Howlate, l. 5.

i.e., "ugly without a parallel." From *un*, negat. and *Frelly*, *q.* v.

UNFRIEND, UNFRIEND, *s.* An enemy.

O Lord! I mak the supplication,

With thyne *unfreindis* lat me not be opprest.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 132.

"It seems his *unfriends* has made such reformation of that his unadvisedness, that in all hazards he must retreat it." Baillie's Lett., i. 77.

"Many in the house of Commons are falling off our *unfriends*;" Ibid. ii. 207, i.e., no longer taking part with our enemies.

Thus, as Mr. Macpherson observes, Lat. *inimicus*, is slightly altered from *in-amicus*. Teut. *on-vriend*, *inimicus*, *parum amicus*; *on-vriend-schap*, *inimicitia*; A.-S. *unfreondlice*, *parum amice*, *inimice*.

UNFRIENDSHIP, *s.* Enmity.

"*Inimicitiae—unfriendship.*" Desp. Gram., D. 8, b.

UNFRUGAL, *adj.* Lavish, given to expense.

"He was not given to the cares of this world, though not *unfrugal*; for although he had very small incomes by his charge,—he left his children in good condition." Crauford's Univ. Edin., p. 113.

UNFUTE-SAIR, *adj.* At ease, not foot-sore.

A tyme quhen scho was full and *unfute sair*

Scho take in mynd hir sister wpoland.

Henryson, *Tale of the Two Myse*, Auchinl. MS., fo. 321.

In Sibbald's Edition from the Bannatyne MS., the word is corrupted into *on fute fare*.

Thar Priests went unto collatioun,
Into ane privie place of the said toun.

Quhair that they sat, richt soft and *unfute-sair*;
They laist not na rangald nor repair.

Priests *Pebdis*, S. P. R., i. 3.

"This passage," Mr. Pinkerton says, "seems corrupt." But there is no ground for this supposition. A.-S. *fofa-sare*, signifies dolor pedum, a pain in the foot; Somner. This phrase with the negat. particle prefixed, seems to be here used as an *adj.* "They sat at their ease, without pain." Although the reference immediately is to pain in the feet, as arising from much walking, the expression is certainly to be understood more generally, as signifying that they were free from any cause of disturbance whatsoever. The phrase is indeed expl. a little downwards.

Quhair that they sat, full *easily* and soft.

UNGANAND, UNGAND, *part. adj.* Unfit, not becoming.

And younder, lo, beheld he Troylus
Wanting his armour, the fey barne fleand,
For to encounter Achilles *unganand*.

Doug. Virgil, 27, 50.

V. GANE.

UNGANG, WNGANG, *s.* [The outgo, range.]

"And als for the parting of the said maisteris fysche thre tymmes on ane *wngang*, quhar thai suld be twa tymmes partit on ane hail day." Aberd. Reg., V. 16, A. 1533.

This seems to denote the range made by a fishing-boat for one draught of the net, or the act of landing; A.-S. *on-gang*, *ingressus*.

To UNGANG, *v. a.* [To outgo, surpass]. *It ungangs me sair*, I am much deceived, I am greatly mistaken, Ang.

An' sae I hadd it best, ye bid the lad
Lay's hand to heart, an' to the bargain' hadd.
For *it ungangs me sair*, gin at the last
To gang together binna found the best.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit., p. 85.

For I am much *mistane*, &c., Edit. Second.

This term resembles Teut. *ont-gaen*, evadere, deflectere; errare, praevaricari; et excedere limites; Kilian. This is obviously formed from *gaen*, to go, with the negative prefixed. The pret. is *ontging*; as, Belg. *Zyne spraak ontging him*; His speech failed him; Sewel. Dan. *undgaas*, also signifies to escape.

UNGEIR'D, UNGEARIT, *adj.* 1. "Naked, not clad, unharnessed," S. Gl. Shirr. V. GEIR.

2. Castrated, Ayrs.

Picken gives it different senses conjunctly. "*Un-gear'd, gelded; naked, unharnessed;*" Gl.

UNGLAD, *adj.* Sorrowful.

Hir supplication with teris ful *englad*
Reports hir syster. —

Doug. Virgil, 115, 12.

A.-S. *un-gladu*, tristitia, formed like Lat. *illaetabilis*, id.

UNGRATE, UNDEGRATE, *adj.* Ungrateful, S.B.

Ye Muses, who were never yet *ungrate*,
When your benefactor's deeds relate, &c.
Meston's Poems, p. 145, Ed. 1802.

Undegrate is also used, Aberd.; as in the following Prov.; "It's tint gweed that's dane [done] to the *undegrate*."

UNHALIST, *part. pa.* Not saluted.

Now hir I leif *unhalist*, as I ryde,
Of this dangere quataouer betyde,
Al ignorant and wat nathing, pure wicht.
Doug. Virgil, 285, 41.

V. HALLES.

UNHANTY, UNHAUNTY, *adj.* 1. Inconvenient, Loth. V. HANTY.2. "Unwieldy, overlarge; a very fat person is called *unhaunty*," Gl. Picken, Renfr.

—The hirpling pining gout
Swall't baith his legs *unhaunty*,
Like beams that day.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1719, p. 201.

V. HANTY.

UNHEARTY, UNHEARTSOME, *adj.* 1. Uncomfortable; applied to the state of the atmosphere; as, "*an unhearty day*," a day that is cold and damp, S.

2. Transferred to bodily feeling, when one ails a little; especially as regarding the sensation of cold, S.

3. Melancholy, sad.

"It is an *unheartsome* thing, to see our father and mother agree so ill; yet the bastards, if they be fed, care not." *Rutherford's Lett., p. i. ep. 178.*

To UNHEILD, *v. a.* To uncover.

I kneillit law, and *unheild* my heid.
Palices of Honour, li. 45.

A.-S. *unhel-an*, revelare, *unheled*, revelatus. V. HEILD.

UNHELE, *s.* Pain, suffering.

It nedis nocht to renew all my *unhele*.
Houlate, l. 20.

Chaucer, id. misfortune; A.-S. *un-hele*, crux, tormentum; Moes.-G. *unhailt*, infirmitas, invaletudo; *un-hails*, infirmus, invalidus, aegrotus; from *un*, negat. and *hails*, sanus.

UNHINE, UNHYNE, *adj.* 1. Extraordinary, unprecedented, unparalleled, in a bad sense, Aberd.

2. Expl. "immense, excessive," Moray; also generally used in a bad sense.

Perhaps, as A.-S. *gehend* signifies propet, nigh, from *un-gehend*, non propinquus, longinquus. Or shall we view it as formed, by prefixing the negative, from A.-S. *hiwan*, "familiares, persons of the same family or household," (Somner); q. entire strangers.

UNHIT, *part. pa.* Not named.

Quha wald the, grete Cato, leif *unhit*?
Or quha with sylence Cossus pretermit?

Doug. Virgil, 185, 55.

V. HAT.

UNHONEST, *adj.* Dishonourable.

"He had na sicht to honest nor *unhonest* actionis, bot allanerly to his proffet." *Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 12.*

Anciently, it would seem, that of a barber was viewed as a very mean occupation.

"Repellit fra passing up on ane assise,—all personis that ar of vile and *unhonest* office or vocatioun, as clenyar of drauchtis [Qu. sewers, as in E., or entrails as in S.?] *schaiver of bairdis*." *Balfour's Pract., p. 379.*

2. Dishonest, Aberd.

"To have a special care that information be timeously made against every bishop, with the sure evidences thereof, anent—the purchasing of the bishopricks by bribes, their *unhonest* dealings in bargains, and abusing of their vassals." *Spalding's Troubles, l. 82.*

Lat. *inhonest-us*, Fr. *inhoneste*.

UNHONESTIE, *s.* Injustice; dishonesty; indecorous conduct.

"That he wald give na credite to ony man that wald murmure the saidis Lordeis, or ony of them, be doing of wrang and *unhonestie*." *Acts Ja. VI., 1579, c. 92. Murray.*

Murmure is evidently elliptical, for *murmur against*, or perhaps reproach.

UNICORN, *s.* The denomination of a gold coin, struck in S. in the reign of James III.; and thus designed as exhibiting a unicorn supporting a shield with the royal arms.

"Item, in *unicornis* nyne hundrethe & four score." *Inventories, p. 1.*

This had been the common designation of the coin. For in Aberd. Reg. mention is made of "ane *unicorn* gud & sufficient gold." A. 1538, &c., V. 16.

—"James III. introduced the unicorn holding the shield; the largest of these weighs 48 gr., the half in proportion." *Cardonnell's Numism. Pref., p. 28.*

UNICORN FISH. The name given by our seamen to a species of whale, [the narwhal].

"*Monodon Monoceros*. Linn.—*Scot. Unicorn Fish*." *Dr. Walker's Essays on Nat. Hist., p. 527.*

UNIRKIT, *adj.* Unwearied.

And the Eneadanis all of his menyis
Ithandly and *unirkit* luffit hae I.

Doug. Virgil, 479, 22.

UNITE, *s.* The designation of a gold coin of James VI.

"The piece No. 1. was first called the *Units*, on account of the union of the two kingdoms under one prince; they afterwards obtained the appellation of *Jacobus's* and *Broad Pieces*.—Their value was at 20

English shillings; afterwards they increased to 25, which was 12 pounds Scots." Cardonnel's Numism. Scot. Pref., p. 31.

[UNKALLOWED, *part. adj.* Uncalved, Orkn. Dan. *un*, and *kalver*, to calve.]

UNKENSOME, *adj.* Unknowable.

"A smith! a smith!" Dickie he cries,
"A smith, a smith, right speedilie,
To turn back the caukers of our horses shoon!
For its *unkensome* we wad be."

Minstrelsy Border, l. 198.

[UNKIRSEN, *adj.* Lit., not fit for a Christian; applied to food that is unfit for use, Shetl.]

UNKNAW, *part. pa.* Unknown.

We se ane strange man, of forme *unknaw*,
Ane leuar wycht na mare pynt I ne saw.
Doug. Virgil, 88, 21.

Leuar is here viewed as an error of a copyist for *leuar*, leaner. V. KNAW.

UNLATIT, *part. pa.* Undisciplined, destitute of proper breeding, so as to be unable to regulate one's conduct with propriety.

The *unlatit* woman the licht man will lair.
Fordun, ii. 376.

V. LATIT, v.

UNLAUCHFUL, *adj.* Unlawful.

"Against the *unlauchful* taking of profite be captaines and keepers of the Kingis castles." Ja. VI. 1581, c. 1. 25. Tit. Murray.

UNLAW, UNLACH, s. 1. Any transgression of the law, an injury or act of injustice.

"Seven termes sould be observed;—the damage and skaith modified in ane certane quantitie, the words of the court in this manner in the end of the narratioun, 'Unjustlie, and against the law, with wouch, wrang and *unlaw*.'" Quon. Attach. c. 80.

"Na exception or defence sould be challenged; nor the defender sould not be esteemed as not defending (*as not comperand to defend*) as lang as he or his preloquuntour defends *tert* and *non reason*, that is, *wrang* and *unlach* (*that is, to have done na iniurie, nor vnreason against the Law*)."
1 Stat. Rob. I. c. 16. s. 1.

"Actiones of wrang and *unlaw*," says Skene, "appearis to be civil actiones, and ar opposed to actiones criminal, touching life and lim." De Verb. Sign. vo. Tort.

This seems to be the original sense of the term, from A.-S. *unlaga*, *unlage*, quod contra legem est, injustitia, iniquitas; from *un*, negat. and *lage*, law.

This word occurs, in the same sense, in O.E.

—Guf me dude him *unlawe*,
That to the byssop from ercedekne is apeli solde make.
E. Glouc., p. 473.

"Injustice," Gl. Hearne.

2. A fine, or amerciamment, legally fixed and exacted from one who has transgressed the law.

On the justice him self loud can caw;
"Lat us to borch our men fra your fals law,
At leyfand ar, that chapyt fra your ayr.
Deyll nocht thar land, the *unlaw* is our sayr:
Thow had no rycht, that sall be on the seyne."

Wallace, vii. 436, MS.

"Quha as ever be conuict of slauchter of salmound,

in tyme forbodin be the Law, he sall pay xl. s. for the *unlaw*." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 12. Edit. 1566.

A fine seems to have been called an *unlaw*, because thus a man paid or made satisfaction for his transgression of the law. In the same manner Su.-G. *sak*, which denotes a fault, guilt, is transferred to the penalty; multa, quae reatum sequitur; lre. It is also called *sakoere*, from *oere*, pecunia, q. *guilt-money*.

We learn from G. Andr., that, in the ancient Code of Isl. Laws, *utlage* and *utlegd*, occur in the same sense; in codice Legum antiquo, multa.

3. Used improperly, to denote a law which has no real authority.

"These cleared, that what the high commission had done to them was not only for righteousness, but that their sentences were evidently null, according to the bishop's *unlaw*." Bailie's Lett., i. 121.

To UNLAW, v. a. To fine.

"Gif ane Baxter, or ane Browster is *unlawed* for bread, for aill, na man sould meddle, or intromitt therewith, bot only the Provost of the towne." Burrow Lawes, c. 21, s. 1.

"In the actionn—for the *unlawing* of the said Alexr. Blare in the schiref court of Fife, the tyme that he wes at the scherif court of Perth," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1491, p. 164.

UNLEIF, *adj.* Unpleasant, ungrateful.

Ne, war not thay, thou sould me se alone,
Thus syttand in the are all we begone,
Sustenand thus al manere of mischeif,
And euery stres baith leifsum and *unleif*.

Doug. Virgil, 442, 4.

Digna, indigna, Virg. V. LEIF.

UNLEFULL, UNLEIFSUM, UNLESUM, *adj.* Unlawful, that cannot be permitted, S.

"Sic playis *unlefull*, & speciallie Cartis," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. BILIS.

Tell him, na lust to liffe langare selk I,
Unlesum war sic plesoure I set by.

Doug. Virgil, 367, 10.

Nec fas, Virg. V. LESUM.

UNLEIFSUMELYE, *adv.* Unwarrantably.

To knaw thair rewl they maid na diligence;
Unleifsumlye thay usit propertie,
Passing the boundis of willfull povertie.

Lyndsay's Dreame.

V. LESUM. *Unlesumlie*; Aberd. Reg.

UNLEILL, *adj.* Dishonest.

Sum part thair was of *unleill* laubouraris,
Craftsmen thair saw we out of number.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 234.

V. LEILL.

UNLIFE-LIKE, *adj.* Not having the appearance of living, or of recovery from disease, South of S.

"I see the chaps are living, an' no that *unlife-like*, as a body may say." Brownie of Bodsbeck, iii. 75. Q. not *unlike life*.

UNLUSSUM, *adj.* Unlovely.

And as this leid at the last liggand me seis,
With ane luke *unlussum* he lent me sic woundis:
Quhat berne be thou in bed with hede full of beis!

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, a. 23.

V. LUSUM.

Unlussum is still used, S. It is more emphatical than the E. *adj.* *Unlovely*. It does not merely imply

that the object referred to is not attractive, but includes the idea of something repulsive or disgusting.

UNMENSEFU', UNMENCEFU', adj. 1. Unmannerly, S.A.

"Callants,—what's the meanin' o' a' this *unmensefu'* rampaging?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 116.

2. Without discretion or any thing like generosity. "He is a neetie *unmensefu'* body; he did not even offer me meat in his house;" Berwicks.

UNMODERLY, adj. Unkindly; or perhaps rather as an *adv.*

Thare-fore thai, that come to spy
That land, thaim dressyt *unmoderly*.

Wynetown, ii. 8, 72.

From *un*, negat. and A.-S. *mothwaere*, mild, meek.

[UNNER, pret. and adv. Under. Used also as a prefix; as, *unnerlie*, to lie under, S.]

To UNNEST, v. a. To dislodge.

—"The queen—like ane other Amasone, by her own example encourages the soldiers to be valorous, and to *unnest* from that hold the ancient enemies of their country." Memorie of the Somervills, i. 222.

UNOORAMENT, adj. Uncomfortable, unpleasant, Strathmore.

UNPAUNDED, part. adj. Unpledged.

—"Would it not have grieved them to see the subjects suffer by the relying upon *unpaunderd* trust?" Baillie's Lett., i. 42.

UNPLEYIT, part. adj. Not subjected to litigation by law.

"That all the sindri landis—of the quhilkie—king James—had in peceabill possessioun, sal abide & remayn with our said souerane lordie that now is—as his fadir broukit thaim vndemandit and *unpleyit* of any man befor any juge—on to the tyme of his lauchful age." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1445, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 33. V. PLEY, v.

UNPRUDENCE, s. Imprudence.

"I drede that sumthing be done be *unprudence* or folie of my pepill." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 163.

UNPURPOSE, adj. Awkward, slovenly, inexact, untidy, Aberd.; q. not suited to the purpose ostensibly in view.

UNPURPOSELIKE, adj. Exhibiting the appearance of awkwardness, or of not being adapted to the use to which any thing is applied, S.

UNPUT, part. pa. Not put. *Unput aside*, not put out of the way, not secreted.

"They spoilyied what they could get *unput aside*; but finding little, they barbarously brought down beds, boards, ambries, and plenishing within the house." Spalding, i. 231.

VN-PUT-FURTH, part. pa. Not ejected.

"The tennentis, lauboraris, and inhabitantis [of] ony the said landis sall remane *vn put furth* or removit

quhill the next terme of Witsonday folowand," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 225.

UNEPUT TO DEATH. Not executed.

"The said laird seing her maicstie in sic dolor and heaviness, advertised her, that he had saved the—Earle of Huntly *uneput to death*." Marioribanks' Ann., p. 16.

UNQUART, s. [Stupor, amasement.]

Than thair hors with thair hochis sic harmis couth hist,
As trait in *unquart* quakand thai stand.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 2.

This may signify, "in sadness" or "dullness;" as conveying an idea the reverse of *Quert*, q. v.

UNRABOYTYT, part. pa. Not repulsed.

Unraboityt the Sothroun was in wer;

And fast thai cum fell awfull in offer.

Wallace, iii. 131, MS.

V. REBUT, v.

UNREABILLIT, part. pa. "Ane priestis *unreabillit*;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

The meaning seems to be, not legitimated, yet legally in a state of bastardy. V. REHABLE, REABILL.

UNREASON, UNRESSOUN, s. 1. Injustice, iniquity.

And that ye think *unressoun*, or wrang,

Wee al and sundrie sings the samin sang.

Priests of Pöblis, S. P. R., i. 7.

V. CHRESSOUN.

"Tort, et non reason, *vn-reason*, wrang, and valaw."

Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. Tort.

This sense is perhaps derived from Fr. *raison*, which is used to signify justice. V. UNLAW.

2. Disorder.

It is used as corresponding to *Misrule*, in that title, *The Abbot of Unreason*. V. ABBOT.

UNREDE, UNRIDE, adj. Cruel, severe.

Her fader on a day,

Gaf hem landes wide;

Fer in that cuntray,

Markes were set biside;

Bituene the douke thai had ben ay,

And a geaunt *unride*.—

Belagog is *unrede*,

A stern geaunt is he.

Sir Tristram, p. 160, st. 33, 33.

"Unrighteous," Gl. But these terms seem to be derived from A.-S. *un-ge-reod*, *un-ge-ridu*, which both signify barbarous, cruel, rugged. On the latter Sommer says; "Hence our *unrudy*." *Unryde* elsewhere occurs in the same sense.

Schir Rannald raught to the renk ane rout wes *unryde*.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 25.

It is also used by R. Brunne, p. 174.

—Fire the sailles threwa.

The stones were of Rynes, the noyse dreffulle & grete,

It affraied the Sarazins, as leuen the fire out schete.

The noyse was *unride*, it lasted alle day,

Fro morn till euentide, ther of had many affray.

Hearne mistakes the sense, rendering *unrid*, "continual," Gl. He has been misled by the words immediately connected,—it lasted, &c., whereas the phrase is synon. with *noyse dreffulle & grete*. [V. UNRIDE.]

UNREGRATED, part. adj. Unnoticed, untold.

"This man could not suffer the matter long to be *unregrated* to the king." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 25.

UNREGULAR, adj. Irregular, Aberd. 96

UNREST, s. 1. Trouble.

Bot feill tithingis oft ayas is brocht we till,
Off ane Wallace was born in to the west :
Our Kingis men he haldis at gret unrest,
Martyris thaim down, grette peté is to so.
Wallace, iv. 276, MS.

Of Job I saw the patience maist degest,
—And of Antiochus the greit unrest,
How tyrannie he Jewrie all oprest.
Palace of Honour, iii. 32.

This word is used by Shakespeare.

Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and unrest.
King Richard II.

2. A person or thing that causes disquietude.

"For our private matters in the college, this twelve-month we have been at peace, our unrest [Mr. P. Gillespie] being quieted." Baillie's Lett., p. 447.
Teut. *on-raete*, *on-ruste*, iniquities. V. **UNREST**.

UNREULFULL, adj. Ungovernable.

"Qubair thair is ony rebellouris or *unreulfull* men within castellis or fortalices haldin or resett,—that the lieutenant rais the cuntries, and pas to sic housis, and arrest thair persounis." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1437, Ed. 1566, fol. 26.

[UNRICHT, adj.] Unjust, dishonest, Clydes.]

UNRICHT, UNRYCHT, s. Injustice, iniquity; Wallace.

Dakis, Marquessis, Erlis, Barrounis, Knichtis,
With thay Princes war punieit panefully,
Participant thay war of thair *unrichtis*.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 232.

A.-S. *un-richt*, Teut. *on-recht*, injustitia, injuria.

UNRUDE, adj. "Rude, hideous, horrible;" Rudd. But as the term corresponds to *ater* and *coenus*, it must certainly signify, vile, impure.

All the midway is wildernes vnplane,
Or wilsum forrest, and the laithlie flude,
Coeytus with his drery bosum *unrude*,
Floris enuiron round about that place.
Doug. Virgil, 167, 35. Atro, Virg.

Fra thine strekis the way profound anone,
Depe vnto hellis flude of Acherone,
With boll bisme, and hidduous sweith *unrude*,
Dramly of mude, and skaldand as it war wode.
Ibid., 173, 37. Coeno, Virg.

Farth haue thay rent thare entrellys ful *unrude*.
Ibid., 455, 50.

This term is still used in Ayra., and expl. "Base, vile, diabolical; detestable;" as, "*unrude* bleeries," abominable falsehoods.

In O. E. it occurs in a moral sense, as nearly the same with the modern adj. *Worthless*.

"Here's an unthankfull spitefull wretch! the good gentleman vouchsaft to make him his companion (because my husband put him into a few rags), and now see, how the *unrude* rascal backbites him!" Ben. Jonson's Works, i. 120.

Perhaps originally the same with **UNREDE**, q. v.

Teut. *on-raed*, Germ. *un-rat*, sordes, immundities.

UNRUFE, s. Trouble, toil, vexation.

I leid my life in this land with mekle *unrufe*,
Beith tyde and tyme in all my traunle.

Raif Coilyear, Alij, b.

Germ. *unrufe*, Su.-G. *oero*, Teut. *on-roeuwe*, inquires, *on-recrigt*, inquisitus.

UNRUNNYN, part. pa. Not run, not expired.

—"The said Alexr. sall obserue & kepe to the said David as are to his fader the tak of the said landis & fischingis—for so many tymes now to cum as was *unrunny* of the xix yeris the tyme of the decease of vnquhile the said George." Act. Audit., A. 1474, p. 37.

UNSALL, adj. Wretched. V. **UNSEL**.

UNSAUCHT, UNSAUGHT, adj. Disturbed, troubled, disordered.

Than thai schupe for to assege segis *unsought*.
Gawan and Gol., ii. 12.

—This Corineus als fast
Ruschit on his fa, thus fyre fangit and *unsought*,
And with his left hand by the hare him clauncht.
Doug. Virgil, 419, 24.

Teut. *on-saecht*, durus, asper, rudis, is evidently allied. V. **SAUCHT**, adj.

UNSAUCHT, s. Dispeace, trouble, inquietude, S. B.

A.-S. *un-sacht*, *un-reht*, discordia, inimicitia; Su.-G. *osacht*, id. o, negat. being used instead of A.-S. *un*. *Insaaga*, strife, contention, although nearly of the same meaning, seems to be radically different. *Ihre* derives it from *in* and *sak*, strife.

To UNSCHET, v. a. To open, *vnsethet*, pret. *shut*.

Ye Musis now, sueit goddessis ichone,
Opin and *vnsethet* your mont of Helicone.
Doug. Virgil, 230, 51.

—Fresche Aurora, to mychty Tithone spous,—
Unsethet the wyndoys of hir large hall.
Ibid. 399, 22.

V. **SCHETE**.

UNSEY'D, part. adj. Not tried, S.

"A' things are good *unsey'd*," Prov. Ferguson, p. 7. V. **SEY**, v.

UNSEL, UNSALL, UNSILLY, adj. 1. Unhappy, wretched.

Of Sathans senyie sure sic an *unsall* menyie
Within this land was never hard nor sene.
Dunbar, Evergreen, l. 106.

It is *unusual*, Bannatyne Poems, p. 45.

This may, however, signify, *unhallowed*, as it is expl. by Lord Hailes. V. sense 2.

Vnsilly wicht, how did thy mind inuaid
Sa grete wodnes!—
Doug. Virgil, 143, 22.

A.-S. *un-ge-saelig*, *un-saelig*, infelix, infaustus, Teut. *on-saelig*, Alem. *unsalih*, id. *Ihre* views Su.-G. *usel*, infelix, pauper, as formed from o or u, privative, and *sael*, beatus. Isl. *usell*, pauper.

2. Naughty, worthless.

Little angry attercap, and auld *unsel* ape,
Ye grein for to gape upon the grey meir.
Montgonerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 5.

Somner expl. A.-S. *un-ge-saelig* as also signifying improbus, naughty. Moea.-G. *sel*, bonus, *unsel*, malus. *Augu unsel*, an evil eye, Matt. vi. 33. Alem. *saligen* and *unsaligen*, in like manner, denote the righteous and the wicked. There is no reason to doubt that A.-S. *saelig*, felix, *sael*, prosperitas, have had the same origin with Moea.-G. *sel*, bonus. For, as *Ihre* observes, goodness and felicity have so many things in common,

that they are fitly expressed in most languages, by common terms.

UNSELE, UNSELL, s. 1. Mischance, misfortune.

And sum, that war with in the pele,
War ischyt, on thair awne *unsele*,
To wyn the herwyat ner tharby.

Barbour, x. 218, MS.

A.-S. *un-sælkā*, infelicitas, infortunium.

2. A wicked or worthless person, a wretch.

I can thame call but kittle *unsellis*,
That takkis sic maneris at thair motheris,
To bid men keip thair secret counsaillis,
Syne schaw the same againe till uthiris.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 207.

The King of Pharie and his court, with the Elf Queen,
With many elfish *Incubus*, was ridland that night.
There an Elf on an ape an *Unsel* begat.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 12.

The term, in this sense, is very ancient; Moes.-G. *unsel*, evil, wickedness. V. SEILE.

The term *unsell* is still used in Dumfries-shire. *Scoury unsell* is a contemptuous designation applied to a child, by one who is in a bad humour.

The provincial E. word *Unsel* is evidently the same. It is thus expl. by Mr. Thoresby: "A title of reproach, sometimes applied (as by Mr. Garbut, in his Demonstration of the Resurrection of Christ) to the Devil." Ray's Lett., p. 334.

UNSELLYEABLE, adj. Unassailable.

Off Scotland the weir-wall, wit ye but wene,
Our fais forses to defend, and *unselyeable*;
Baith harmeking and bar to Scottis blud bene,
Our lofes, and our liking, that lyne honorable.

Houlate, ii. 6, MS.

UNSENSIBLE, adj. Destitute of the exercise of reason, S.

"The poor lad was not so *unsensible*, but he knew to do his bidding.—No that he's *unsensible*, except when a notion takes him." Discipline, iii. 26.

UNSETT, s. An attack, for *onset*.

Mony debatis and *unsettis* we haue done.

Doug. Virgil, 52, 21.

UNSETTING, part. adj. Not becoming.

"In no calling vnder the sun, we should do any thing that is *unsettling*, or vnseemlie to this christian calling: but all our actiones should be ruled conforme to it." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 183. V. SET, v. 3.

UNSIKKIR, UNSICKER, adj. 1. Not secure, not safe.

Thair standis into the sicht of Troy an ile,—
Ane rade *unsikkir* for schip and ballingere.

Doug. Virgil, 39, 22.

2. Unsteady, S.

Dame Life, tho' fiction out may trick her,
Oh! flickering, feeble, and *unwicker*
I've found her still.

Burns, iv. 391.

V. SIKKIR.

UNSILLY, adj. Unhappy. V. UNSEL.

UNSKAITHED, part. adj. Unhurt, S.

A literary friend inquires; "Is there any connexion between this word and Gr. ἀσχηθ-ης?" I shall answer his query in the language of Ithre, with whose judgment he unconsciously coincides. In illustrating Su.-G.

askol-a, nocere, having observed that Wachter traces this word to Gr. ἄστυ δαμνουν, he adds; Quod vero aliqua propiore notione nostram vocem attigerit Gracismus, mihi videtur concludere posse ex ἀσχηθης, quod Scholiastes Homeri interpretatur illaesum, ἀσφαλής.

UNSNARRE, adj. Blunt, not sharp, S.B. V. SNARRE.

To UNSNECK, v. a. To lift a latch, S.

Tip-tae she tript it o'er the floor;
She drew the bar, *unsneck'd* the door.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 339.

[UNSNICKIT, adj.] Not fastened, Clydes Loth.]

UNSNED, part. pa. Not pruned or cut, S.

UNSONSIE, adj. 1. Unlucky, S.

Mony a ane had gotten his death
By this *unsonsie* tooly.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 239.

"The *unsonsy* fish gets the unlucky bait;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 69.

2. Causing ill luck, fatal; as applied to the supposed influence of witchcraft, S.

"An old man, remembered in Nithsdale, had een of such *unsonsie* glance, that they blasted the first born of his yearly flocks, and spoiled his dairy.—The wise and discerning people, instead of flying in the face of the 'Unsonsie Carlin,' pay her tribute in secret to avert her glamour. A goan of new milk was a bribe for the hyre; new meal, when the corn was ground, and a dish full of groats, compounded for the crops." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 288, 289.

3. Dreary, suggesting the idea of goblins, S.

"It will be past sun-set after I get back frae the Captain's, and at these *unsonsy* hours the glen has a bad name—there's something no that canny about auld Janet Gellatley." Waverley, iii. 282.

4. Mischievous, S. V. SONSY.

He leugh, and with *unsonsy* jest,
Cry'd, "Nibour, I'm right blyth in mind,
That in good tist my bow I find:
Did not my arrow flie right smart!
Ye'll find it sticking in your heart."

Ramsay's Poems, i. 146.

"Unsauncy is unluckie, or not fortunate;" Clav. Yorks.

UNSOPITED, part. pa. Not stilled, not entirely quashed.

—"The best and surest method to beget and maintain friendship to their Queen from her Cousin of England, after so late and as yet *unsopited* jara, was to suffer the affair of succession to ly quiet and undisturbed, until such time as a mutual amity and confidence had been created by kindly offices and intercourse of letters." Keith's Hist., p. 166. V. SOPITE.

UNSOUND, s. [A pang.]

Quhill this querrell be quyt I cover never in quert—
Was never sa *unsound* set to my heart.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 22.

Teut. *on-ghe-sonde*, morbus; Kilian.

UNSPERKIT, adj. Not bespattered, Ettr. For.

"I—begoude to keep sklenderie houpees of winning out of myne ravelled fank *unspærkyt* with schame or disgrace." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 41. V. SPARK, v.

UNSPOILYIED, part. pa. Without being subjected to spoliation.

"The marquis of Huntly—resolved suddenly to take the best course for himself, to save his honour, his house *unspoilied*, and his friends and servants un-
plundered." Spalding's Troubles, i. 125.

Lat. *unspoliatus*. V. SPULAE.

UNSPOKEN WATER. Water from under a bridge, over which the living pass and the dead are carried, brought in the dawn or twilight to the house of a sick person, without the bearer's speaking either in going or returning, Aberd.

The modes of application are various. Sometimes the invalid takes three draughts of it before any thing is spoken; sometimes it is thrown over the house, the vessel in which it was contained being thrown after it. The superstitious believe this to be one of the most powerful charms that can be employed for restoring a sick person to health.

The purifying virtue attributed to water, by almost all nations, is so well known as to require no illustration. Some special virtue has still been ascribed to silence in the use of charms, exorcisms, &c. I recollect being assured by an intelligent person in Angus, that a Popish priest in that part of the country, who was supposed to possess great power in curing those who were deranged, and in exorcising demoniacs would, if called to see a patient, on no account utter a single word on his way, or after arriving at the house, till he had by himself gone through all his appropriate forms in order to effect a cure. Whether this practice might be founded on our Lord's injunction to the Seventy, expressive of the diligence he required, Luke x. 4, "Salute no man by the way," or borrowed from heathen superstition, it is impossible to ascertain. We certainly know that the Romans viewed silence as of the utmost importance in their sacred rites. Hence the phrase of Virgil;

Fida silentia sacris.

And the language of Ovid;

*Ore tacent populi tunc, cum venit aurea pompa :
Ipsa sacerdotes subsequiturque suas.*

Amor., Lib. iii. Eleg. 13.

Favere sacris, favere linguis, and pascere linguam, were forms of speech appropriated to their sacred rites, by which they enjoined silence, that the act of worship might not be disturbed by the slightest noise or murmur. Hence also they honoured Harpocrates as the god of silence; and Numa instituted the worship of a goddess under the name of *Tacita*. V. Stuck. Sacr. Gentil., p. 121. V. also *To SING DUMB*.

UNSUSPECT, part. adj. Not suspected, or not liable to suspicion. "Ane famous *un-suspect* assiss;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1538.

UNSWACK, adj. Stiff, not agile, Aberd.

My feet were swell'd maist out of size;

Yet I gade o'er nae that *unswack*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 6.

V. SWACK.

UNTELLABYLL, UNTELLIBYLL, adj. Un-
speakable, what cannot be told.

"Their followit yit ane cruell and terrybyll bargane with *untellabyll* murther." Bellend. Cron. Fol. 44. a, b.

—Thy desir, Lady, is
Renewing of *untellybill* sorrow, I wys.

Doug. Virgil, 33, 36

Infandum, Virg.

The A.-Saxons used *untellandlic* as signifying innumerable; Chron. Sax. A. 1043.

UNTELLABLY, adv. Ineffably.

The fader then Euander, as they departs,
By the rycht hand thaym grippit with sad hart,
His sone embrasing, and ful tenderly
Apoun him hyngis, wepand *untellably*.

Doug. Virgil, 262, 47.

UNTELLIN, UNTELLING, adj. That cannot be told; chiefly applied to number, as denoting what cannot be counted, Roxb.

"There was first Murray of Glenvath; why, it was *untelling* what land that man possessed." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 315.

Contracted perhaps from A.-S. *intellendlic*, *inexorabilis*, *ineffabilis*.

UNTENDEd, part. pa. Not watched over, not tented.

Leave *untented* the herd,

The flock without shelter, &c.

Sir W. Scott's Pibroch of Donald Dhu.

UNTENTY, adj. Inattentive, not watchful, S.

"The cursed Highland salvages," muttered the captain, half aloud, "what is to become of me, if Gustavus the namesake of the invincible Lion of the Protestant league, should be lamed among their *untenty* hands!" Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d ser., iv. 25.

UNTHINKABILL, adj. Inconceivable, what cannot be thought.

With hart it is *unthinkabill*,

And with tounis unpronounciabil.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 175.

UNTHIRLIT, part. adj. Not astricted.

"They clamit never thir landis sa lang as Coriolos stude fre and *unthirlit* to Romania." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 309.

UNTHOCHT. *To haud one unthocht lang*, to keep one from wearying. It seems equivalent to the phrase still used, S. *to haud one out of langer*.

She's ta'en her till hir mither's bower,

As fast as she could gang;

And she's ta'en twa o' her mither's Marys,

To haud her *unthocht lang*.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 131.

V. also p. 130.

It seems to be merely, *without thinking long*; *un* being used as a negative. Teut. *ondeurhtigh*, however, is rendered, *Curae et timoris expers*; Kilian.

He ta'en his harp intil his hand,

He harpit and he sang;

And ay as he harpit to the king,

To haud him *unthought lang*.

Glenkindy, A. Laing's Thistle of Scot., p. 32.

V. *To Think lang*, under *Lang, adj.*

UNTHOLEABLE, adj. Intolerable, S. V. THOLE, v.

UNTHRIFT, s. Wastefulness.

"Many one blames their wife for their own *unthrift*," S. Prov. "I never saw a Scottish woman who had not this at her fingers' ends." Kelly, p. 250.

Unthrift is used in E., but for an extravagant person. John. thinks it probable that the E. v. to *thrice* is from *lal. thro-a*, to increase. But it is more immediately allied to *thrif-az*, proficere, bene valere, and *thrif-a*, curare; whence *thrif*, bona fortuna, also diligentia domestica, our *thrift*. In Su.-G. the v. assumes the form of *trifw-as*, and is used in the same sense.

UNTHRIFTY, adj. Unfriendly, hostile to the prosperity of another.

Quhat wyld dotage sa maid your hedis ralf!
Or quhat *unthriftly* God in sic foly
Has you bewaifit here to Italy!

Doug. Virgil, 299, 3.

V. **THRIFT**.

UNTIDY, adj. Not neat, not trim; applied, not to the quality of the clothes, but especially to the mode of putting them on, S.

UNTIDILIE, adv. Not neatly, awkwardly; as, "That's most *untidily* done;" or, "She was very *untidily* dressed," S.

Untydily, unhandisomely, not neatly, O. E. "I bungyll, or do a thyng *untydily*, or lyke an yuell workman;" *Palagr.*, B. iii. F. 78, b.

UNTILL, prep. Unto. V. **SKAIR**.

UNTIMEOUS, adj. Untimely, unseasonable, S. V. **TIMEOUS**.

UNTINT, UNTYNT, part. pa. Not lost.

The riall child Ascanens full sone, —
— giftis sere

Turris with him of thl auld Troiane gere,
Quhilk fra the storme of the sey is left *untynt*.
Doug. Virgil, 34, 38.

V. **TYNE**.

UNTO. Used in the sense of *untill*.

"For *unto* he proue that he defendes that same caus quhilk S. Stephan did defend, and tholit deith for, he will neuer caus me to beleue nor grant that other his followars of Edinburgh be lyk the faithfull of Hierusalem, or thair calamities, quhilk thay sustenit throch his departing, lyk to the affliction of the faithfull of Hierusalem efter the death of Stephan." J. Tyrie's Refutation, Pref. 6.

"There is speciall allowance grantit to the said Eustachius—fra the tyme that he sall enter to the bigging of the pannis *unto* the four compleit pannis be furneist daylie." Acts Ja. VI., 1589, Ed. 1814, p. 183.

UNTRAIST, adj. Unexpected.

"That he mycht be *untraist* suddante the more cruelte exerce, he maid his army reddy to inuade the Scottis on the next morrow." Bellend. Cron., Fol. 8. a.

— Ilk court bin *untraist* and transitorie,
Changing as oft as weddercock in wind.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 198.

V. **TRAIST, adj.**

UNTRETABYLL, adj. "That cannot be intreated, inexorable;" Rudd.

Happy war he knew the cause of all thingis,
And settis on syde all drede and cure, quod he,
Vnder his feit that tredis and down thingis
Chancis *untretabill* of fatis and destiny.

Doug. Virgil, ProL, 160, 26.

Properly, unmanageable, untractable; Lat. *intractabilis*. V. **TRETABYL**.

VOL. IV.

UNTRIG, adj. Not trim, slovenly, S.

"It was noticed,—that his cleeding was growing bare, and that his wife kept an *untrig* house." Annals of the Parish, p. 160. V. **TRIG**.

UNTROWABILL, adj. Incredible.

— Quhilk till deesryue I am nocht abill,
Quhose number bene so *untrowabill*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 71.

V. **TROW, v.**

[**UNTYNT, part. pa.** V. **UNTINT**.]

UNVICIAT, part. adj. Productive, not deficient.

—"Resolucioun is takin, that hir Maiestie, and hir chaimerlane in hir name, sall have full and reall possession of the said lordschip of Dumfermling, and as many of the rentis & fruitis thair of as thair presentie frie and *unviciat*." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 25. V. **VICIAT**.

UNWAR, UNWER, adj. or adv. Unwary; or unawares.

Ane fule he was, and wittles in ane thing;
Persan't not Turnus Rutuliane King
So violentlie thring in at the yet,
Quham he *unwar* within the ciety schet.

Doug. Virgil, 304, 11.

Les sche *unwar* bat caus hir deith puruayit,
Hir list na thyng behynd leif *unviciat*.

Ibid. 114, 21.

A.-S. *unwar*, *unwaer*, *unwer*, incantus. The S.-G. seems to supply us with the root. For *war*, Isl. *war*, cantus, is from *war-a*, videre. Thus *war* properly respects circumspection; videns, qui rem quandam videt.

UNWARYIT, part. pa. Not accursed.

Than wod for wo so was I quite *unwaryit*,
That nothir God nor man I left *unwaryit*.

Doug. Virgil, 63, 31.

V. **WARY**.

UNWARNYST, part. pa. Not warned, S.

Unwarnistly, without previous warning.

Thay tho assemblit to the fray in hy,

And flokkis furth rycht fast *unwarnistly*.

Doug. Virgil, 225, 11.

Improvisi, Virg. V. **WARNIS**.

[**UNWAUKIT, adj.** Not felled, S.]

UNWEEL, adj. 1. Ailing, S.

"Dinna tell me of your son's illness, Maunse! Had he been sincerely *unweel*, ye wouid hae been at the Tower wi' daylight to get something that wad do him gude." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 146.

Mr. Todd has adopted *Unweel* as an E. word in this sense.

2. Sickly, of an ailing constitution, S.

UNWEMMYT, part. adj. Unspotted, unstained. [Unscarred, Barbour, xx. 372.]

Thou take mankynd of ane *unwemmyt* Mail,
Inclosit within ane Virginis bosum glaid.

Doug. Virgil, ProL, 310, 2.

A.-S. *un-wæmme*, *un-wæmmet*, immaculatus, & temeratus. *Maria un-wæmme*; *Maria immaculata*; Cod. Exon. ap. Lye. V. **WEMELES**, synon.

UNWERD, s. Sad fate, misfortune, ruin, S. Rudd.

A.-S. *un-wyrd*, infortunium. V. **WERD**.

N 4

UNWINNABLE, UNWYNNABILL, adj. Impregnable.

"This crag is callit the Bas *unwynnabill* be ingyne of man." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 9. Inexpugnabile, Boeth.

"There were some shots shot at the house, and some from the house, but the assailants finding the place *unwinnable*, by nature of great strength, without great skaith, left the place without mickle loss on either side." Spalding, i. 228.

This is nearly allied to A.-S. *un-winnan*, invincibilis; from *winn-an*, vincere.

UNWINNE, adj. Unpleasant.

The leuedi of heighe kenne,
His woundis schewe sche lete;
To wite his wo *unwinnne*,
So grimly he can grete.

Sir Tristrem, p. 78, st. 11.

A.-S. *un-winum*, injucundus, inamoenus, asper. V. WIN.

UNWOLLIT, part. adj. Without wool, having the wool taken off.

"Small *un wollit* skynnis, sic as hoyg [hog] schorlingis, scadlingis & futfaill." Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

UNWROKIN, part. pa. Unrevenged.

And sayand this, hir mouth fast thristis sche
Doun in the bed: *Unwrokin* sall we de?
Doug. Virgil, 123, 17.

Inultae, Virg.

A.-S. *un-wrecen*, inultus; from *un*, negat. and *wrecan*, ulcisci, *wreog-an*, id. V. WRAIK, WROIK.

UNYEMENT, s. Ointment.

"Quhen Schir James Douglas was chosyn as maist worthy of all Scotland to pas with Kyng Robertis hart to the haly land, he put it in aue cais of gold with aromitike and precious *unyementis*." Bellend. Cron., B. xv., c. 1. Lat. *unguent-um*.

"The *unyementis* & drogareis that our forbearis usit mycht not cure the new maledyis." Ibid. Fol. 17, b.

UP, adv. 1. Denoting the state of being open. "Set up the door," open the door, S.

Sa.-G. *upp*, id. Denotat quamvis aperturam: *Lota upp doerren*, portam aperire; Ihre. This learned writer observes, that in this sense it has no affinity to *upp*, denoting motion towards a higher place, but is allied to *offen*, *oepen*, *apertus*, E. *open*. Germ. *auf* is used in the same sense. V. To. Some view Isl. *op*, the same with Gr. *ἔρη*, foramen, as the radical term.

[2. Out of bed; risen; as, "I've been up twa hours," S.]

3. Used to denote the vacation of a court, or rising of a meeting of any kind. *The Session is up*; the Court of Session is not meeting at present, S.

"The Duke said—that when he spoke, all men being upon their feet, and out of their places, he conceiv'd the house had been up." Clarendon's Hist. B. 4, p. 408.

This is an ellipsis, signifying that the members have risen up, that the meeting has broken up; or, it conveys the idea of openness, as in sense 1; a court being sometimes said to sit down, and at other times to be enclosed. [V. TYLE, v.]

[4. Over, ended, completed; implying failure, loss, adverse decision, &c.; as, "It's a' up wi' him now," S.]

5. Often used as a s. *Ups and Downs*, changes, vicissitudes, alternations of prosperity and adversity, S.

"It was the observe and saying of several solid Christians, especially Mr. John Dick,—that he had always had many *ups and downs* in his case, warm blinks and clouds, but especially from the time that he took the wrong end of that plea, in pleading in favour of the Indulgence." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 143.

I've told you how a gospel church
Was first brought to our nation,
And touched at her *ups and downs*,
E'en since her first foundation.
Scotland's Glory and Shame, p. 2.

NEITHER UP NOR DOUN. In the same state, without any discernible difference, S.

UP-BY, UP-BYE, adv. 1. Applied to an object at some little distance, to which one must approach by ascending, S.

Up-by the lambie's lying yonder styth.
Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

"Frank Kennedy will shew you the penalties in the act, and ye ken yoursell they used to put their run goods into the auld Place of Ellangowan *up bye* there." Guy Mannering.

"O, woman, we've been ta'en up wi' Captain Hector's wound *up bye*, that I have na had my fit out ower the door this fortnight." Antiquary, ii. 278.

"*Up-bye*, a little way higher on;" Gl. Antiq.

2. *To come up by*, to approach, as giving the idea of ascent, or to come above others, S.

UP wi'. Even with, quit with; often used when one threatens retaliation; as, "I'se be up wi' him for that," S.

A metaph. or borrowed sense, from the hope entertained, or the exertions made, by one who has fallen behind in a journey, to overtake the person who has got before him.

UP-A-LAND, adj. "At a distance from the sea, in the country; rustic;" Gl. Sibb. V. UPLANDS.

To UP-BANG, v. a. To force to rise, especially by bearing.

By sting and ling they did *up-bang* her,
And bare her down between them.

To Duncan's burn.—

Mare of Collington, Watson's Coll., i. 48.

i. e., They forced her to get upon her feet, partly by beating, and partly by raising her by means of a rope. V. BANG; also STING and LING.

To UPBIG, WPBIG, v. a. 1. To build up, Aberd. Reg.

2. To rebuild.

—"Thairfoir the saids Lordis ordanis all parochie kirkis within this realme quhilkis ar decayit and fallen downe, to be reparit and *upbiggit*; and quhair thai ar

raynous and faltie, to be mendit." Sedl. Stirling, A. 1663, Keith's Hist., p. 426.
Sw. *upbygg-a*, to build up.

3. Filled with high apprehension of one's self, S.

To UPBRED, *v. a.* To set in order; to *upbred burdis*, to set tables in order for a meal.

All thus thay move to the meit : and the Marschale
Gart bring watter to wesche, of a well cleir :
That was the Falcone so fair, frely but faile
Bad bernis burdis *upbred*, with a blyth chere.

Houlate, iii. 4.

V. BRAID *up the burde*.

[UPBRING, UPBRINGIN, *s.* Education; training; board and lodging till a child comes of age; also, the cost of them, S.]

To UP-BULLER, *v. a.* To boil or throw up. V. BULLER, *v.*

[To UPCAST, *v. a.* and *n.* To turn over, to taunt, Clydes., Banffs.]

UPCAST, *s.* Taunt, reproach, S.

With blyth *upcast* and merry countenance,
The elder sister then speird at her gest,
Gif that scho thoct be reson diffarence
Betwixt that chalmere and her sary nest.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 150.

"This did never occasion bitter reflections, or was their *upcast* before the world, that they trusted God in a day of strait and were not helped." Flemming's Fulfilling, p. 29. V. CAST UP, *v.*

2. The state of being overturned, S. A.

"What wi' the *upcast* and terror that I got a wee while syne, and what wi' the bit taste that I behoved to take or the bit plottie while I was making it, my head is sair enough stressed the night already." St. Roman, iii. 43.

UPCASTING, *s.* The rising of clouds above the horizon, especially as threatening rain, S. In this sense it is also said, *It's beginning to cast up*, i.e., The sky begins to be *overcast*, E.

UPCOIL, *s.* A kind of game with balls.

And now in May to madynnis fawis,
With tymmer wechtis to trip in ringis,
And to play *upcoil* with the bawis.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 186, MS.

This seems to refer to the ancient customs of tossing up different balls into the air, and catching them before they reached the ground. V. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 132.

UPCOME, VPCOME, *s.* [1. Way up; lit., up-coming, Barbour, vi. 167.]

2. Promising appearance, ground of expectation as to the future; the idea being probably borrowed from the first appearance of the *braird*, or blade after sowing.

"The King on a time was discoursing at table of the personages of men, and by all mens confession the prerogative was adjudged to the Earle of Angus. A courtier that was by (one Spense of Kilspindie), whether

3. Adva

"I ha
fair acco
A-S
coming"

growth, S.
he promises
i. 27.
springing or
litum est.

To UPDAW, *v. n.* To dawn.

Thus draif thair our that deir nicht with daunting [and chere];
Quhill that the day did *updaw*.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 63.

Belg. *op-daag-en*, to rise, to appear, is given by Sewel, as a compound term from *daag-en*, to dawn. V. DAW, *c.*

UPDORROK, *adj.* Worn out, Shetl.; from Isl. *upp*, and *throk-a*, also, *thrug-a*, urgere, premere. *Throk-a* is also expl. Aegre se continere, sustentare; Haldorson.

UP-DRINKING, *s.* An entertainment given to gossips after the recovery of a female from child-bearing, Perth. V. VP-SITTING.

nother's recovery, which
termed the *up-drinking*,
whether I should arrive
r in the army." Camp-

stance of the mother be-
ing able to get *up* or out of bed. This in Angus is, for
the same reason, called the *fit- or foot-ale*.

[UPFESS, *v.* and *s.* Same with *Upbring*, Banffs.

UP-FUIRDAYS. Up before sunrise, Roxb. V. FURE-DAYS.

UPGAE, *s.* An interruption or break in a mineral stratum, which holds its direction upwards.

"Some again making their rise much more than their course,—they call *up-gaes*." Sinclair's Misc. Obs. Hydrost., p. 278.

UPGANG, *s.* 1. An ascent, an acclivity.

Bot his horse, that wes born down,
Combryt thaim the *upgang* to ta.

Barbour, vi. 141, MS.

On the south half, quhar James was,
Is ane *upgang*, a narrow pass.

Ibid. viii. 33, MS.

2. The act of ascending, S.

"Maybe we will win there the night yet,—though our minny here's rather dreigh in the *upgang*." Heart M. Loth., iii. 88.

3. A sudden increase of wind and sea; generally applied to the weather, Shetl.

A-S. *up-gang*, ascensus; *up-gang-an*, sursum ire, ascendere.

UPGASTANG, *s.* A species of loom anciently used in Orkney. V. VADMELL.

UPGESTRY, OPGESTERY, OPGESTRIE, s.

A custom, according to which an udaller may transfer his property, on condition of receiving a sustenance for life.

"There was a law in Shetland empowering possessors of *udal* lands with the consent of their heirs, to dispose of their patrimony to any person who would undertake their support for life. Whence the law, by which estates could be alienated from the *udal*-born for such a purpose, was named the custom of *opgestery*." Hibbert's Shetl. Isl., p. 331.

"I the said Freia [Rasmusdochter] and my husband Ingillbrycht Nickellkoin [r. sone], grantis us weill content—for our guid will and overgom of our said mother, to the said Wm. and his airis for now and ever, and that of *opgestrie*, be virtue off ane lawdabill custome and form of the cuntrye of *opgesterie*," &c. Deed, A. 1602, *ibid.*, p. 312.

OPGESTER, s. The name given to the person received for permanent support, according to this custom, *ibid.*

"Such disponers were then received into the house of their maintainer under the name of his *opgesters*." Hibbert, p. 311.

"I the said Freia—am become lawfull *opgeste* to the said Wm. to be sustenitt in meat and claith all the days of my lyfetye," &c. Deed ubi sup.

It would seem that *g* had been pronounced hard, as the word is obviously compounded of the particle *up* and *lal gest-ur*, *giaest-ur*, Su.-G. *garst*, Dan. *giest*, &c., *hospes*, q. one received as a guest; or from Teut. *gasterije*, *hospitium*, q. reception to the enjoyment of hospitality.

To UPGIF, v. a. To deliver up; an old forensic term.

"The lordis—decretis—that the said Williame erle of Errole sall frely *upgif* & restore agane to the said Henri all & hale the said landis of Mekle Arnage," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1438, p. 126.

"The said erle sall frely *upgif* the said landis with the pertinentis & charteris tharof." *Ibid.* A. 1491, p. 153.

UPGIVER, VPGEVAR, s. One who delivers up to another.

"And sall caus the pairties *vpgevaris* of the saidis inventoures everie pairtie subscriye his awin inventar him self gif he can wreate." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 599.

UPOIVING, s. The act of giving and delivering up.

"—They subscribed rolls of the tenths given up by every subscriber, as they who had commission to receive and see the upgiving of the same, but commissary Farquhar took up the payment." Spalding, i. 259.

Teut. *op-gev-en*, trailer, Sw. *upgifv-a*, to deliver up.

To UPHALD, UPHAUD, v. a. 1. To support, to maintain, to make provision for.

"We believe it is weall knowne till all your Wisdoms, how that we *uphald* an altar situate within the Colledge Kirk of St. Giles, in the honour of God and St. Mango our Patrone." Seal of Cause, A. 1505, Blue Blanket, p. 53.

2. To warrant; as, to *uphadd* a horse sound, to warrant him free of defect, S. *uphowd*, *id.* A. Bor.

3. To furnish horses on a road for a mail, stage, or diligence, S.

"It's Jamie Martingale, that furnishes the naigs on contract, and *uphauks* them,—and I am not entitled to make any stop, or to suffer prejudice by the like of these accidents." Antiquary, i. 18.

To UPHAUD, v. n. To affirm, to maintain, S.

"Sae ye *uphau*d ye hail nae particulars to say to my lord but about your ain matters." Antiquary, ii. 334.

The E. v. *Uphold*, is not, as far as I have observed, used in this sense. It is indeed a metaph. or secondary sense borrowed from the custom of pledging one's self to support or maintain an assertion at the expence of life and limb. It resembles *Maintain*, q. *manu tenere*.

UPHALD, UPHAUD, UPHADIN, s. 1. Support, sustentation, S. *uphadd*.

"Yit my hart feiring to displeis yow, as meikle in the reiding heirof, as I delite me in the writing, I will mak end, efter that I haue kissit your handis with als greit affection as I pray God (O the only *uphald* of my lufe) to giue yow lang and blissit lyfe, and to me your good fauour as the only gude that I desyre, and to the quhilk I pretend." Buchanan's Detect. Q. Mary, Lett. II., 3. a.

"The gentles tak a hantil *uphadin*." H. Blyd's Contract, p. 7.

"The said princesse—has—assignit to the said Schir Alexander to the *uphald* of our said soueryn lord and his sistris in the forsaid castel to his said age iiij^m markis of the vauale mone of Scotlande, the whilki war assignit to hir be the said thre estatis and for the same caus." Acts Ja. II., A. 1439, Ed. 1814, p. 54.

2. The act of upholding a building, so as to prevent its falling to decay, by giving it necessary repairs; or the obligation to do so; S. *Uphaud*.

"Quhair the hail tenement eftir it be biggit be set in few within the auale thair of [i.e., under the proper rent,] for the *uphald* of the samin, and beis brint, gif the fewar may be compellit to big the samin vpon his awin expensis or not?" Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

"—The principall—regentis &c. hes evir bene in vse & costome to remane within the said citey of the auld town of Aberdene, and to sit and hald the consistorie and college thairin—as priuilegis, immunitis and *uphaldis* of the said citey, and quhair of it hes bene in possessione, and thairwith *uphaldin*, now and in all tymes bygane." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 154.

Su.-G. *uppehaelle*, alimonia; Isl. *upheldde*, sustentatio, sustentaculum, victualia. The term is used, S. for means of bodily support, or as denoting a person who supports another in this respect.

UPHALIE DAY, VPHALY DAY. The first day after the termination of the Christmas holidays.

"That lettrez be writtin—to charge thaim to tak the said preif before thaim the morne eftir *Vphalyday*," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1494, p. 206. V. GIRTH, sense 3. It is written *Ouphalliday*, Aberd. Reg. "Betuix this & *Ouphalliday*, nixt to cum." A. 1541, V. 17.

To UPHAUE, v. a. Apparently, to heave up. "To *uphaue* the sentrice of the brig;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1521, V. 11.

A.-S. *up-hef-an*, *up-ahæf-an*, levare, exaltare.

To UP-HE', UPHIE, UPHEIS, v. a. To lift up, to exalt; pret. *upheit*.

Fall few thare bene, quhom heich aboue the skyis
Thare ardent vertew has rasit and *upheit*.
Doug. Virgil, 167, 29.

Sum, wardly honour to *up he*,
Getis to thame that nothing neidis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 48.

And souerane vertew, spred so fer on brede is,
Sal mak thame goddis, and thame delfy,
And thame *upheis* full hie aboue the sky.
Doug. Virgil, 477, 31.

V. HEIS.

"From *high* or *hy*, q. d. *uphyed*;" Rudd. But
A.-S. *up-heah*, signifies, sublimis; and *he-an* is used as
a v. Dan. *ophoy-er*, Belg. *ophoog-en*, to exalt. V. HE, v.

UPHEILD, part. pa. Carried upwards.

The bettir part of me sall be *upheild*,
Aboue the sternis perpetually to ring.
Doug. Virgil, Concl. 480, 37.

A.-S. *up*, and *hyld-an*, inclinare.

To UPHEIS, v. a. To exalt, S. V. UPHE.

To UPHEUE, v. a. To lift up.

The fairer Eneas astonyst wor sum dele,
Desirus this sing suld betakin sele,
His handis baith *upheis* towart the heuyn,
And thus gan mak his bone with myld stevyn.
Doug. Virgil, 476, 37.

A.-S. *up-hef-an*, *up-aharf-an*, levare, Isl. *upphef-ia*,
exaltare, Su.-G. *uppharf-a*, id.

UPHOUG, s. Ruin, bankruptcy, Shetl.

Dan. *ophugg-er*, dissecō, ictu discutio, Baden; q.
to *heo up* by the roots. Isl. *haug*, and *hogg*, signify
caedes, poena, from the v. *hauggy-va*, caedere; and
hence the phrase *Leida til hauggs*, ad caedem pro-
ducere; Verel. Ind., p. 111.

UPHYNT, part. pa. Snatched up, plucked up.

Als sone as first the goddis omnipotent
Be sum signis or takinnis lyst consent,
The ensenyeis and baneris be *uphynt*,—
Se ye al redy be than but delay.
Doug. Virgil, 360, 10.

V. HINT.

UPLANDS, UP OF LAND, UPON-LAND, UP-
PLANE, adj. 1. Living in the coun-
try, as distinguished from the town.

"Ane Burges may poynd ane *uplands* man, or the
Burges of ane other burgh, within or without the time
of market, within or without the house." Burrow
Lawes, c. 3, s. 1. *Foris*, habitantes, Lat.

This term, as Mr. Pinkerton observes, is equivalent
to *landwart* frequently used in our laws, as opposed to
borough.

2. Rustic, unpolished.

Thus sang ane burd with voce *upplane*;
"All erdly joy returns in pane."
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 87.

John Up-on-land's Complaint, is the title of one of
our old poems, Ibid., p. 114, borrowed perhaps from
Chaucer's *Jacks Uplande*.

A.-S. *up-land*, highland, a hilly country or region;
also, a midland country far from the sea. *Up-landisc*
man, monticola, rusticus, one that dwelleth on a hilly
or mountainous soil, or far from the sea coast; Somner.
To calcan ryrcenn uppeland; To every country kirk;
Chron. Sax., 192, 34.

UPLAND SHOOE. A sort of *rullion*, or a shoe
made of an undressed hide with the hair
on it.

"Pero, peronis, an *up-land shoe*." Desput. Gram.
B. 8, a.

G. Douglas renders *cradus pero* of Virgil by *rough*
rilling.

* To UPLIFT, v. a. To collect; applied to
money, &c., a juridical term, S.

"His father the marquiss was at court, seeking to
defend his sheriffships, whilk he could not get donee
and therefore returned home again, leaving his son th.
lord Gordon behind him to *uplift* the prices thereof.
Spalding's Troubles, i. 20.

"He returns home to Aberdeen from Newcastle
upon the 4th of December, and again begins to *uplift*
the tenths and twentieths within his division." Ibid.,
i. 272.

The v. in E. merely signifies "to raise aloft." Sw.
uplift-a, to lift up.

UPLIFTER, VPLIFTER, s. A collector.

—"The officiaris chargit for the said taxation,
uplifteris and recevaris of the samin, hes bene in use of
allowing to thame selfis of greit and extraordinar fees
for thair service, quhilk was ane greit impairing of the
former taxation." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1914, p.
146.

UPLIFTING, s. Collection, exaction.

"There followed the *uplifting* of the tenths and
twentieths through the country, and also of their
farms." Spalding, i. 290.

UPLIFTIT, part. adj. Elated, under the
influence of pride, S.

"I was sae *upliftit* I could hardly sit on my yaul:
and I saw my father was proud o' his callant, as he
ca'd me,—that made me ten times waur." Perils of
Man, ii. 229.

[UPLINS, adv. Upwards, Clydes.]

To UPLOIP, v. n. To ascend with rapidity,
to rise quickly to an elevated station.

The Cadger clims, new cleikit from the creill,
And laddis *uploips* to Lordships all their lains.
Montgomery, M.S. Chron. S. P., iii. 499.

Teut. *oploop-en*, sursum currere, sursum ferri. V.
LOUP, v.

[To UPMak, v. n. To build up, compen-
sate; to supply where there is a deficiency, S.]

UPMAK, s. 1. A contrivance, an invention.
S. B.

2. Composition, S. B.

He held the bink side in an endless gauff,
Wi' catchie glees, some o' his ain *up-mak*,
Which a' confess he had an unco knack.
Tarras's Poems, p. 4

3. A fabrication, Aberd.

Teut. *op-maek-en*, construere; ornate conficere.

UPPAL, UPPIL, s. 1. Support; corrupted
from *Uphald*, Aberd.

This term occurs in a Prov. common in that country,
which is not expressive of much sensibility: "The
death o' wives, and the luck o' sheep, are a pair man's
uppal."

2. Chief delight, ruling desire, *ibid.*

Perhaps *Uppil*, adj. should be written *Uppal*, as having a common origin.

UPPIL, adj. *Uppil aboon*, clear over-head, a phrase applied to the atmosphere, S. B.

This phrase is pure Goth. Sw. *uphaalla vænder*, dry weather; from *uphaalla*, to bear up. *Haalla up* is used in the same sense in which we say, *It will hadd up*, i.e., There will be no rain. *Det haaller uppe*, (om regn), It holds up. *Jag vill gaa ut, om dete bara haaller uppe*; I will go out, if it does but hold up; Wideg. Hence,

To *UPPIL*, v. n. To clear up, South and West of S.

"When the weather at any time has been wet and ceases to be so, we say it is *uppled*." Gall. Enc. vo. *Upple*.

UPPINS, adv. A little way upwards, as *Downnins*, a little way downwards.*UPPISH*, adj. Aspiring, ambitious, S. from *up*, denoting ascent; like Su.-G. *ypp-a*, elevare, and *yppig*, superbus, vanus, from *upp*, sursum.

But the Earl of Glencairn was arrived at Perth before these three commissioners could reach it, where they found the multitude much more *uppiish* than formerly." Keith's Hist., p. 88.

Here it properly signifies that the multitude were rising in their demands, and more hard to deal with than they had been before Glencairn's arrival.

"Besides, she is getting *uppiish* notions, from sitting up like a lady from morning to night." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 37.

[To *UPPLEUSE*, v. a. To disclose, discover, Shetl.]*UP-PUT*, s. The power of secreting, so as to prevent discovery.

Tho he can swear from side to side,
And lye, I think he cannot *hide*.
He has been several times affronted
By slye backspeakers, and accounted
An emptie rogue. They are not fitt
For stealth, that want a good *up-put*.
Cleland's Poems, p. 101.

UP-PUTTING, *UP-PUTTIN*, *UP-PITTIN*, s. 1. Erection.

"They came all riding up the gate to St. Machar's kirk—to take down the portraiture of the blessed Virgin Mary and our Saviour in her arms, that had stood since the *up-putting* thereof, in curious work." Spalding, i. 246.

2. Lodging; entertainment whether for man or horses; as, "gude *up-putting*," S.

"Is it not the most extraordinary thing in this world wide, that you, that have free *up-putting*—bed, boarding, and washing,—and twelve pounds sterling a-year, just to look after that boy, should let him out of your sight for twa or three hours?" Guy Mannering, i. 140.

"I tell'd ye the cratar had gude *up-pittin*, but it's lang sin' ony ane entered this place but hersel." St. Johnstoun, &c. i. 252.

3. A place, a situation; as, "I've gotten a gude *up-pittin* now."

"I'm nae rich yoesman! I'm naething but a poor herried, forsaken, reduced auld man! I hae nae *up-putting* for ought better than a flea." Perils of Man, iii. 205.

To *UPRAX*, v. a. To stretch upwards, to erect.

Vpraxit him he has amyd the place,
Als big as Athen, the hie mont in Trace.

Doug. Virgil, 437, 2.

V. RAX.

To *UPREND*, v. a. To render or give up.

Ane fer mare ganand saule I offer the,
And victour eik my craft and wappinnis fare
Vprendis here for now and euermare.

Doug. Virgil, 144, 2.

UPREUIN, part. pa. Torn up.

Bot eftir that the third sionn of treis,
Apoun the sandis sittand on my kneis,
I schupe to haue *upreuin* with mare preis.

Doug. Virgil, 63, 23.

UPRIGHT BUR, s. The *Lycopodium selago*, Linn.

"The *upright bur*, which grows in flat bogs, and is much more powerful than the creeping bur, is *lycopodium selago*." App. Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 197.

To *UPSET*, v. a. 1. To set up, to fix in a particular situation.

"Their chief and first charge and study is, and should bee, to advance the glory of God, by maintaining and *upsetting* true preachers of the word, reforming of religion, and subversion of idolatry." Proclamation, A. 1559, Keith's Hist., p. 111.

2. To confirm; to make good.

"Our soueraene lord,—in respect of the said morowing gift, as faithfullie and solempnitlie promesit to be *rssett* and maid gude decernis and declaris," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 261.

3. To refund, to repair.

"Gif it happinis the ship or gudis to cum in ony danger in the maister's default,—throw putting furth of insufficient towis, then he is bund and oblist to *rsset* the skaith, as far as he is worth, or may be able to pay." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 618.

In the same sense, I suppose, must we understand the phrase as used in Aberd. Reg., "to *rsset* the skaicht;" Cent. 16.

There is a similar phrase in Sw. *Ersætta en skada*, to repair or make up a loss; *er* being equivalent to Lat. *re*.

4. To recover from; applied to a hurt, affliction, or calamity, *S. win aboon*, synon.

—Folk as stout an' clever,
As ony shearin' herc,
Hae gotten skaith they never
Ursæt for mony year.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 123.

"There is such a great lose and damage in this one thing we call deccite will neuer be *rsset*: all the kings and doctors vnder heauen will neuer set vp thy lose thou getst by defection." Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 53.

The idea is borrowed from *setting up* something that has fallen or been overturned; Teut. *opselt-en*, Sw. *upsæta*.

5. To overset, to overturn; as, *to upset a cart, boat*, &c. by making the one side to

rise so much above the other as to lose the proper balance, *S.* also used as *v. n.* in the same sense.

UPSET, VPSETT, s. 1. The admission of one to the freedom of any trade in a burgh.

"And quhat persons that shall happen to be admitted frie men or master to the saidis crafts, or occupys any part of the same, shall pay for his entrie at his *upset*, five pounds usual money of Scotland," &c. *Seal of Cause, A. 1503, Blue Blanket, p. 56.*

"That thair be in the haill toun [bot ane] collection and ane purs, not peculiere to any ane bot common to all of the haill dewiteis and casualiteis callit the entres siluer of prentises, *upsettis*, ouklike penneis, vnlawis.—The merchand prenteis—to pay at his entrie—xxx s. and at his *upsett* or end of his prentieschip fyve pundis." *Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 363-4.*

2. The money paid in order to one's being admitted into any trade.

"It is weall knowne,—how that we uphauuld an altar, &c., and has nae importance to uphauuld the same, but our sober oukleye penny and *upsets*." *Ibid. p. 55.*

Teut. *op-sett-en*, constituere, instituere; or perhaps we may refer to the *v.* as signifying aperire, recludere, as denoting that the door of freedom is opened to one who is previously bound.

3. Insurrection, mutiny.

And in the caws of that *upset*,
That wyolent wes than and gret,
The Byschape of Lyndyn scho gert be
Hey hangyd a-pon gallow tre.

Wyntown, viii. 22, 47.

Su.-G. *uppsaet*, machinatio, O.Teut. *opset*, insidiac, Mod. Sax. *upsate*, seditio; from *saett-a*, to lay snares. Synon. Isl. *uppsaeyt*, Sw. *uplop*, rebellio.

UPSET-PRICE. The price at which any goods are exposed to sale by auction, *S.*

Teut. *op-setten eenen prijs*, praemium proponere.

UPSETTER, VPSETTAR, s. One who fixes, sets or sticks up; used as to placards.

"The first sear & findar thair of salbe punist in the samin maner as the first inventar, writtar, tynar, and *upsett*ar of the samin, gif he wer apprehendit." *Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 522.*

UPSETTING part. adj. 1. Applied to those who aim at higher things than their situation in life entitles them to, aping the modes of superiors, *S.*

"*Upsetting* cutty! I mind her fou weel, when she dreed penance of ante-nup—" *St. Ronan, i. 34.*

"He was very vogie with the notion of making a speech before the council, for he was an *upsetting* young man." *The Provost, p. 338.*

"*Up-setting*, conceited; assuming;" *GL. Antiq.*

Teut. *op-setten*, erigere, tollere.

2. Improperly used as signifying vehement.

"But the minister's aye sae *upsetting* about riches an' gytte fook; an' he had something about that, and Mr. Allan has never entered the door sin syne." *Glenfergus, i. 340.*

3. *Upsetting-like*, having the appearance of a spirit of assumption and self-elevation, *S.*

—"I can tell you he is no favourite in a certain quarter." 'I dinna wonder at it, for he's a proud, *upsetting-like* puppy.'" *Inheritance, ii. 362.*

UPSETTING, s. Assumption of right, aspiring or ambitious conduct, *S.*

"Weel, I declare if e'er I heard the like of sic *upsetting*. I won'er what business either you or him has to consenting or none consenting." *The Entail, ii. 268.*

UPSHLAAG, s. A thaw, Shetl.

Isl. *upp*, and *slagi*, humiditas, deliquescentia, (whence *slagu-a*, and *slaku-a*, mollescere, humescere), *slak-r*, remissus; *slaggi*, mixta nive pluvia.

UPSIDES, adv. Quits, *q.* on an equal foot, *S.*

"I'll gee fyfteen shillins to thee, crunkit carl,
For a friend to him ye kythe to me;
Gin ye'll take me to the wicht Wallace;
For *up-sides* wi'm I mean to be."

Jameson's Popul. Ball., ii. 174.

UPSITTEN, part. pa. Listless, callous; applied to those who, regardless both of mercies and of judgments, refuse to make any progress in religion, or to reform what is wrong, *S.*

"When Historian Wodrow, with the lukewarm, backslidden and *upsitten* Ministers, he with his pen, and they with their tongues, are saying, that many of these Martyrs suffered for their wild opinions; one thing they much insist upon, is, *That they would never pray for the King.* They were not bid to do this alone, but to satisfy them of all their other wicked opinions; and it was not salvation to his soul they would suffer them to pray for, but preservation to his body, and lengthning out of his days, that he might exercise more tyranny." *Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 142.*

Teut. *op-sitt-en*, insidere, to sit down upon.

[**UPSITTING, s.** A merry-making after the baptism of a child, *S.*]

To UPSKAIL, v. a. To scatter upwards, *S.*

And sic fowill tallis, to sweep the calsay clene,
The dust *upskailis*.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 44, st. 15.

V. Note, p. 256. V. SKAIL, v.

UPSTART, s. A stick set upon the top of a wall, in forming the wooden work of a thatch-roof, but not reaching the summit, *S.*

"Over these were hung sticks about the thickness of a man's arm, called *cubbers*; and smaller ones set on the top of the wall were termed *upstarts*." *Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 114.*

To UPSTEND, v. n. To spring up.

Upstendit than the stalwart stele on hicht,
And with his helis flang vp in the air.

Doug. Virgil, 352, 50.

Tollit se adirectum; *Virg. V. STEND.*

UPSTENT, part. pa. Erected.

At euerie sanctuary and altare *upstent*,
In karrolling the lusty landis went.

Doug. Virgil, 266, 50.

From Teut. *op* and *stan*, stabilire, or *stann-en*, fulcire.

UPSTIRRING, s. Excitement.

"Heereupon all creatures in their kinde reioyce,—the church lastly closeth the song; to shew, that as from them it ought to begin, whereby all the rest may magnify God; so the singing of the rest should serue the church for a new *upstirring* to insist in his praise." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 29, 30.

To UPSTOUR, v. n. To rise up in a disturbed state, as dust in motion, or the spray of the sea.

—Younder mycht thou se
The hierdys of hartis wyth thare hedis hie
Ouer spynerand wyth awyft cours the plane vale,
The hope of dust *upstourand* at thare tale.

Doug. Virgil, 105, 15.

—All the sey *upstouris*, with an quiklder,
Ouerweltit with the bensell of the aris.

Doug. Virgil, 263, 34.

V. STOUR, v.

UPSTRAUCHT, pret. Stretched, q. erected.

—Bot sche than als hate as fyre,—
Alicht, and to hir mait the hors betucht;
At his desire anone on fute *upstraucht*,
With equale armour bodin wounder licht.

Doug. Virgil, 390, 8.

V. STRAUCHT.

UP-SUN, s. 1. After sunrise.

"The precise question was, If an ejection may be executed in the night-time, at least before sun-rising; or if it must be done with *up-sun*.—Though the sun was not actually risen, yet we know there is a *diluculum* preceding it, that, for an hour before it, irradiates and gilds the sky.—Yet the plurality found the ejection illegal, being before sun-rising; and therefore ordained Mr. William Gordon to be repossessed." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iv. 562.

2. It was upsun, the sun was not set, Galloway.

A similar phrase occurs in Isl. *Upverandi sol, non dum occidens, superates adhuc supra horizontem.* Harb. 56, Edda Saemund; literally *up-being*.

The phrase used in A.-S. is *sunnan upp-gange*; Su.-G. *solens uppgang*, Teut. *oppgang der sonnen*. Perhaps we ought to view *up-sun* as an ellipse, formed from the A.-S. phraseology, *Eode sunna upp*, exoribat sol, Gen. 32. 31.

To UPTAK, v. a. 1. To understand, to comprehend, S.**2. To collect, applied to money, fines, &c.;** synon. *Uplift*; to *Take up*, E.

"The Lordis of counsal may tak and constitute ane Procuratour and Factour for thame to raise and *uptak* all unlaws of ony person that tynis thair causis befor thame." Balfour's Pract., 404.

"John Hepburne was at that tyme prior generall of St. Androis, and *uptuk* the proffettis thairof." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 292.

3. To make an inventory or list.

"They order how commissioners should be chosen to sit three months at the council table in Edinburgh their time about;—and set down instructions in writt about all thir businesses, whilk bred great trouble in *uptaking* of the rental, and number of men and others above written." Spalding's Troubles, i. 103.

Sw. *up-taga*, and Dan. *optage*, signify to take up literally. The Sw. verb has also several metaphorical senses:

UPTAK, UPTAKIN, UPTAKING, s. 1. Apprehension, S.

"But Mr David, for all your malecontentment, it is better than you apprehend it: your error proceeds from the wrong *uptaking* of the question." Bp. Galloway's Dikaiologie, p. 85.

"Ye maun ken I'm gay gleg at the *uptak*; there was never ony thing dune wi' hand but I learn'd gay readily." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 19, 20.

"I can crack some wi' you, though ye're rather slow i' the *uptake*; but I can crack-nane wi' a man that ca's the streamers a Roara Boriawlia." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 238.

2. The act of collecting or receiving, Aberd. Reg.**3. Exaltation.**

"The exalting of the childe, is the dejection of the Dragon, from heauren: and the dejection of the Dragon is the *uptaking* of the childe." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 103.

UPTENIT, pret. Obtained, Aberd. Reg.**UP-THROUGH, adv.** 1. In the upper part of the country or higher district, Clydes., Aberd. V. DOUNTHROUGH.**2. Upwards, so as to pass through to the** other side, Clydes.**UP-THROUGH, adj.** Living or situated in the upper part of the country, Aberd.**UP-THROWIN, s.** The vulgar term for puking, S.

Belg. *opwerping*, which literally signifies the act of throwing up, is used in the same sense in relation to the stomach.

UPTYING, s. The act of putting in bonds.

"His captivity is not absolute, but in some special consideration; and the degrees heere mentioned shew, that then his *uplying* is to bee counted, when in that consideration hee is perfectly made fast, as taken, shut up, locked on, and sealed." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 217.

UPWARK, s. Apparently, labour in the inland, or upland, as distinguished from employment in fishing.

"*Upwark*, quhen the fysching wes done;" Aberd. Reg., V. 21.

UPWELT, pret. Threw up. V. WELT.**UPWITH, adv.** 1. Upwards, S.

"As meikle *upwith*, as meikle downwith;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 2. "Spoken when a man has got a quick advancement, and as sudden depression;" Kelly, p. 24.

2. As a s., To the upwith, taking a direction upwards, S.

This is merely Isl. *uppvíð*, sursum tenus; G. Andr. V. DOUNWITH, OUTWITH.

UPWITH, adj. Uphill, S.

To the next woole twa myil thai had to gang,
Off *upwith* erde; thai yeid with all thair mycht,
Gud hope thai had, for it was ner the nycht.

Wallace, v. 101, MS,

V. preceding word.

A.-S. *up oth*, sursum ad; *up oth heofon*, sursum ad coelum, Bed. 478, 13. V. OUTWITH.

UPWITH, *s.* An ascent, a rising ground.

"Will ye sou how the're spankin' leng the aide o' that green *upwith*, an siccan a braengal o' them too?" Saint Patrick, ii. 91.

TO UPWREILE, *v. a.* To raise or lift up with considerable exertion.

Sum on thare nek the grete cornes *upwrellis*,
And ouer the furris besely tharewith *spelis*.
Doug. Virgil, 113, 54.

—From the scharp rolk skairslie with grete slicht
Sergeatus gan *upwreile* his schip euil dicht.
Ibid. 136, 43.

V. WREIL.

URE, *s.* Chance, fortune.

—Bot dryve the thing ryht to the end,
And tak the *ure* that God wald send.
Barbour, i. 312, MS.

—"Lordings, sen it is awa
"That *ure* rynnys again ws her,
"Gud is we pass off thar daunger."
Ibid. ii. 434, MS.

For thai thare *ure* wald with him ta,
Gyff that he eft war assaylyt awa.
Ibid. vi, 377, MS.

[O. Fr. *eur*, *heur*, "hap, lucke, fortune, chance," Cotgr.; from Lat. *augurium*, augury.]

Mr. Macpherson thinks that, when this word has no addition, it is "generally understood of good fortune." But it seems to be used quite indefinitely. He refers to Arm. O. Fr. *eur*, "retained in *bonheur*, *malheur*, which etymologists derive from *heure*, hour, as if the words signified metaphorically good hour, bad hour; whereas the meaning is obvious and simple without any metaphor." Gl. Wynt.

Eur is used in the sense of hazard, Rom. de la Rose. Teut. *ure*, vicissitudo.

URE, *s.* "Practice, toil;" Gl. Pink.

A thrid, O maistres Marie! make I pray:
And put in *ure* thy worthie vertewes all.
For famous is your fleing fame; I say,
Hyd not so haut a hairt in slugish thrall.

Maitland Poems, p. 267.

In this sense it may be allied to Teut. *ure*, commoditas, temporis opportunitas; Kilian.

This phrase occurs in O. E. "I bring in *ure*, by long accustomynge of a thyng or condycion;" Palsgr. B. iii, F. 175, a. "I put in *ure*, Je mets en experience;—It shall be put in *ure*, or it be aught louge." Ibid. F. 328, b.

This *v.* was anciently used in its simple form. "I *ure* one, I accustume hym to a thyng.—And he be ones *reed* to it, he wyll do well ynoughe." Ibid. F. 399, b.

It is also used by Hooker. Skinner unnaturally views it as contr. from Lat. *usura*.

Mr. Nares has properly referred to Norm. Fr. *ure*, practice, use. *Mise en ure*, put in practice. Kelham's Dict. From *Ure*, is the E. *v.* to *inure*.

URE, *s.* Slow heat, as that proceeding from embers; also expl. a suffocating heat, Tweedd.

Prob., Isl. *ur*, striae, seu stricturae igniti ferri, G. Andr.; scintilla, Haldorson. The latter gives Dan. *funke*, (whence our *spunk*;) as synon.; subjoining the Isl. phrase, *Ur er af ellu jarni*, scintillat ferrum candens.

In Gael. *ur*, signifies fire; and in Ir., according to O'Reilly, both the sun and fire. To the same fountain has been traced Lat. *ur-ere*, to burn.

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URE, *s.* 1. "A kind of coloured haze, which the sunbeams make in the summer-time, in passing through; that moisture which the sun exhales from the land and ocean;" Gall. Euc.

2. This is expl. "a haze in the air," Clydes.

"The mune be this was shinan clearly abone a' *ure*." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

This seems to be its meaning in the following passage—

Whiles glowing at the azure sky,
And loomy ocean's *ure*,
Which Phoebus makes when he is dry,
Thrang soaking waters pure.

Gall. Encycl., p. 133.

When the weather is very dry, it is called *dry ure*.
The east was blue, *dry ure* bespreal the hills.

Ibid.

Perhaps originally the same with Isl. *ur*, pluvia. G. Andr.; ros, pluvia, Haldorson. V. OORIE. Or shall we trace it to the same fountain with E. *hoar*, Isl. *hor*, mucor? Lye has given A.-S. *urig*, as signifying canus, hoary; which would seem to indicate that there had been an A.-S. *s.* in the form of *ur*.

URE, *s.* The point of a weapon.

"And gif he hurtis or defoulis with felonie assaile-yeand with edge or *ure*, he sall remaine in presoun but reueid, quhill assyth be maid to the partie, and amendis to the King or to the Lord, that it belangis to as effeiris." Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 108, Edit. 1566.

Edge or *ure*, i.e., edge or point. This is the same with *ord*, *orde*, *horde*, O.E.

Hys sword he drough out than,
Was scharp of egge, and *ord*.

Lybzeus, Ritson's E.M.R., ii. 81.

Horn tok the maister heved
That he him had byrevel.
And sette on is snerde,
Aboven othen *orde*.

Geste Kyng Horn, Ibid. ii. 117.

Mid speres *ord* hue stronge.
Ibid. ii. p. 149.

Swilk lose thai wan with speres *horde*,
Over al the world went the worde.

Percaine and Gawain, Ibid. i. 3.

Su.-G. *or*, anc. *aur*, a weapon; Isl. *aur*, an arrow. *Ord* is merely the A.-S. term rendered *acies*, *cuspis*, "the point of any thing, the point or edge of a weapon;" Somner. Perhaps they have some affinity to Isl. *or* acer. *Ure* seems radically the same with *Wyr*, q. v.

URE, *s.* 1. Ore; in relation to metals, S.

In Lyde contre thou born was, fast by
The plentuous sulye, quhare the goldin riure
Pactolus warpis on ground the goldin *ure* clere.
Doug. Virgil, 318, 41.

"Doun-Creigh was built with a strange kynd of mortar, by one Paull Macktyre. This I doe take to be a kind of *ure*; howsoever, this is most certaine, that ther hath not been seen aue harder kynd of mortar." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 8.

This evidently refers to a species of vitrification. A.-S. *ora*, Belg. *oor*, *oorre*, id.

2. The fur or crust which adheres to vessels in consequence of liquids standing in them, S.B.

This seems only an oblique sense of the same word. Hence,

URY, *adj.* Furred, crusted, S.B.

O 4

URE, s. A denomination of land in Orkney and Shetland; [also in Sweden.]

"In these parishes there are 1618 merks 4 *ures* of land. An *ure* is the eighth part of a merk. The dimensions of the merk vary not only in the different parishes of Shetland, but in different towns of the same parish; and though in some of the towns, in these united parishes, it will not measure above half a Scots acre, yet so much does it exceed the Scots acre in others, that the whole of the arable land cannot be less than 1600 acres." P. Tingwall, Shetl. Statist. Acc. xxi. 278.

The same mode of denomination is retained in Sweden. Apud agrimensores nostros *oere*, *oer-tig*, *et penning*, est certa portio villae dividendae in suas partes,—cujus ratio olim constituit in censu quem pendebant agri, &c. Ihre, vo. *Oere*.

V. MERK. To what is said there, it may be added that A.-S. *ora*, *ore*, was a denomination of money, whether coined, or reckoned by weight, constituting an ounce or the twelfth part of a pound. As this term was introduced into E. by the Danes, it must have been originally the same with Isl. *auri*, both the A.-S. and the Isl. word signifying an ounce. *Auri*, est octava pars marcae, tam in fundo, quam in mobilibus; Verel. p. 23. The mode of reckoning, however, was different; Isl. *auri* being the eighth part of a pound or mark. For the mark in Isl. contains eight ounces. V. G. Andr., p. 175.

URE, s. Colour, tinge, S.B.

This may be allied to Belg. *veru*, Sw. *ferg*, id.

URE, s. Soil. An ill *ure*, a bad soil, Ang.

Ir. Gael. *wir*, mould, earth, dust; Isl. *ur*, gravelly soil.

URE, s. Sweat, perspiration, Ang. Hence, *ury*, clammy, covered with perspiration.

URE, s. The dug or udder of any animal particularly of a sheep or cow, Roxb., Dumfr.; *Lure*, synon. S.

Dan. *yver*, *yfuer*, Isl. *jugr*, *jusr*, id. These seem radically the same with Lat. *uber*.

URE-LOCK, s. The name given to the locks of wool growing round the udder of a sheep, which are pulled off when it is near lambing-time, to facilitate the admission of the young to the udder of the dam, Roxb. V. **UDDERLOCK.**

UREEN (Gr. v.), s. A ewe, Shetl. Isl. *aer*, ovis, agna; Verel. Haldorson gives this as a plur. noun.

URF, WURF, s. 1. A stunted ill-grown person, generally applied to children, Roxb., Ettr. For.; synon. *Orf*, Loth.

"What ir ye, I say, ye bit useless wenzel-blawn like *urf* that ye're!" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 116.

2. A crabbed or peevish person, but as implying the idea of diminutive size, *ibid*.

This seems to be corr. from *Warwolf*, *Werwolf*, q. v., *sensu* 2.

3. A fairy, Upp. Lanarks.

In allusion, it has been said, to the ugliness of the elvish race; but more probably to their diminutive size. V. **WARF**.

URISK, s. The name given to a satyr, in the Highlands of S.

For there she said, did fays resort,
And satyrs* hold their sylvan court,
By moon-light tread their mystic maze,
And blast the rash beholder's gaze.

Lady of the Lake, p. 133.

* The *Uriak*, or Highland satyr.

URISUM, URUSUM, adj. 1. Troublesome, vexatious.

Astablit lyggis stýl to sleip, and restis—
The lytil mydgis, and the *urusum* fleis,
Lauborius emottis, and the biisy beis.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 450, 6.

2. "S. frightful, terrifying;" Rudd.

This seems allied to Su.-G. *orolig*, inquietus, (the term *sum* being used instead of *lig* or *like*), from *oro*, inquires, comp. of *o*, negat. and *ro*, quies; like Germ. *unruhig*, id. from *un* and *ruhig*. This exactly corresponds to the sense; "the restless flies." V. **ROIF**, rest.

URLUCH, adj. "Silly-looking," Gl. Ross. i.e., having a feeble and emaciated appearance, S. B.

Ayont the pool I spy'd the lad that fell,
Droukit and looking unco *urluch* like.

Ross's Helenore, p. 43.

In the first edit. of Ross's *Helenore*, this is written *Ourlach*, p. 37.

Drouket and looking unko *ourlach* like.

It is pron. q. *oorlagh*. V. **WURF-LIKE**.

Perhaps q. *oorielike*, as chilled by cold, or in consequence of being drenched with water; as the person referred to is supposed to have been nearly drowned.

I thought therein a lad was like to drown,
His feet yeed frae him, and his head went down.

V. **OORIE**.

But, perhaps, it is rather q. *ourl-like*. V. **WROUL** and **WARWOLF**. The latter derivation seems confirmed by the use of A. Bor. *url*, to look sickly; *urled*, stunted in growth; whence *urling*, a little dwarfish person.

To **URN, v. a.** To pain, to torture. V. **ERN**, which is the pronunciation of Aberd.

Quhat I haiff had in wer befor this day,
Fresonne and payne to this nycht was bot play;
So bet I am with strakis sad and sar,
The cheyle wattir *urned* me mekill mar;
Eftir gret blud throu heitt in cauld was brocht,
That off my lyff almost no thing I roucht.

Wallace, v. 384, MS.

Wined, Perth Edit. In Edit. 1648, it is altered still more strangely;

The *shrill* water then *brunt* me meikell more.

The term is still used, Ang. To *urn* the *ee*, to pain the eye, as a mote or a grain of sand does. This term might have been originally limited to what causes pain by the sensation of heat; as allied to Isl. *orne*, calor, *orn-a*, calefacio, *orn*, focus. V. Verel. vo. *Ornaz*, and G. Andr. A.-S. *yrn-ed*, signifies afflicted, tormented. But we cannot view this as the origin of our term, without supposing that it has been corrupted.

To **URP, v. n.** To become pettish, Aberd. V. **ORP, v.**

URUS. The name given to the wild white bull that was formerly so common in the Caledonian forest.

Although this is not a S. word, but that used by Lat. writers, I take notice of it in order to remark, that it is obviously of Gothic formation, and has been adopted by the Romans in that form, which, according to the genius of their language, most nearly expressed the original sound. This is evidently Germ. *auerochs*, also *ur-ochs*, "an ure-ox, a buff, a wild bull;" Ludwig. *Aur*, or *ur*, signifies *ferus silvestris*. Thus, *aurhan* is a wild cock, *urkutte*, a wild cat, *urschwein*, a wild swine, &c. Isl. *ur* and *ure* have the same meaning with Germ. *ur-ochs*; *Urus*, bubalus; Halderson.

To USCHE', USCHE, VSCHÉ, v. n. To issue, to go out; same with *Ische*.

He had ane previe postroun of his awin,
That he micht *usche*, quhen him list, unknowin.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 70.

"Thare sailbe euer iſ redy to *usche* at the command of the wardane of the est marchis," &c. *Parl. Ja. III.*, 1431; *Ed. 1814*, p. 140.

USCHE, s. Issue, termination.

"That a proclamacioun be maid at the *usche* of this parliament, that nane of his lieges—be of anherd, confort, help, supple, or commoun with any of his rebellis now forfalt," &c. *Ibid.* 1489, p. 215.

To USHE, v. a. To clear.

The Lords—"recommends to the Ordinary in the Outer-house, from time to time, upon the petitioners desyre, to order the house to be *ushed* and cleared." *Act Sederunt*, 3. Feb. 1635. *V. ISCHE, v. a.*

USE, s. Interest of money, Roxb.

"L. B. *us-us* occurs in the same sense with *auria*; Du Cange. O. Fr. *us* is rendered usufruct; *En los us*, en tout usufruit; Roquefort.

• **To USE, v. a.** To frequent, to be accustomed, to resort to.

"That our souerane lordis liegis, *using* thai partis haue sic fredoume within the realme of France, & boundis of the samyne, lik as the Freuchemen haue within our souerane lordis realme and bundis." *Acts Ja. IV.*, 1491, *Ed. 1814*, p. 224.

This singular application of the term may have been borrowed from that of Lat. *ut-or*, as signifying to be familiar with, as regarding persons; or from the phrase *vin uti*, to travel on a certain road.

USTE, s. The host, the sacrifice of the mass in the church of Rome.

"Beleue firmly that the hail body of Christ is in the hail *uste* and also in ilk a part of the same, beleif firmly thair is bot ane body of Christ in mony *ustis*, that is in syndry and mony altaris." *Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme*, Fol. 147, b.

[**To USTE, UST, v. a.** To heat sweet milk with a small quantity of butter-milk, till the curd separates from the whey, Shetl.]

USTED, s. The curd of butter-milk heated with sweet milk, *ibid.*

[**USTIN, s.** Curds made without rennet, *ibid.* *V. USTE.*]

Su.-G. *yet-a*, pron. *ust-a*, Isl. id. (*Fenn. juust-i*), coa-

gular, *geling*, coagulation; lac concretum, a sero in secernens; *ost-r*, Su.-G. and Dan. *ost*, Fenn. *juusta*, caseus. *V. Ihre*, vo. *Ost*. Among the Tartars and Turks *a-ous* denotes milk coagulated.

UTASS, WTAŠT. Corr. of *Octares*.

Thau passit was *Wtast* off Feuiryher,
And past off Marche off rycht degeſtionne.
Wallace, vi. l. 1, MS.

UTELAUY, WTELAUY, s. An outlaw.

Schir Nele Cambell, and othyr ma,
That I thair namys can nocht say,
As *utelauys* went mony day.
Barbour, ii. 493, MS.

A.-S. *ut-laga*, id. Isl. *utlaeg-r*, exul, extorris.

[**UTERAL, adj.** Frem'd, foreign; a term applied to strangers, Shetl.]

UTERANCE, UTTERANCE, s. 1. Extremity, in any respect, as of exertion.

With al thare force than at the *ut-terance*,
Thay pingil airis vp to bend and hale.
Doug. Virgil, 134, ll.

2. Extremity, as respecting distress, or implying the idea of destruction.

Donn beting eik war with the Ethrurianis,
And ye also feil bodyis of Troianis,
That war not put by Greikis to *ut-terance*.
Doug. Virgil, 331, 40.

He confessed all the same, saying, "it was true; and that if the king's majesty and this realm were once at a good peace and unity, they would all be afraid of him, where now both divers lords and all the clergy seem to be at *ut-terance* with him." *Sadler's Papers*, i. p. 126. This is the language of the E. of Arran.

"Assuring me, that if those things come to any *ut-terance* here among themselves, they will be strong enough for their adversaries, as he trusteth." *Ibid.* p. 151.

This is properly written *Out-terance*, q. v. *At-terance*, in a state of the greatest discord.

V. OUTRANCE and OUTRYING.

UTGIE, UTGIEN, s. Expense, expenditure. *S. q. giving out.* Belg. *ugtgaare*, id.

To UTHERLOCK, v. a. To pull the wool from a sheep's *udder*, that the lamb may get at the teats, Clydes. *V. UDDERLOCK.*

UTHIR, UTHER, pron. Other. This is the common orthography of Douglas and our old writers. Wyntown uses both this and *othir*.

UTOLE. [Symbol of infeftment.] *V. PENNY UTOLE.*

"Resignations are said to be made, in the town of Aberdeen, by delivery of a penny *utole* for staff and baton. *Law Case*, E. of Aberdeen, v. Duncan, 25th June, 1742.

This phrase might, at first view, seem to have originated from L. B. *octal-ium*, *utel-ein*, *utole*, used to denote a certain measure of grain; *Mensura frumentaria*; Du Cange. But it is difficult to see how it could apply in this sense. From some of the passages quoted by this learned writer, indeed, it appears that it had at length become the denomination of a certain measure of land, most probably from the quantity of

grain which this land would carry. Thus we not only read, that Odo gave—*terram ad quatuor Octolias sementis*; but the land itself was designed *Octolium* or *Octalium terrae*, *ager capiens seminis Octolium*, as in our own country the vulgar express the small quantities of land possessed by individuals by "a lippie's sawing," "a peck's sawing," &c. V. UDAL.

UTOOTH, *prep.* Without. V. OUTWITH.

[UTTERANCE, *s.* V. UTERANCE.]

UTTERIT, Pink. S. P. R., i. 165. V. OUT-TERIT.

UTWITH, *adv.* Beyond. V. OUTWITH.

[UVART (long u), *adj.* Unfrequented, Shetl. Dan. *uvant*, unaccustomed.]

[To UVEILTER, *v. n.* To welter, wallow, Shetl. Dan. *voelte sig*, to roll oneself.]

UVER, UVIR, *adj.* 1. Upper, in respect of situation, S.

"The part that lysis nerrest to Nidisdaill is callit Nethir Galloway. The tothir part that lysis abone Cre is callit *Uvir* Galloway." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 6. Afterwards it is written *uwer*.

A. Bor. *uyrer*, upper; as, *the uyrer lip*. O. E. *over*, id. Hardyng thus describes the conduct of the Abbess and Nuns of Coldingham, during the inroads of Hungar and Ubbæ, the Danish invaders.

For dread of the tyrantes ill ful cruel,
And their people cursel and ful of malice,
That raulshed nunnes, *ouer* where they hard tel,
In her chapter, ordeined againe their enenies,
Shukle not defoule theyr clene virginitees;
She cut her nose off, and her *ouer* lippe,
To make her lothe that she might from him slipe.
Chron. Fol. 107, b.

2. Superior in power. *The uwer hand*, the superiority, S.

V. OVER, id.

V.

V, in some of our old printed books, is invariably used for W; as in the Complaynt of Scotland. It is not therefore to be supposed that W was pron V.; or that it was even written in this manner. In MSS. these letters are properly distinguished. Often indeed *W* is written instead of V or U; as in *grewys* for *grevys*, *grieves*, *lewys* for *levys*, *lives*. When it is thus used as a vowel, Mr. Macpherson has marked it with two dots, in this manner, *W̄*; to distinguish it from *W* consonant.

The reason why V is substituted in some old books for W, most probably is, that as this letter is not used by the French, these were either printed in France, or, although the product of the Scottish press, executed either by Fr. compositors, or with Fr. types. It may be observed that in S. books printed in France, even where W is used, great awkwardness appears. The capital letter is frequently inserted in the middle of the word. In other instances, for want of the proper letter, *v* is doubled.

The words, therefore, printed with V as the initial letter, will in general be found under W.

[VAADLE, *s.* A pool, Shetl. V. VAADLY.]

[VAALESS, *adj.* Handless, awkward, Shetl.]

[To VAAR, *v. a.* To guide, direct, Shetl.]

[To VAAV, *v. a.* To fasten a soft bait on a hook by tying a thread around it, Shetl.]

[To VAAVLE, *v. a.* To strap securely, *ibid.*
Isl. rög, involucre, involumen.]

VACANCE, *s.* Vacation, applied to courts, schools, &c., S., Fr. L. B. *vacant-ia*.

"The consistory had no *vacance* at this Yool, but had little to do." Spalding, i. 331.

"The Lordis of counsell and sessionn hes bene in *vac* in tymes bygaine, to ryse the last day of Julij,—and to haue *vacance* at Yule, Fastings euin, Pasche, & Witsonday," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 32.

[To VACH, *v. a.* To watch, guard, Barbour, vi. 62.]

[VACH, *s.* Watch, guard, ix. 818.]

[VACKEL, *s.* A reef of rocks, Shetl.]

VAD, *s.* Woad, Aberd. Reg.

[VADING, *s.* Wading, Barbour, vii. 56.]

VADMELL, *s.* A species of woollen cloth, manufactured and worn in the Orkneys.

"The old men and women are just in the style of their forefathers. As they are sprung from the Norwegians, they still continue to wear good strong black clothes without dying, called by the ancient Norse, *Vadmell*, and by them wrought in a loom called *Upstagan*; but now wrought in the common manner."

P. Birsay, Orkn. Statist. Acc., xiv. 326.

Isl. radmaal, pannus rusticus, seu vulgaris, Burillum,

trilix, a *rod*; G. Andr., 244. According to Verel. it is comp. of *rad*, *textum*, and *mal*, *mensuratum* vel *mensurandum*. The *Vadmaal* web in Iceland is legally twenty-four ells, in Denmark only twenty; G. Andr., p. 250.

This cloth must be often at least, what we call in S. *twecled*. For it is also denominated *Skutradmal*, *pannus vilior obliquis filis textus*; Verel., p. 222. *Skakt* has the same meaning with S. *shacht*. V. SHACH.

The name of this cloth is not unknown in some counties in E. "*Woodmel*. A coarse hairy stuff made of Iceland Wool, and brought from thence by our seamen to Norfolk and Suffolk." Grose's Prov., GL. V. *Wadmal*, Ihre, vo. *Wad*.

[VAFAND, *part. pr.* Waving. V. WAWAND.]

VAGE, VAIDG, *s.* A voyage, Aberd. *Væge*, also *Wæge*, Aberd. Reg., V. 15. V. VEADGE, and VIAGE. [Vaidg, Shetl.]

VAGEIT, *part. pa.* *Vagëit men*, mercenary troops.

"In the battle was slain Archibald Earl of Murray, with divers other gentlemen, *vagëit men* and commons." Pittscottie, p. 55. V. WAGEOUR.

VAGER, VAGEOURE, *s.* A mercenary soldier. V. WAGEOUR.

VAGGLE, *s.* A place where meat is hung for the purpose of being smoked, Shetl.

Isl. *vagl*, *tigillus*, *pertica*; *vagli*, *pertica* in qua *galinae* noctu quiescunt, metonymice pro toto *gallinario*; Verel. *Sublica* in *structura domuum*; G. Andr. Su.-G. *vagel* [pronounced *ragel*], is defined by Ihre as generally signifying the perch on which fowls sit. But he says that, among the inhabitants of Gothland and of Iceland, it denotes "a beam laid transversely over a stove or chimney." Apud Gothlandos ita appellatur *trabs*, hypocausto transversim superimposita, quae eadem vocis significatio apud Islandos.

To VAIG, VAGUE, *v. n.* 1. To wander, to roam. *Vagit*, pret.

"Quhen Metellus hed *vagit* vp and doune there ane lang tyme, and hed put his host and armye in ignorance, and his enemies in error, eftir diuerse turnand coursis athourtht the cuntre, he returnit suddanlye to the for-said toune of Tribie, and laid ane sege about it or his enemies var aduertest to mak deffens." Compl. S., p. 172.

"She refused to settle at Rippon, which he had appointed for her, but would *vague* and wander from one place to another, contrary to his express commands." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iv. 663. V. VAIG, *v.*

The *v.* is still used, but especially as denoting idle wandering, S. as *stravaig* also is.

2. Metaph. applied to discourse.

"The King should be judge, if a minister *vag* from his text in pulpit." Mr. J. Melville's MS. Mem., p. 323. Isl. *vag-a*, *vakk-a*, *vagor*, G. Andr. Lat. *vag-ari*; Moes-G. A.-S. *wag-ian*, Su.-G. *wagga-a*, Belg. *waegen*, *fluctuare*.

VAIG, VAIGER, *s.* A wandering fellow, a vagrant, Mearns. [Applied also to females.]

But strip ye straight frae head to heel,
Ye *vagit* like skinnin of an eel.

Beattie's *John o' Arnha*, p. 22.

"An act against *vagiers* [strollers] from their own

ministers—is past the committee without a contrary voice." Baillie's Lett., ii. 237. V. the *v.*

"*Vaigares*, *adhautaris* of *silhoussa*," &c. Aberd. Reg.

VAGING, *s.* The habit of strolling idly.

"That all the students in the several universities and colleges within the kingdom should be obliged to wear constantly gowns during the time of sitting of the colleges; and that the regents and masters be obliged to wear black gowns and the students red gowns, that thereby *vaging* and vice may be discouraged." Act A. 1692, Bower's Hist. Univer. Edin., i. 54.

VAIGLE, *s.* A peg to which cattle are fixed in the stall, Shetl.

This seems radically the same with Isl. *ragl*, Su.-G. *ragel*; as these northern words in general signify a stake; *sublica*. It is defined by Hal-lorson in Dan. as denoting "a short prop, for holding up something else." Wideg. renders *ragel*, "the stick on which the cocks and hens sit to sleep."

To VAIK, VAICK, WAKE, *v. n.* To be vacant, to be unoccupied.

"So we nocht daylie be experience, gyfe ane benefice *vaick*, the gret men of the realme wyll haue it for temporall reward?" Kennedy of Croraguell, p. 79, 80.

"When all these—are provided, it is thought some thousands of churches must *vaick* for want of men." Baillie's Lett., ii. 55.

Thare than *wakyd* the Papsys se;
And chosyn syne til it wes be.

Wyntown, v. 12, 1136.

Fr. *vaqu-er*, Lat. *vac-are*.

To VAICK on, *v. a.* To attend to, to be exercised in.

"—Amangis vther quæstionis quihilk vas proposid to S. Paul be the Corint. this vas ane, quidder gif thay quha var mareit, to *vaick* on oraisone and prayer, suld leue thair vyfis or nocht?" N. Burne, Fol. 76, b. Lat. *vac-are*; as, *vacare armis*, *studiis*, &c.

To VAIL, VALE, *v. n.* To make obeisance, to bow.

The quihlk stude up, and rich [richt] wyselie did *vail*
Unto the King, and thus began his taill.

Priests Peblis, S. P. R., i. 12

—Before Cupide, *vailing* his cappe a lite,
Speris the cause of that vocacioun.

Henryson's *Test. Cræscide*, Chron. S. P., i. 163.

This *v.* has perhaps been formed as primarily denoting the obeisance made by servants, when they expected a *vail*, or *vale*, i.e., a gratuity from visitors. John. derives this from *avail*, profit, or Lat. *vale*, farewell. Perhaps from Fr. *veill-er*, to watch, studiously to attend.

VAILYEANT, VAILZEAND, *adj.* 1. Valid, available.

"Our souerane lord—grantis that this present contract be als *vailyeant* and sufficient in the self as gif it wer ane speciale exemption from all reuocatiouns in-during his minority," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1554, Ed. 1814, p. 362.

Fr. *vaillant*, of much worth.

2. To the avail of.

"Orlanis lettrez to be direct, chargeing all and sundrie erllis, lordis, baronis, fewaris, and fre-haldars, betuix saxtie and saxtene yeiris, *vailyeant* in yairie rent the sowme of three hundreth merkis,—that thay

—addres thanie selfis to meit his maicstie at the burgh of Dunbartane," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 98.

VALENT, s. The value of one's property. *Thair haill valient*, synon. with the phrase, "all that they are worth."

—"The saidis decreittis—may bring the danger of the yeirle violent profeittis vpon the persones aganis quhome the saidis decreittis wer obteneid; and thairby surmounting often tymes thair haill *valient*, gif they be put to extreme executioun, will gif the pairty occasioun of suche despair, as may induce thame to attempt so dangerous remedyes, as may disturb the generall quietnes, and renew or begin hotte and bloody feedes amongis the pairteis." Acts Ja. VI., 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 286.

This is completely a Fr. idiom. *Vaillant*, "a man's whole estate, or worth, all his substance, meanes, fortunes;" Cotgr.

VAILYE QUOD VAILYE. "At all adventure, be the issue as it will;" Rudd.

Syne peridoun me sat sa fer in my lycht,
And I sal help to smore your fait, leif brother,
Thus *vailye quod vailye*, ilk gude dede helpis uthir.
Doug. *Virgil*, Prol. 272, 88.

Fr. *vaille que vaille*, Lat. *valeat quantum valere potest*. Does not the phrase, as used by Doug., rather seem exactly analogous to the Lat., as signifying, "as far as possible, as far as it can go?"

The sense is evidently the same, in the following passage—

Bot thair wald, apon nakyn wyss,
Iche till assaille thaim in fechtung,
Till coweryt war the nobill King,
Bot and othir wald thaim assailye,
Thair wald defend *vailye quod vailye*.
Barbour, lx. 147, MS.

i.e., "as far as their power could avail them."

VAILLIS, s. pl. Apparently, veils.

"They consisted of 'gownes, vaskenis, skirts, sleeves, doublattis, *vailis*, vardingallis, cloikis.'" Chalmers's *Mary*, i. 85, N.

[To **VAIPER, v. n.** To stroll, saunter, Shetl.]

[**VAIR, adj.** Having no appetite, Shetl.]

VAIRSCALL, VAIR-STAW, s. [Prob., a *ware-stall*, a kind of press.]

"Ane fische fat, a geill fat, a *vairscall*." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. 16.

"Ane allmery, ane *vair staw*." *Ibid.*

In another place it is *wardstall*.

"Ane *wardstall*, and cheir [chair] & a *langsadill*." This might denote a *stall* for wares.

VAIRTIE, adj. Early, Buchan. V. **VERTIE.**

[**VAISHLE, s.** A maid servant, Banffs. Prob., a corr. of E. *vassal*.]

To **VAKE, v. n.** To watch, to observe, to study. Lat. *vac-are*.

All day echo sittis *cahand* besely,
Apon the top of nobillis houses, to spy.
Doug. *Virgil*, 106, 23.

VALAWISH, adj. Profuse, lavish, *Aberd.*

It has a striking resemblance of the Fr. phrase, *va cy va là*, "one that is sent up and downe on er-

rands;" Cotgr. From the last two words, *va là*, might be formed *vald-ish*, as applicable to one who scatters his money, *here and there*, or who makes it fly about, without serving any good purpose. It may, however, be corr. from *volage*, light, giddy; inconsiderate, rash.

VALE, s. 1. Avail, weight.

"The lordis decretis and deliueris that the exception proponit one the behalf of the lorde Cathkert aganis the procuraturis of Alex' Erskin & his spouse is of na *val*, & therefore ordanis the said Alane to ansuere to the summondis." Act. Dom. Audit., p. 3.

Fr. *val-oir*, to be worth; subjunct. *vaille*.

2. Worth, value.

—"And gif thair oxin be of mare *rale*, he to restore again the remanent, and the lordis of counsaile to ger be prufit quhat thair war worth the tyme thair war takin." Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 11.

VALABIL, VALIABILL, adj. Valid, of value; available.

"And to mak his pretendit mariage, quhilk schortlie followit, the maik *valiabil*, [Bothwell] unit the ordour of divorce, as weil be the ordinar Commisarius, as in forme and maner of the Roman kirk." Band, 1567, Keith's *Hist.*, p. 405.

"The sam kirk quhilk hes determinat—that haereticis may baptise, hes determinat—that unles thay quha ar sua baptizet be reconciled with the treu kirk, the baptisme, sal not be *valabil* to bring thame to saluation." Nicol Burne, F. 116, a.

Fr. *valable*, of force, of value.

VALE, s. The gunwale of a vessel.

His wattry hewit bote, haw as the se,
Towart thame turnis and addressis he,
And gan approach vnto the bra in haist:
Syne vthir saulis expellit has and chaist
Furth of his bote, quhilk sat endlangis the *vale*:
He strekis sone his airis, and grathis his sale.
Doug. *Virgil*, 178, 6.

V. **WAIL.**

To **VALE, v. n.** To descend.

Ensampl (quod sche) tak of this tofore,
That fro my quhele be rollit as a ball,
For the nature of it is euermore

After an hicht to *vale*, and geve a fall.
King's Quair, v. 21.

It seems contr. from Fr. *devall-er*, id.

VALENTINE, s. The name given to the sealed letters sent by royal authority to cheftains, landholders, &c., for the purpose of apprehending disorderly persons.

"That the Justice-Clerk sall twise in the yeir,—procure the Kingis Majesties close *Valentines*, to be sent to the Maisters, Landis-lords, Baillies and Cheftains of all notable limmers and thieves, charging to present them, outhir before his Majesties self, or before the Justice, and his deputies, at the day and place to be appoynted, to underly the lawes, conforme to the lawes and generall bande, and under the paines contained in the same, and to try quhat obedience beis schawin be the persones, quhom unto the saidis *Valentines* sall be directed." Acts Ja. VI., 1587, c. 103.

The term, as used in E., would seem to be confined to persons. Thus *Valentines* are defined by Blount: "Either saints chosen for special patrons for a year, according to the use of the Romanists; or men or women chosen for special loving friends by an ancient custom upon St. Valentine's day;" Glossograph.

This St. Valentine is called "priest and mart[yr]"

at Rome vnder Claudius;" Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Kalendar. That he was chosen to preside over Friendship is somewhat surprising.

VALHOOSE, s. An oblong chest, especially for holding grain; a hutch, a binn.

"He that is riehteous air to ane burges—may, be reason of airship, challenge and claim—an e chimney, ane chair, ane kist, ane *valhoose*.—Lat. *hucha*, Fr. *huche*." Balfour's Practicks, p. 234.

[**VALIABILL, adj.** V. under **VALE.**]

VALICOT, s. *Sark valicot* appears to signify a shirt made of flannel or plaiding.

"She was seen by two young men at 12 hours at even, (when all persons are in their beds) standing bare-legged and in hir *sark valicot*, at the back of hir yard, conferring with the devill, who was in gray cloaths." C. K. Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorials, lviii.

Evidently the same with *Wylecot*, q. v.

VALIENCIE, s. Strength, hardihood.

"Thair tounes, besydis St. Johnstoun, ar vnwallid, which is to be ascribed to thair—hardines, fixing all thair saccouris and help in the *valiencie* of thair bodies." Pitcottie's Cron., Introd., xxiv.

L. B. *valentic*, virtus; firmitas, robur; Du Cange. O. Fr. *valance*, prix, valeur.

• **VALISES, s. pl.** Saddlebags, S. *wullees*.

"The country people watched them when they were alone, or but few together, and sometimes robbed them of their horses, sometimes of their *valines* and luggage." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 95. V. WALLEES.

[To **VALK, v. a.** To wake, cause to waken, Barbour, vii. 179, Camb. MS.; pret. *valknyt*, awoke, vii. 210.]

VALLOUS, VELLOUS, VELUOUS, VELWUS, VELVOUS, s. Velvet; Fr. *velour*.

"Ceft fra Thome of Yare, and deliverit to Archibald of Edmonstoun 17 Decembir, 2 elne and ane half of *valloous* for a fute mantill to the king, price elne 45 s." Account of expenditure for king James the 3d's person, &c., A. 1474.

VALOUR, VALURE, s. Value, Skene; Fr. *valeur*. *Valuedom*, Strathmore.

"Quhen any man is adjudged and decerned to be the native or bond-man to any maister; the maister may—take frae him all his gudes and geir, vntill the *valour* of foure pennies." Quon. Attach., c. 56, s. 7.

VALTER, s. Water.

"In baptisme is requyrit *valter*, quhilk according to the vse of the kirk should be hallout." Nicol Burne's Disput., F. 10, a.

[**VAMM, s.** Flavour, odour, Shetl.; synonym. *goo*.]

To **VAMPER, v. n.** To make an ostentatious appearance, S.A., perhaps corr. from E. *vapour*.

VANDIE, adj. Ostentatious, Kinross-shire.

This might seem allied to C. B. *gwagoneddus*, which has precisely the same sense. V. Richards.

VANDIE, s. A vain, vaunting, self-conceited fellow, a braggadocio, Fife.

VANE, s. 1. A vein, [pl. *vanyis*, Barbour.]

Be this the Quene, with heuy thochtis vnsond,
In euery *vane* nurissis the grene wound.

Doug. Virgil, 90, 16.

2. A fibre, or shoot.

Welcum the lord of licht, and lampe of day,
Welcum fosterare of tendir herbis grene,
Welcum quhikkynnar of flurist flouris schene,
Welcum support of euery rute and rane,
Welcum confort of al kind frute and grane.

Doug. Virgil, Prolog. 403, 40.

Up has sche pullit *Dictam*, the herbe swete,
Of leuis rank, rypit, and wounder fare,
Wyth sproutis, spraingis, and *ranyis* ouer al qubare.

Ibid., 424, 23.

This seems merely a metaph. use of the same term.

VANE-ORGANIS, s. pl. Prob. the veins of the head.

To be a leiche he senyt him thair,
Quhilk mony a man might rew evirmair;
For he left nowthir sick nor sair
Unslane, or he hyne yeld.

Vane-organis he full clenely carrit.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 19.

Lord Hailes conjectures that this may denote the veins of the head. But the learned writer is undoubtedly mistaken. For the phrase is evidently borrowed from Fr. *Veines organiques*, which, according to Cotgr., has the same meaning with *Veines iliaques*, "the iliac or flank veins, two main descendent branches of the hollow vein, a right and a left one, from either of which five others issue. The right one," he says, "is opened against the dropsy, and other diseases of the liver; the left one for the passion of the spleen." There is no reason, then, for supposing, with Lord Hailes, that the operation, referred to by Dunbar, was by means of cupping glasses. The *carving*, or opening of the organic veins, even without the use of these glasses, seems to have been then accounted a nice and important operation.

VANIT, VANYT, part. pa. Veined, or waved.

"Item, ane coit of fresit claith of silvir, *vanit* with ane small inset vane of gold, lynit with blak satyne." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 34.

"Item, ane harnessing of claith of silvir, *vanit* about with claith of gold, with grete bukkillis and stuthis, all ourgilt with gold." Ibid. p. 53.

VANHAP, UANHAP, WANHAP, s. Misfortune, S.

"O quhat *vanhap*, quhat dyabolic temptatione, quhat misere, quhat maledictione, or quhat vengeance is this that has succumbit your honour, ande has blynnit your ene fra the perspectione of your extreme rauyne?" Compl. S., p. 111.

—On the blynd craggis myscheuslye
Fast stikkis scho, choppan hard quhynnis in bye,
And on the scharp skellyis, to hir *vanhap*,
Smate with sic fanl, the airis in flembris lay.

Doug. Virgil, 134, 24.

Dr. Leyden justly observes that Isl. *ran* signifies want, privation, as Moes. G. *ran*, A. S. *rana*; *ranian*, to want. Gl. Compl. V. WANE.

VANQUISH, s. A disease of sheep, S.; synonym. *Pine*, *Pining*, *Daising*.

"Without this resource, the young sheep were attacked by the *vanquish*, which consumed them entirely away." Essays Highl. Soc., iii. 405.

All these names denote the same effect of the disease in wasting the strength of the animal.

"The peculiar disadvantages of it are,—the pernicious quality of a species of grass to the health of the sheep on 2 or 3 farms on the side of the Dee, infecting them with a disease called the *Vanquish*, i.e., it weakens, wastes, and would at last kill them, unless removed to another farm; but [they] are no sooner removed than they recover their health, and gradually their strength and fatness. This disease is of a different nature from the *Rot*; for rotten sheep put upon these farms (I am told) often recover." P. Kells, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., iv. 267.

"In one or two farms a disease also prevails termed the *Vanquish*. It arises from feeding on dry barren moor, void of all nourishment, to which the creatures are so attached, that they will not leave it till they die of emaciation. In this disease the horns usually become red." P. Carsfairn, Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc., vii. 518.

In these quotations, the designation of this disease is evidently viewed as borrowed from the E. v. It may be observed, however, that Isl. *vanke* is mentioned by G. Andr. as a disease of sheep. He indeed describes it as especially affecting the brain. *Mutilatio sanitatis, praesertim in cerebro. Vankadr, Laesus sanitate cerebri; ovibus accidit; Lex., p. 247.*

To VANT, *v. a.* To want.

—"The inlak quhairof will breid dirogatioun to the honour of the realme, quhilk onlie among all the christiane kingdomes will be the meane *vant* that civill and commendable provision of ordinar musick for recreation, and honour of thair princis." Acts Ja. VI., 1606, vol. iv, 298; i.e., "By this means want."

VANTOSE, *s.* A cupping glass. Fr. *ventose*, id.

"Glasses called *Vantoscs*, the dozen—xxx s." Rates, A. 1611.

[VARDANE, *s.* A warden, Barbour, iv. 474; *vardanry*, wardenship, viii. 362.]

VARDINGARD, *s.* A farthingale.

"Ane *wardingard* of blak taffetie, the foirsirt of satine pasmentit with gold." Invent., A. 1578, p. 230.

Fr. *vertugade*, from Hisp. *verdugado*, id. As *verdugadin*, the Fr. diminutive from this, is rendered in Hisp. *guardainfante*, it appears that the last part of the word is from *guarda*, a guard or defence. Perhaps the first part is from Fr. *vertu*, Hisp. *virtud*, q. "a guard to virtue."

[VARDLOKUR, *s.* A magical song, Shetl.]

[To VAREEZ, *v. a.* To notice, observe, Shetl.]

VARIANT, *adj.* Variable, Fr.

—The remanant
That menen well, and are not *variant*,
For othere gilt are suspect of vntreuth.

King's Quair, iv. 14.

[VARISOUNE, *s.* A reward, Barbour, 562.]

* VARLET, *s.* Used in the sense of *warlock* or wizard.

—"There is a house called Kebister, where a *varlet* or wizard lived, commonly designed *Luggie*," &c. Brand's Zettl., p. 110. V. KNOOP.

VARLOT, VERLOT, *s.* 1. An inferior servant; [E. *varlet*.]

The Bishops first, with Prelats and Abbottis,
With thair Clarks, servants and *Varlotts*;
Into ane hall, was large, richt hie, and hudge,
Thir Prelats all richte lustelie couth ludge.

Priests of Peblis, S.P.R., l. 5.

2. It sometimes particularly denotes a groom.

The bisy knapis and *verlotts* of his stabill
About thaim stude, ful yape and seruabil.

Doug. Virgil, 409, 19.

Menage considers this as the same with Fr. *valet*, originally written *varlet*. These terms are accordingly used promiscuously in O. Fr. writings. V. Du Cange. *Valetus*, Tiro, operarius mercenarius. Bullet gives *varlet* as an Arm. word of the same sense; deriving *valet* from it.

Some, however, have viewed *varlet* as a dimin. from Su.-G. *war*, Germ. *wer*, Lat. *vir*, a man; as it does not merely denote a servant, but a stripling.

Rudd. observes that E. *varlet* "of old was taken in a good sense for yeomen and yeomen servants, as in a repealed Stat. 20 of Rich. II. of England." *Varlet*, jeune homme, jeune galant; Gl. Rom. du la Rose.

[VARN, VARNIS, VARNYSOUN. V. under W.]

[To VARRAY, *v. a.* To war against, Barbour, viii. 24.]

VARSTAY, *s.* [Prob., same with *Vairschal*.]

"Ane *varstay*, four byrassin pottis, tua cadrowns." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535.-V. 15.

To VARY, VAIRIE, *v. n.* Applied to one who exhibits the first symptoms of *delirium*, as the effect of bodily disorder; as, "I observe him *vairyin'* the day," Ettr. For.

[To VARY, *v. a.* To curse. V. WARY.]

VASIS, VAISIS, *s. pl.*

"The hingar of a belt with *vaisis* of cristell garnist with gold.—A hingar of a belt of *vasis* of cristall," &c. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 264.

VASKENE, VASQUINE, *s.*

"Of Doublettis, *Vaskenis* and Skirtis, &c. Item, ane doublett of blak velvot, and the *vaskene* of the same. Item, ane uther doublett of velvot, and the skirt of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 132.

"Of chamlothe of sylk to be ane velicotte, and ane *vasquine*, xvii elle and half." Chalmers's Mary, i. 207.

Fr. *vasquine*, "a kirtle or petticoat; also a Spanish *wardingale*;" Cotgr. As this ancient kind of hoop is denominated *Spanish*, probably the term *vasquine* has been formed from *Vascuna*, the Spanish name for the people of Biscay.

VASSALAGE, WASSELAGE, *s.* 1. Any great achievement.

"Ane knyght of Ingland intending to do ane hardy *vassalage* come on ane swift hors out of the castell but armour." Bellend. Cron., B. xii., c. 12. *Facinus*, Boeth.

Sa weile defendyt he his men
That quha sa cuir had seyne him then
Prowe sa worthly *vassalage*,
And turn sa oft sythis the wisage,
He suld say he awcht weill to be
A king of a gret rewate.

Barbour, iii. 57, MS.

2. Fortitude, valour, [prowess.]

It is used by Spalding, in close connexion, apparently both in the first and second sense.

"The earl of Murray, being at Edinburgh,—rejoiced mightily at this *vassalage* done by his men.—How soon James Grant came to Edinburgh, he was admired and looked upon as a man of great *vassalage*." Troubles, i. 14.

"This Alexander Carron be his singular *vassalage* slew sindry of thir conspiratouris with ane crukit swerd afore the King, & was callit thairfore *Skrimegeour*, that is to say, ane scharp fechter." Bellend. B. xii., c. 15. Ob singularum virtutem; Boeth.

War he nocht owtrageous hardy,
He had nocht wnabasytly
Se smertly sene his awantage.
I drede that his gret *wassalage*,
And his trawail may bring till end
That at men quhile full litill kend.

Barbour, vi. 22, MS.

Fr. *vassalage* is used in the old romances, as denoting valour; and, a valiant or worthy deed; Cotgr. The reason of this use of the term, according to Rudd., is, "that at first lands were given by superiors to vassals for military service, and these were best rewarded, who signalized themselves by their valour: the same way as *Miles* and *Knight* came to be titles of honour."

[VASSAND, *s.* Weazand, Barbour, vii. 584.]

VAST, *s.* A great quantity or number; as, "He has a *vast* o' grund;" "They keep a *vast* o' servants;" Aug.

A *vast* o' fowk a' round about,
Come to the feast; they din'd thereout.

Piper of Peebles, p. 14.

[VAT, *v. pres.* I know. V. WAT.]

[VATH, *s.* Danger, peril, Barbour, v. 418. Dan. *vaade*, id.]

[VATN, *s.* A fresh-water lake, Shetl. Isl. *vatn*, id.]

To VAUCE, *v. a.* To stab, to kill.

Hidder belife sal cum cruell Pirrus,
Quhilk *vaucys* the son before the faderis face,
And gorris the fader at the altere but grace.

Doug. Virgil, 61, 4.

"From Fr. *fausse*, pierced, run or thrust through, *fossus* vel *confossus*; vel a *fauch-er*, to mow, cut down, as the Lat. *demetere caput enae*;" Rudd.

VAUDIE, WADY, *adj.* 1. Gay, showy, S.B., used in the same sense with E. *gaudy*.

2. Vain, Aberd.

Then all the gieglets, young and gaudy,
Sware ——— I might be *wady*—

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 40.

3. It sometimes denotes any thing great or uncommon, Ang.

This, I suppose, is from the show made, or the attention attracted, by an object of this description.

4. Cheerful, gay, Aberd.

Thus must we be sad, whilst the traitors are *vaudie*,
Till we get a sight o' our ain bonny laddie.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 70.

She says I'm glad 'at ye're *ae wadie*
Ye sat *ae* douff an' dowie a' day
Wi' me the ben.

W. Beattie's Poems, p. 7.

—Cummers sled, and hurl'd as weel
On ice, as on *vady* chiel.

Piper of Peebles, p. 7.

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E. *gaudy* seems the same with our *vaudie*, with this difference, that the latter retains the Gothic form. Skinner derives the former from Lat. *gaudere*, to rejoice, or Fr. *gaude*, a yellow flower.

VAUENGEOUR, *s.* An idler, a vagabond.

"To cause idill men *vauengeouris* to laubour for thair leuing, for the eschewing of vicia and idilnes,—it is thoct expedient—that thair be schippis and buschis maid in all burrowis and townis within the realme;—and in ilk burcht of the rialtie that the officiaris of the burcht mak all the stark idill men within thair boundis to pass with the said schippis for thair waxis;—and gif the said idill men refusis to pas that thay banis thame the burgh." Acts Ja. IV., 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 235.

—"To cause idill men *vauengeouris* to laubour for thair leuing for the eschewing of vicia and idilnes, and for the common profit and vniversall weill of the realme; it is thoct expedient," &c. Acts Ja. II., 1493, c. 81, Edit. 1566.

Apparently formed from L. *vacillum*, pecus *vayans*, O. E. *wayf*; whence *ways-iare*, relinquere. V. WARR.

[To VAUER, *v. n.* To waver, flutter; to wander, go astray, Barbour, vii. 111; *vauer-yng*, *s.*, swerving, vi. 5847.]

[VAUKIE, *adj.* Proud, well-pleased with, Shetl.]

VAUNTY, *adj.* Boastful, S. Fr. *vanteux*.

Altho' my father was nae laird,
Tis daffin to be *vaunty*,
He keptit ay a good kail-yard,
A ha' house and a pantry.

Rileson's 3 Songs, i. 182.

Fr. *se vanter*, to vaunt. The *adj.* is used in the form of *vanteux*.

[VAWARD, *s.* Vanguard, viii. 48.]

[VAX-CAYME, *s.* Wax-comb, honey-comb, Barbour, xi. 368.]

[VAYN, *s.* Wain, waggon, Barbour, x. 164.]

VDER, WDER. Often used in the sense of *other*, Aberd. Reg. V. UTHIR.

VDERMAIR, *adv.* Moreover, ibid.

VEADGE, *s.* Voyage.

—"And four shillingis mony foirsaid to be payit be straingeris for ilk *veadge*," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 585.

* VEAL, *s.* Used to denote a calf. V. VEIL.

VEAND, *adj.* Superannuated, Teviotdale.

VEEF, *adj.* Brisk, lively, Roxb.; the same with VIFE, q. v.

VEEM, *s.* 1. Expl., "a close heat over the body, with redness in the face, and some perspiration," Ayrs.

2. "In a *veem*,—exalted in spirits," Gall. Enc. This is undoubtedly the same with *Feim*, id., S.B.

P 4

VEES, s. Some kind of disease.

—The weam-ill, the wild-fire, the vomit, & the *vees*.
Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

V. FEYK.

Teut. *veese* signifies delirium; Isl. *va*, tumultuarius impetus et gestus, from *va-a*, cum impetu ferri. But as, in this poem, there is a strange mixture of the diseases of man and beast, it may rather be corr. from *E. vives*, a disease in horses, in which there is an inflammation of the glands under the ear. O. E. *vives*, id. *Palagraue*.

[VEESICK, s. A ballad, a song, Shetl. Dan. *vise*, id.]**VEIL, s.** Used to denote a calf.

"Ane article for slauchter of *veilis*, and lambis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 30.

Our forefathers, as has been often remarked, adopted the Fr. idiom, in speaking of the smaller animals used as butcher-meat. Instead of sheep they spoke of muttons, and of *veals* instead of calves.

Fr. *veau*, a calf; from Lat. *vitulus*, id.

VEIR, VER, WERE, WAIR, VOR, s. The spring.

This wes in *ver*, quhen wynter tid,
 With his blastis hidwyns to bid,
 Was our drywyn: and byrdis smale,
 As turturis and the nyctingale,
 Begouth rycht sarielly to syng.

Barbour, v. 1, MS.

In that ilk buk he teichis vs full rycht,
 The world begouth in *veir* baith day and nycht.
Doug. Virgil, ProL 160, 18.

Fresche *vere* to burgioun herbis and suet flouris,
 The hote somer to nuris corne al houris.
Ibid., 308, 18.

"In Galloway they yet say *wair*," Rudd.

"It has long been remarked in Orkney, that if a man and a dog land upon some of the islands in *vor-time*, i.e., Spring, almost all the pregnant sheep take to running, and run till they fall down dead. On inquiry, I found that this was only in holms." Neill's Tour, p. 58. The radical term seems to have been very generally diffused.

Isl. *vor*, Su.-G. *vaar*, Lat. *ver*, Gr. *esp.* Gael. *carrach*, id. One writer ascribes an Egyptian origin to this word. The Egyptians, he says, having no occasion for any kind of manure, because the land was sufficiently fertilized by the overflowing of the Nile, "it was ordered, that all the rotten straw, mouldy corn, dung, &c., should be gathered and set on fire the first of February.—This day, called the *lighted wispa and fires*, or, the feast of the *purification* of the air, was proclaimed by an Isis and a *Horus*.—The *Horus* was called *our* or *ourim*, the fire or firebrands; from whence that season of the year has been ever since called *over*, or *wer*, or *ver*, the Spring." Meagher's Popish Mass, p. 178. V. *VOR*.

[VEIRDIS, s. pl. Wierds, destinies, Barbour, xviii. 46, Camb. MS.]**[VELANY, s.** Disgrace, Barbour, ix. 545, Camb. MS.]**[To VELDE, v. a.** To wield, Barbour, xi. 97, Camb. MS.]**VELE, VEYL, s.** A violent current or whirlpool.

"Betuix thir ilis is oftymes richt dangerus passage,
 for the see be contrarius streemes makis collision, sum

tymes yettand out the tyd, and sum tymes swelland and soukand it in agane, with sa forcy violence, that quhen the schippis ar saland throw thir dangerous reydis oftymes thay ar othir drownit, or ellis brokin on craggis. The gretest *vele* heirof is namit Corbrek." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 13.

This seems the same with S. *wale*, *wallie*, Isl. *vell*, ebullitio. V. *WEL*.

VELICOTTE, s. [Perhaps, under-waistcoat; synon. *wylecot*.]

"Of chamlothe of sylk to be ane *velicotte*, and ane *vasquine*, xvii elle and half." Chalmers's Mary, i. 207.

O. Fr. *vel-er*, to conceal, and *cotte*, a coat; q. a concealed coat?

VELVOUS, s. Velvet.

Their gouns [fou] colstlie trimlie traillis;
 Barrit with *velvous* sleiff, nek, taillis.
 And their foirs skirt of silkis seir.

Maitland Poems, p. 328.

Fr. velour.

"Item, ane bed of blak *velvois* furnisit with ruif, heid pece, thre pandis, thre sub pandis, and thre curtainis of blak dames freinyeit with blak silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 124.

Pe here is, probably, the same with *Py*, signifying cloth, as expl. above, p. 209 and 211, *Pr-DOUBLET*.

[VEM, s. Spot, stain, Barbour, xv. 250, Camb. MS. A.-S. *wam*, id.]**VENALL, VINELL, s.** An alley, a lane, S.

"Na married women sall buy wooll in the wynd (or *vinellis*) of the burgh." Skene, Stat. Gild., c. 30.
 Fr. *venalle*, id.

[To VENCUSS, v. a. To vanquish, Barbour, xi. 134, Camb. MS.]**VENDACE, VENDICE, s.** The Gwiniad, salmo Lavaretus, Linn. S.

"It is affirmed by the fishermen, that there are fifteen or sixteen different kinds fit for the table, among which there is one that, from every information that can be obtained, is peculiar to that loch [Lochmaben], as it is to be found no where else in Britain. It is called the *Vendice* or *Vendace*, some say from Vendois in France, as being brought from thence by one of the Jameses, which is not very probable, as it is found by experience to die the moment that it is touched, and has been attempted to be transported to other lochs in the neighbourhood, where it has always died." P. Lochmaben, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., vii. 236.

This account is evidently incorrect. For this is the *Powan* of Lochlomond, and the *Gwiniad* of Wales. Pennant, describing the *Gwiniad*, says:

"It is the same with the *Ferra* of the lake of Geneva, the *Schelly* of Hulse water, the *Pollen* of Lough Neagh, and the *Vangis* and *Jurangis* of Loch Mabon. The Scotch have a tradition that it was first introduced there by the beauteous queen, their unhappy Mary Stuart; and as in her time the Scotch court was much frenchified, it seems likely that the name was derived from the French, *vendoice*, a dace, to which a slight observer might be tempted to compare it from the whiteness of its scales. The British name *Gwiniad*, or whiting, was bestowed on it for the same reason." Zool., iii. 268. V. *POWAN*.

VENENOWS, WENENOUS, VENESUM, adj. Venomous, Lat. *venenosus*.

Hys mynysterys, that made hym than serwys,
 Prewaly put in his chalyce

Wenenous poysonne; fra that liqwe
He tastyd, than mycht he nowcht endure.

Wyntown, vii. 7, 167.

"—God delyurit them fra the captiuite of Babilon,
ande destroyit that grite tounne, ande maide it ane
desert inhabitabil for serpens ande vthir *venenum* beys-
tia." Compl. S., p. 42.

Belg. *venijn*, Lat. *venen-um*. V. SUM, term.

[VENGA, *s.* A cat, Shetl. Su.-G. *wenga*,
to wail.]

[VENGEABIL, *adj.* Cruel, destructive,
Banffs.]

To VENT, *v. a.* To sell, to vend. *Ventit*,
part. pa., synon. with *Sauld*, or perhaps as
conveying an idea somewhat different, that
of being set forth.

"—Off the custome and exayias, of the soume of
four pundis—of ilk tune of wyne to be toppit, *ventit*,
and sauld in smallis within the said burgh." Acts Ja.
VI., 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 669.

Vended is elsewhere expl. by *sold*. "The taxmen
of the town—pursue Straiton for what ale he brewed
and *vented* or *sold* within the town of Edinburgh," &c.
Fount. Dec. Suppl., iv. 726.

To VENT, *v. n.* To emit smoke, well or ill;
as, "That lum *vents* very ill," S.

VENT, *s.* 1. Progress, speed; as, "Are ye
comin' ony thing gude *vent* the day?" Are
ye coming speed? a question regarding any
piece of work, Roxb.

Borrowed perhaps from the sale of goods; as L. B.
vent-us is used in this sense.

2. A chimney, as being a place of egress for
the smoke, S.

3. *The vent of a fowl*, the anus, Dumfr.

4. *To tak vent*, to have currency.

"—Remittis to thair consideratioun—concerning—
the copper money, how the same shall *tak vent* and pas
in payment." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 377.

VENTAILL, *s.* The breathing part of a
helmet; Fr. *ventaille*.

He braidit up his *ventaille*,
That closit wes clene.

Gawan and Gol., iii. 17.

Mr. Pinkerton renders this "visor." But this is dis-
tinguished from the other.

He wayned up his *riser* for his *ventaille*.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 6.

Wayned, removed; A.-S. *wan-ian*, demere, auferre.
Ne ge wanion of tham; Neque vos detrahite de eo.

VENTURESUM, *adj.* Rash, fool-hardy, S.
Ventersome, Gl. Cumb.

"He was a daft dog. O an' he could have hadden
aff the smugglers a bit! but he was aye *venturesome*."
Guy Mannering, i. 180.

"There's something no that canny about auld Janet
Gellatley. The laird he'll no believe thae things, but
he was aye owro rash and *venturesome*—and feared
neither man nor devil—and sae's seen o't." Waverley,
iii. 282.

VENUST, *adj.* Beautiful, pleasant: Lat.
venust-us.

The variant vesture of the *venust vale*

Schrowdis the scherand fur, and euey fale

Ouerfrett wyth fulyeis, and fyguris ful dyners.

Doug. Virgil, 400, 87.

VER, VERE, *s.* The Spring. V. VEIR.

VER, *adj.* Worse.

This world is *rer*, sa may it callit be,

The want of wise men makis fulis sitt on bynkis.

Ballad, printed A. 1508, S. P. R., iii. 134.

V. WAR.

VERDOUR, *s.* Tapestry representing rural
scenery.

"Item viii pece of *verdouris*." Inventories, A.
1539, p. 51.

Fr. *ouvrage de verdure*, "forrest work or scarist
work, wherein gardens, woods, or forrests be repre-
sented," Cotgr.

VERES. V. VERNAGE.

[To VERG, *v. a.* To soil, defile; part. pa.
vergit, striped with dirt, Shetl.]

VERGE, VERGER, *s.* 1. A belt or stripe of
planting, Clydes.

2. An orchard.

The greshoppers amangis the *vergers* gnappit.

Palice of Honour, Prol. 1

Fr. *vergier*, Arm. *vergé*, id. from Lat. *viridarius*, a
green place inclosed.

VERGELT, WERGELT, *s.* Ransom, or re-
stitution legally made for the commission of
a crime.

"The *Vergelt*, or ransom of ane thief, throw all Scot-
land is threitie kye; and ane young kow, quithier he
be ane frie man or ane servant." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 19.

L. B. *wergeld-um*, *wergeld-um*, *wargild-a*, &c. A.-S.
wergeld, the payment of the *were*, or price at which the
life of every individual was estimated, according to his
rank; *geld*, *gilt*, signifying payment.

The term *were* has evidently had its rise from A.-S.
wer, Moes-G. *wair*, a man; Su.-G. *waer*, Lat. *vir*, id.

Lat. *vir*, seems to have had a Gothic origin.

Su.-G. *waereld*, *wereld*, *wergeld*, is the price of a man
who has been killed, or the fine paid for killing him;
otherwise denominated *Manshot*. Germ. *vergeltung*,
compensation; *vergelt-en*, to satisfy, to compensate.
Wergylt theof is a phrase used in the Laws of Iax. c.
72, as denoting a thief adjudged to pay the *vergelt*.
This was also called *Theiftbote*.

Verelius, however, gives a different view of Lat. *ver-*
gild, which must be radically the same. He expl. it:
Mulcta solvenda secundum aestimationem damni dati.
—a *verde*, pretio, i.e., the worth or value of any thing.
But he seems mistaken; especially as this opposes the
Su.-G. idiom.

The Welsh had their *gwerth*, corresponding to *vergelt*.
It "was not only a compensation for murder or boun-
dage; but for all species of injuries." V. Pennant's
Tour in Wales, p. 274.

[VERIOUR, *s.* A warrior, Barbour, v. 83.]

VERLOT, *s.* An inferior servant. V. VAR-
LOT.

VERNAGE, WERNAGE, s.

In silver so seemly were served of the best,
With *vernage*, in veres, and cuppes ful clene.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 10.

Wittail worth scant or August coud apper,
Throu all the land, that fude was hapnyt der :
Bot Ingliss men, that richness wantyt nayne,
Be caryage brocht thair wittail full gude wayne,
Staffit houssis with wyn and gud *vernage*,
Demaynde this land as thair awne heretage.
Wallace, iii. 17, MS.

Vernage, Edit. 1758.

Tyrwhitt thinks that *vernage*, as mentioned by Chaucer, was probably a wine of Crete, or of the neighbouring continent. V. his Note, ver. 9681. L. B. *vernachia*, *vernac-ia*, vini species, *vernac-ium*, Petr. de Crescentia, Lib. iv., cap. 4, cujus interpreti *Vin de Garnache* dicitur. Academicis della Crusca; *Vernacia*, specie di vino bianco; Du Cange. Skinner, vo. *Vernaga*, vinea it q. *veronaccia*, from *Verona*.

Veres, in first extract, signifies glasses. Chaucer uses *verre* in the same sense; Fr. id. Lat. *vitrum*.

VERRAY, adj. Very, Aberd. Reg.; [true, Barb., ii. 87.]

VERRAYMENT, s. Truth. V. WERRAYMENT.

VERT, WERT, s. A term used in old charters, to signify a right to cut green wood; Fr. *verd*, Lat. *viridis*.

"—Cum iurca, fossa, sock, sack, thole, thane, wrack, wair, waith, *vert*, veth, venison, infang thief, outfang thief, pit et gallows." Charter, Q. Anne, 1707. State, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 310. V. *VRIDKEE*.

VERTER, VERTUE, VERTEW, VERTESIT, s.
1. Virtue, virginity, S.

2. Thrift, industry.

"It is necessar that in everie schyre at leist thair be ane schooll or hous of *vertue* erected.—Any parcellis of cloth, sergis, &c., to be transported beyond seas, and made in the saidis houses of *vertue* to be frie of all custome—for fyfteene yeiris nixt." Acts Cha. I, Ed. 1814, V. 392, 393.

The word, as used in the same sense, is pronounced *virtue*, Loth., Roxb.

"His landlord, digging stones at the end of that village, told the officers that he was afraid the soldiers would plunder his cottage; they said, 'Poor man, you deserve encouragement for your *virtue*; be not afraid for your house, for we shall order two soldiers to stand at the door, that none may enter to wrong you.'" Life of Feden, Edinr., 1727, p. 119.

3. A charm; [also power to charm.]

Vertesit occurs in an old edition of a foolish song. *The Tailor came to clout the claise*. In O. Fr. *vertuosité* is equivalent to *vertu*, *qualité*; Lat. *virtus*; Roquefort.

To HAE VERTER. To possess, or be supposed to possess virtue, by which certain diseases may be cured, *ibid*.

VERTER-WELL, s. A medicinal well, Selkirks.; corrupted from *virtue-well*, i.e., a well possessing *virtue*, or the power of healing.

VERTUOUS, adj. Thrifty, industrious, S.

I've heard my honest uncle often say,
That lads should a' for wives that's *vertuous* pray.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 82.

Sir W. Scott has kindly furnished me with the following amusing illustration:—

"A young preacher, who chose to enlarge to a country congregation on the beauty of *Virtue*, was surprised to be informed of an old woman, who expressed herself highly pleased with his sermon, that her daughter was the most *virtuous* woman in the parish, for that week she had spun sax spyndles of yarn."

[VERTESIT. V. VERTER.]

VERTGADIN, s. A farthingale.

"—The farthingales came first in when the Queen Regent went to Saint Andrews, after the battle of Pinkie, and were then called *Vertgadins*." The Abbot, iii. 215.

O. Fr. *vertugadin*; from Hisp. *verdugado*, id. Dict. Trev. V. VARDINGARD.

VERTIE, VAIRTIE, adj. Early stirring, early at business, Buchan.

Archie, fu' *vertie*, owre the moorlan' spangs
Ilk strype and stank; nae doubt he itchin' lango
To crack wi' San'—

Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

By the change of a letter of the same organ, from Teut. *vaerdigh*, *veerdigh*, expeditus, accinctus, promptus, agilis. In Alem. indeed, it retains the same form with the S. word; *vertig* (also *faertig*) paratus ad iter, Germ. *fertig*, id.; *vertig-en*, praeparare. The root is *far-an*, *var-an*, ire, proficisci; whence *vert*, *vart*, incensus, *ferti*, via. *Ferd*, expeditio, A.-S. MS. ap. Schilter. This adj. is also originally the same with Su.-G. *faerdig*, paratus. I need scarcely add, that the transition from a state of complete preparation to that of being early astir, is very slight; the one naturally suggesting the other.

To VERTIES, v. a. To warn, Shetl.; undoubtedly an abbrev. of E. *Advertise*.

VESCHELL, s. Vassal, slave.

Thare wes the cursit empiour Nero,
Of everilk vice the horribill *veschell*.

Lyndsay's Dreame.

VESCHIARIS, s. pl. Washer - women.
"Veschiaris & ladinsteris," Aberd. Reg.

Veschiaris must be merely the term *washers* disguised. *Ladinsteris* seems literally to signify cleansers; from A.-S. *ladian*, emundere, extergere, purgare; whence *ladung*, purgatio. From literal purification it was transferred to that which is of a moral description. L. B. *lad-a*, purgatio, *lad-are*, *lad-iare*, purgare, crimen eluere. *Ster* is the common A.-S. termination of names of trades. V. *STER*.

To VESIE, VESY, VISIE, VISYE, WESY, WISIE, v. a. 1. To visit.

Be feruent luf kendillit in grete desire
Oure cuntre men to *vesy*, and with them talk,
To know thir strange casis, on I stalk
From the port, my navy left in the raid.

Doug. Virgil, 77, 50.

"Thir tua princis vait oft to *visye* the feildis to tak thair recreatione, ande to pas-til hounting, ande til vthir gammis, conuenient for thair nobilité." Compl. S., p. 19, 20.

She past to *visie* Sir Clariodus.
Clariodus & Meliader, MS. Gl. Compl., p. 383.

2. To examine accurately, S.

Twa spys he send to *vesy* all that land.
Wallace, iv. 219, MS.

The king stude *vesiant* the wall, maist vailyeand to se.
Gawan and Goll., l. 19.

And *vesyand* all about I se at last
This nany of youris drawand biddler fast.
Doug. Virgil, 90, 19.

"Prenters could not prent ony buikes, or vther thing, but that quibllk is *visied* and tryed, havand the Kingis licence." Skene, Table to Acts of Parl., vo. *Prenters*.

3. To send good or evil judicially; as *E. visit* signifies.

His fadyr than was *weysed* with seknes;
God had him tayne in till his lestand grace.
Wallace, vii. 331, MS.

4. To take aim, to mark, *S. Fr. viser*, id.

Lat. *vis-o*, to visit; also, to survey; from *rid-co*, *vis-um*. Isl. *vis-a*, monstrare; Alem. *uuis-on*, visitare.

VESIAIR, s. A surveyor or examiner.
"Cerciouris, *vesiaris*," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

[**VEST, adj.** Western, *Barbour*, xvi. 550, *Camb. MS.*]

VESTREEN, s. The west, *Shetl.*; Isl. *vest-traenn*, occidentalis.

VETCHER, s. A man of a very suspicious appearance, *Fife*.

Teut. *vaetech*, vitiosus sapore aut odore infectus ex olido vel mucido dolio; perhaps used in a moral sense. Belg. *vacht*, "having a taste of the barrel—insipid, nauseous," *Sewel*. Isl. *vaett*, malus geffius; *G. Andr.*

VETIT, adj. Forbidden; Lat. *vetit-us*.

Grete was the lust that thou had for to fang
The frute *vetit*, throu thy fals counsailing
Thou gert mankynde consent to do that wrang.
Ballad, A. 1508, *S. P. R.*, iiii. 132.

VEUG, s. [Prob., filthy, lecherous.]

The sparrow *veug* he vesityt for his vile dedis,
Lyand in lecherye, lasch, unlouable.
Howlate, l. 18.

This may be the same as *vogie*, vain. But it seems rather to signify, amorous; from A.-S. *fog*, conjunctio, whence *fogere*, a wooer; Germ. *fug*, conjunctus; *ghifuog*, copulae, *Gl. Boxhorn*.

To **VEX, v. n.** To be sorry. *I was like to vex*,
I was disposed to be sorry, *Ang.*

VEX, s. A trouble, a vexation, *South of S.*

"My mother gar'd me learn the Single Carritch,
whilk was a great *vex*." *Tales of my Landlord*, iv. 160.

VEYLE, adv. Well.

Ye suld for owtyne his demyng,
Haif chosyn yow a king, that mycht
Have haldyn *veyle* the land in rycht.
Barbour, i. 118, MS.

VIAGE, VEYAGE, s. 1. A voyage; pron. q. *ve-age*, *S. O.*

"That nane—cary ony victuallis, talloun, or flesche furth of this realme to vther partis except samekill at salbe thair necessare victualling for thair *veyage* vnder the pane of escheting of the said victuall," &c. *Acts Mary*, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 495.

—"Als of half a Danskin *viage* of the said auchtane parte," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1492, p. 275.

2. A journey, *S. Bp. Doug.* uses it in this sense.

["Stop the *viage*," *Marshall Keith*.]

"Ital. *viaggio*, Fr. *voyage*, iter;" *Rudd*.

[**VIAND, s.** Disposition, temper, *Shetl.*]

VICE NAIL. A screw nail.

"Item, a grete *vice nail*, maid of silver." *Inventories*, p. 11. *V. VYSE*.

VICIAT, part. adj. Defective.

"And ay as ony pairt of the rent of Dumfermling now *riciat* salbe recoverit, and hir hienes in peceable possessionn thairof, alsmeikle of the said compensationn—salbe releivit and returne to be intronettit with be his hienes comptrollar to his Maiesties awin *vae*." *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 25.

Fr. *vic-ier*, to mar; *ricit*, imperfect; *vice*, defect, imperfection, default; *Cotgr.*

***VICTUAL, VITTAL, s.** Grain of any kind; hence *victualler*, one who deals in grain, a corn-factor, *S.*; pron. *vittal*, *S.*

"At the Reformation, the stipends of the Protestant clergy were fixed to be paid at the rate of so many chalders of *victual* (the general term in Scotland for all kinds of grain), part of which was paid in kind, and part in money, converting the chalders, in the rich counties, at L100 Scotch the chalders, and at L80 Scotch in the less fertile ones." *P. Alloa, Clackman. Statist. Acc.*, viii. 643, N.

In a poor country like Scotland, it is not surprising that the term, which originally signifies food or means of sustenance in general, should be limited to the fruit of the husbandman's labours.

BUCHAN-VITTAL. 1. Applied to meal of which the "two part is aits, and the third bear," i.e., consisting of two thirds of oats and one third of barley, *S. B.*

2. Metaph. transferred to a person on whom one can place no dependence; as, "He's *Buchan vittal* that," *S. B.*

VIER, VYER, s. [Prob., a corr. of *ether*, other.]

They'll witness that I was the *vier*
Of all the dogs within the shire;
I'd run all day and never tyre.

Watson's Coll., i. 63.

Perhaps one who *ried* with all the rest, as being able to surpass them.

"The appello' than sall lay on his hand, and swear the grit ay' all out, that all is trow that he has said upon that fals untrew man, efter the forme of his appellatioun, and that he wait weil the *vyer* hes a fals untrew quarrell to defend." *Sir D. Lyndsay's Tracts of Heraldry*, MS. *V. Compl. S. Prel. Diss.*, p. 55.

This seems merely the word *ether*, other (alius), the letter *y* being ridiculously substituted for the ancient *th*. This appears from the use of it in the same sentence, and elsewhere in the MS.

[**VIEVERS, s. pl.** Provisions, food, *Shetl.* Fr. *vivres*, id.]

VIFDA, s. Beef or mutton dried without salt. *V. VIVDA*.

VIFELIE, adv. In a lively manner.

And als as are with wickednes bewitched,
I canne not how *vifelis* they be titched.
Hume, Chron., & P., iii. 376.

V. VIVE.

[**VIF, WIF, s.** A woman, Barbour, iv. 302.]

VILCOUS, adj. "Leud, *vilcous* & scandalous lye;" Aberd. Reg.; perhaps immoral, from *Su.-G. will*, error, and *kios-a*, to choose.

VILITE', VILITIE, s. Filth, pollution.

"And als becaus of the *vilite* that cumis be slaying of flesche be the flescheouris duelland on the est syde [of Leith Wynde] and temyng of interellis of beistia, generand corruptiouns, it is therefor ordinat that the samis be forbididin—vnder the pane of the confiscatiouns of all sic flesche slaine be thame in maner for-said." Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 374. *Vilitie*, Ed. 1566. This act is entitled, "For policy in Edinburgh."

Fr. vilett, vileness, baseness.

[**VILFULL, adj.** Willing, anxious, Barbour, ix. 625, Camb. MS.]

[**VILL, adj.** Wild, at a loss, Barbour, vii. 2, Camb. MS.]

[**To VIMMER, v. n.** To quiver, tremble, Shetl.; part. pr. *vimmering*, used also as a *s.*]

To VINCUS, v. a. To vanquish.

"How the Sabinis and Aruncis war *vincust*." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 144. *Fr. vainc-re*, id.

VINDICT, s. Vengeance, revenge, Lat. *vindict-a*.

"Ye would do well to examine more narrowly than Laban searched Jacob's tents,—lost that—the happy hoped-for event of this solemn meeting be woefully crost, as Simoon and Levi pretending religion, but intending their own private *vindict*, were accused by him, who otherwise would have blessed them." Guild. V. Spalding, i. 301.

To VIOLENT, v. a. To do violence to.

"The providence of God in things here beneath moveth suitably to the nature of inferior causes, whether necessary, free, or contingent, not *violenting* them, or otherways making use of them, but according to their nature, so that though the event be necessary, and infallible with a respect to the first cause, the determined counsel of God, it is nevertheless contingent in respect of its nearest cause." Fleming's Fulfilling, p. 80.

"But certainly the procedure of this Period, in *violenting* people into the Declaration, Bond and Test, ought for ever to stop the mouths of the Episcopal Faction, as to their complaints of Presbyterian severities in pressing the covenants, which they never did by a Highland Host, when the power was in their hand." Wedrow's Hist., i. 469.

Fr. violent-er, to force, to break into by force.

VIOLER, VIOLAR, s. One who plays on the fiddle or violin, S.

"One of the Town of Edinburgh's soldiers—with his bayonet stabs a *violer* named Watson, because he was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle in the

street, contrary to an act discharging it, and gave him ill words." Fountainh., i. 364.

"*Violaris*: Mekill Thomas Hudson, &c. Item, to the *violaris*, and thair servandis, daylie vij gret bred," &c. Housh. Book, E. of Mar, 1567, Chalmers's Mary, i. 177, 178.

VIRE, s. "The arrow called a *quarrel*, used only for the crossbow;" *Fr. vire*, id. Rudd.

Th. virgin spent on swiftlie as ane *vire*.

Doug. Virgil, 148, 8.

Vyre is used by Gower in the same sense.

As a *vyre*:

Whiche flyeth out of a myghty bowe
Away he fledde for a throwe,
As he that was for loue wode,
Whan that he sawe howe it stode.

Conf. Am., Fol. 23, p. 1, c. 1.

V. WYE.

VIRE, s. "A great beauty," Orkn.

VIRGE THRED. Thread of a particular description.

"Ane French rapar, with ane Scottis skawbert thairone, gardit with blak hiltis—and the neif, wewpit with blak *virge thred*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1543, V. 18.

This must certainly be viewed as a corr. of E. *Birges Thred*. V. BIRGET, BIRGES.

VIRGUS, s. "Some fancied liquid, considered to be the sourest of any; It's as sour as *virgus*;" Gall. Enc.

This is obviously *verjuice*, *Fr. verjus*, "acid liquor expressed from crab-apples." This provincial term has probably been imported from the north of E. For Johns. adds: "It is vulgarly pronounced *varges*." Tent. *verd-ius*, q. *viride jus*.

VIRIDEER, s. The keeper of the grass or green wood in a forest.

"And gif he be found the third time with grene wode; he sall be presented to the *virideer* (the keiper of the grene wode and grasse) in the chief place of the keeping of the wode, and sall be put vnder aucht pledges." Forrest Lawes, c. 11, s. 4.

L. B. *viridar-ius*, *Fr. verdeur*. In the E. laws, *verderer*.

"This word *Vert* taketh the name of *Vert*, a *viriditate*, of greenesse, for it is alwaies vnderstood but of such things, as doe growe within the Forrest and are greene, it is called in our olde English *Greene Heve*, in Latin it is called *Viridis*, and thereof is framed this word *Viridarius*, a *Verderer*, or one that doeth take the charge of the *Vert* or of *Greene Heve*." Manwood's Forrest Lawes, c. 6, s. 5, Fol. 37, b.

VIRLAT, s. The same with *Valet*.

"The treasurer paid David Rizzio, *virlat* in the Queen's Chamber L89, on the 8th of January 1561-2." Chalmers's Mary, i. 75.

VIRLE, s. A small ring put round any body, to keep it firm, S. *ferrule*.

Sax good fat lambe, I sold them ilka clute,
At the West Port, and bought a winsome flute,
Of plum-tree made, with ivy *virles* round.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 67.

O. E. *vyroll*, *Fr. virolle*; Palasgræue. E. *verrouil*, a bolt for a door, seems to claim the same origin, Lat. *ferr-um*.

[**VIRPA, s.** A thin kind of sowens, Shetl.]

VIRR, VIR, s. Force, impetuosity, S. B. synon. with *Birr*, q. v.

When he was set, I ga'e the fire a stir,
And Bessy ran, and brought some whins, wi' vir,
Frae out the nook, and made a hearty bleeze.
Skirre's Poems, p. 141.

"Syne we laid our heads together, an' at it wi' virr."
Journal from London, p. 5. V. BEIR, s.

The lads, unwilling yet to stir,
Fire off their morning guns wi' vir.
W. Beattie's Tales, p. 35.

Wi' double vir the drummers drum,
The pint-stoups clatter.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 35.

This word is more classical than might seem at first view. It has been in use for more than two centuries. With respect to the sluice of a dam it is said :

—"It may not be stoppit, nor be troublit be ony person, be altering of the said clouse, or drawing of the said clouse, or drawing of the water fra the said water-passage or dam, or be making of the course of the water to be of greiter force or strength than of befor, or yit to be of less force or virre than of befor, quhairthrow the said miln is or may be mair haistie or mair alaw in grinding of cornis nor scho had wont to be in times bygane." A. 1563, Balfour's Pract., p. 493.

[To VIRR, v. n. To move or walk with force, Banffs.]

VIRROCK, s. Quoted by Mr. Pinkerton as not understood.

Ane pyk-thank in a prelots chayse,
With his wawil feit, and virrok tais,
With hoppir hippis, and hanches narrow.—
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 110.

Dr. Leyden, Gl. Compl. S., justly observes, that it "signifies a corn, or bony excrescence on the feet; is in common use, and pronounced *virrok*;" p. 380. He derives it from Lat. *verruc-a*, a wart. The name is sometimes applied to boils. I have heard it also expl., a pimple on the sole of the foot or heel, which occasions great pain, and often grows to a considerable size. Thus it is distinguished from a corn. It is sometimes written *wyrock*.

Ther is not in this fair a flyrock,
That has upon his feit a *wyrock*,
Knoul taes, or moulis in nae degre,
But ye can hyde them.—

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 254.

A.-S. *wearrig*, *wearrigt*, callosus, nodosus; Teut. *weer*, callus, nodus, tuber; Gl. Sibb. The affinity of *wyrock* to the latter is rendered highly probable from a circumstance to which the ingenious Glossarist has not adverted. Teut. *weer-ooghe* denotes a wart or pimple on the eye-lid, a stythe, or S. *stie*; chalazion, exiguum tuberculum in palpebris, (Kilian); from *weer* and *ooghe*, oculus. This seems to have been improperly applied to denote a pimple on the foot.

VIRTUE, s. Thrift, Loth. V. VERTUE.

WISE. V. WEYSE.

[VISIE, VIZY, VIZZIE, s. and v. V. VESIE.]

TO TAK A VIZZIE. To take an aim; as, to look along a gun, with the eye, before firing it off, S.

"Logan took a rizz, and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 143.

William M'Nish, a taylor slee—
Rouz'd at the thought, charg'd his fuzee;
Took but ae vizzy wi' his ee.—

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 52.

VIZZIE-DRAP, VISSIE, s. The knob or sight on the muzzle end of a gun, by which aim is taken, S. Fr. *visée*, aim.

* **VISION, s.** A thin, meagre person; as, "Puir thing! she's grown a mere vision," S.; a secondary use of the E. word as denoting "a spectre, a phantom."

TO VISITE, v. a. To examine, to survey; used as synon. with *Visie*; Fr. *visit-er*, id.;

"Ordanis—Mr. Johune Hay, &c. to *visite* the laws and actis maid in this present parliament," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 569.

VISORNE, s. A mask or visor.

"Jhone Knox answered, The time that hes bene is evin now befor my eyis: for I sie the pure flock in no les danger than it hes bein at ony tyme before, except that the Devill hes gottin a *visorne* upon his face." Knox's Hist., p. 341.

VISSIER, s. One who authoritatively inspects or examines.

—"The said Sir James Balfour of Pettindreich knycht, *visier*, and ressaver," &c. Inventories, A. 1568, p. 175.

[VIT, VITTING, s. V. WIT.]

TO VITCH, v. a. To visit, Shetl. In Isl. the synonyme is *vit-ia*.

* **VITIOUS, adj.** Fierce, fiery, ill-tempered; as, "He's a *vitious* beast that; I wiss he dinna break that puir man's neck that's on him," S. [*Vitious weather*, stormy weather, Clydes.]

VITIOUSNESS, s. Fierceness, unmanageableness, S.

VIUE, VIVE, adj. 1. Lively, representing to the life, vivid, S. Fr. *vif*.

"So wee see the *vive* imago of a faithfull Pastor, in the Lord Jesus: he will give his life for the sheepe, as hee saith himselfe." Rollocke on the Passion, p. 16. In this sense it is used as an E. word.

2. Brisk, vigorous, S.

3. Applied to what may be seen clearly; as, "*vive* prent," letter-press which may be read easily, S. B.

VIVDA, s. Beef or mutton hung and dried without salt, Orkney.

"They seldom salt their meat, but either smoke it in the house, or dry it in the air. When preserved in this latter manner, it is known by the name of *virda*." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 49.

"*Vivda*, (dried beef) hams, and pickled pork, flew after each other into empty space, smoked geese were restored to the air, and cured fish to the sea." The Pirate, iii. 32.

We learn from a very intelligent writer, that "*Virda*, or unsalted mutton, hung up in their buildings till it was hardened and dried, is no longer known." Hubbert's Shetl. Isl., p. 470.

"*Vivda*, flesh dried in a Skee without being salted." MS. Explic. of Norish words. V. SKEO.

Most probably from *Isl. veif-a*, a vibrare; Dan. *vift-e*, to fan, to winnow; the substance being dried by the action of the wind.

VIVELY, adv. 1. Clearly, in a vivid light, S.

But gin ye like to ware the time, then ye
How a' the matter stood, shall *vively* see.

Ross's Helenore, p. 69.

2. Distinctly, applied to objects of sound.

"Mr. Andrew Leisk, minister at Ellon, told me that his wife and family, sitting at supper in his own house, heard tucking of drums *vively*, sometimes appearing near hand, sometimes far off; and upon the 7th of February it was written here to Aberdeen, that Kenton battle of Banbury, wherein his majesty was victorious, has been in vision foughten seven sundry times since syne." Spalding, ii. 71.

VIVERIS, VIEVERS, s. pl. Provisions for the sustenance of life, victuals, S. Fr. *vivres*.

"Item, if it sall be asked, That thair layed money sall have passage for thair *viveris*? Ye sall reason the comoditie and incomoditie thareof with the counsaill." Knox's Hist., p. 222.

"He sall come [to the hoist] weill furnished with siluer to bye *vivers* for his sustentation and not in hope to burling the cuntrie quhereby he passes, without making of payment." 1 Stat. Rob. L, c. 5, s. 6.

VIVUAL, adj. 1. Living, alive, Ayrs.

2. Used to express one's identity; as, "the *vivual* person," the self same person, *ibid.* Hence,

VIVUALLIE, adv. In life; as, "*vivuallie* seen," seen alive, *ibid.*

O. Fr. *vivuallie*, vivant; plein de force; Roquesfort.

To VIZZIE, v. a. To view accurately. V. VISIE and VESIE.

[VMBESTOUNT, adv.] Sometimes, Barbour, vii. 398. A.-S. *ymbe*, about, and *stund*, a time.]

VMBEKEST, VMBECAST, pret. Explored; or perhaps, surveyed.

He *vmbekest* the countrie outwith the toun,
Ha [he] saw na thing on steir
Nouther far nor neir—

Rauf Coilyear, B. ij. B.

[*Isl. sm*, around, *kasta*, to cast.]

[VMQUHILE, adv.] Sometimes. V. UMQUHILE.]

VNBEGGIT, part. pa. Not asked by begging, or as alms.

—"To see quhat they may be maid content of thair awin consentis to accept daylie to leif on *vnbeggit*," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 141.

To VNBESETT, v. a. To surround.

"Sir, yonder is the laird of Buccleugh, and the theives of Annerdaill with him, to *vnbessett* your grace in the way." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 320. In Ed. 1769, "to *vnbesset* your grace from the gate," p. 210. The latter mode of expression would rather seem to bear the sense of block up.

It is most commonly used in *part. pa.*

"When—the said Alexander—was cuming forward

with ane great armie, for the kingis support, his gaitt was *vnbessett* be Alexander earle of Crawford." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 105.

VNBIGGIT, part. adj. Not built upon, S.

"In all vther annuellis, to auise gif the awnaris lat-tis the ground to be *vnbiggitt*, quhat salbe the chaplanis part gif he may recognosce the samin or not," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 439. V. BIG, v.

VNBRINT, part. adj. Not burnt.

"Item, gif samekill restis *vnbrint* of the haill tene-ment that aw the annuell as will pay the samin, gif the annuell may be craift compleittie." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

VNBURELY, adj. Feeble; not *burly*.

Thar is mony toun man to tuggil is full teuch,
Thocht thair brandis be black and *vnburely*.

Rauf Coilyear, C. i. b.

VNCOACTED, UNCOACTIT, part. adj. Not forced, voluntary.

"I cannot refuse both the honourable and thankfull conditions to myself,—speciallie quhair thay cum of frie will *vncoacted* or compelled." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 34. V. COACT, COACTIT.

"*Uncoactit* or compallit." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. The negative particle is meant to serve both words.

VNCOME, UNCOME, [part. pa.] Not come; also, not having reached or arrived at.]

"The Congregation—had chosine fyve hundredh of thair best horsemen to prik and hold in the French *vncome* over the watter of Elen." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 538. "To stop the French from crossing," &c. Edit. 1728, p. 205.

"Thus thir people were *stayed vncome* to Aberdeen at this time, wherat the army there took great excep-tion." Spalding's Troubles, i. 159.

"Thirdly, their naughty reasons alledged for with-holding of the nobles *vncome* to the king, backed also with much more threatening." *Ibid.*, p. 188.

Vncome is perhaps q. *oncome*, coming on or forward.

VNDEFESIT, part. adj. Without acquit-tance.

"That the said James sall content & pay to the said Johne the somme of v li contentit in the said sentence arbitrale & *vndefesit* tharintill." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 273. V. DEFESSE, v.

VNDEID, adj. Alive, in the state of life.

Now thankit be Drichtine,
That ane of vs sall never bine
Vndeid in this place.

Rauf Coilyear, D. ij., a.

To VNDIRGANG, v. a. To incur, to be subjected to, [to undergo.]

"And failyeing tharof that he tak the lande to him self and *vndirgang* the det." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1469, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 96.

A.-S. *under-gang-an*, subire, to undergo.

VNDISPONIT, part. pa. Not given away.

—"At this present thair ar sindierie prelaces vacand, *vndisponit* to onie person or personis quhatsumeir." Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 143.

VNDISTRUBLIT, part. pa. Undisturbed.

—"That lèttes be writin to the balye of Lawdirdale, chargeing him—to kepe & defend the saide Elisabeth

undistrublit in the broukin & joyssing of the samyne in tyme to cum." Act. Audit., A. 1466, p. 5.

VNDOUTABLE, adj. Indubitable, that cannot be called in question.

—"Anent the questionne—tuiching the richtis to the hospitale of Brechin callit the Massindew, clamit be the said Archibald be presentacioun of James duc of Ross, quhilk is *vndoutable* patroune of the saymn, the lordis orlanis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 103.

This, although not mentioned by Johns., has been used in O. E., as Sherwood has *undoubtable*.

VNECERT, adj. Uncertain; Lat. *incert-us*.

"Tharfor the said decret of forfaltour is *uncert*, inept, and generale, & following and promulgate vpounne aue *uncert*, inept & generale libell." Acts Mary, 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 440.

VNENDIT, part. pa. Unfinished, not terminated.

"The maiste parte [majority] of thaim—sal have the ful power—to avisa, determyn, tret, & conclude—al materis concerning the weillfair of our souerane lorde that ar now assynit in this present parliament & *vnendit*." Acts Ja. III., A. 1471, Ed. 1814, p. 100.

[VNFAIR, adj.] Foul; or perhaps as a *s.*, ill-success, Barbour, xv. 123, Camb. MS.]

[VNFANE, UNFAYNE, adj.] Unwilling, reluctant. V. FANE.]

VNGROND, part. pa. Not grinded.

"That Thomas Kirkpatrick—sall restore—half a boll of malt *engrond*, price x s." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 92.

VNHABILL, VNHABILE, UNHABLE, adj. 1. Unfit for any purpose whatsoever; used in a general sense.

"The quenis grace—hauand respect to the greit and exhorbitant derth ryssin in this realme of victuallis, &c., and vnderstandand that the occasioun thairof is because of the superfluous cheir usit commounlie in this realme alsweill amangis small as greit men, to the greit hurt of commoun weill of the samin, and dampnage to the bodie, quhilk makis aue mau *vnhabill* to exerce all leifull and gude warkis necessare." Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 488.

2. Unfit for travelling, by reason of age or bodily indisposition.

"Gif—it be sufficientlie provin—that he is seik, impotent, or of greit age, swa that he may not travel, the Judge sould pass, or send his clerk, as he pleis, upon the expensis of him that is *unhabile* and seik, to pois [pose or interrogate closely] and ressave his aith upon sic thingis as ar referrit to the samin." Balfour's Pract., p. 361.

"All this time the marquis is stormstaid in Melgyne, old and *unhabile* to travel, in so great a storm." Spalding's Troubles, i. 42.

3. Under a legal disability; used as a forensic term.

—"Decerning thairfore his dignetic, name & memorie to be extinct,—and his posteritie to be fra thine furth *unhable* to bruik offices, honour & dignetic within this realme." Acts Mary, 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 573.

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The term contrasted with this, in the same act, in the form of restoration, is *able*.

"And sic like his posteritie & linage—to be restorit to thair ancient honour, fame & dignitie, and to be maid *able* to bruik and joias offices, honouris & dignitie within this realme.

VNKNOWLEGE, s. Ignorance.

"That all schireffis, &c., tak the copie of thir artielis or thai depart, at thay may not excuse thame of the *vnknowlege* of thir artielis." Acts Ja. III., 1483, Ed. 1814, p. 166.

VNLAY, s. Fine, the same with *Unlaw*.

—"At that be a punt of dittay in tyme to cum, and at the *vnlay* be x li togidder with aue mendis of the partij according to the skaith," &c.—"Item, as anent the *vnlay* of the grene wod," &c. Acts. Ja. IV., 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

VNLANDIT, adj. Not in possession of heritable property.

"Our souerane lord movit of piety, with the counsall of his lordis, hes avisit that all the gudis movabill belonging to the pure *vnlandit* folkis be restorit and deliverit agane." Acts Ja. IV., 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 207.

[VNLELE, adj.] Disloyal, dishonest. V. LELE.]

VNLETTIN, part. pa. Not released.

"That all—vagabondis, strang and ydill beggaris—taken wandering—be committit in ward in the common presoun, stokis or irnis, within thair iurisdiction; thair to be kept *vnlettin* to libertie,—quhill thay be put to the knowlege of aue assyiss." Acts Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 87.

VNMORTIFYIT, part. pa. Not under a deed of mortmain.

"And the soume of the baronis to be raisit of all lordis, baronis, frehaldaris, fre tennandis, ladyis of tuncis jont feftmentis, dowryis, and vtheris, quhatsumevir hafand vtouth burgh *enmortifyit*." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 90. V. MORTIFY.

VNORDERLY, adv. Irregularly.

"The lordis of parliament decretis—that the process of the breif of richt purchest be Robert of Spens—tuiching the landis of Kittidy, procedit & led before the Schiref of Fiff & his deputis, is *vnorderly* procedit," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 16.

VNPASSING, part. pr. Not going or departing.

"In the menetyne ordanis the haill estaittis presentlie con . . . to remove in this town *vnpassing* furth of the samyne, quhill the parliament be—endit." Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 531.

VNPLENISSIT, part. pa. Not furnished, waste.

"Aue grete part of the realme, and specialie nere the borlouris, has bene thir mony yeris, in our souerane lordis lesse age, *vnplenis-sit*, and aue gret part of the inland spulyeit of thar gudis." Acts Ja. V., 1533, Ed. 1814, p. 346, 347. V. PLENIS.

VNPROUISITLIE, adv. Without previous intimation, immediately.

"Be hir vngodlie, and dishonourabill proceeding to aue pretendit mariage with him [Bothwell] sud-landlie, and *vnprovisitlie* thairafter, it is mai-t certaine, that

Q 4

scho was prenie, airt, and pairt, of the actuall deuse and deid of the foirnamit murthour of the king her lauchfull husband," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 27.

Fr. *à l'improviste, à l'improveu*, "suddenly, at unawares, before it was thought of, or looked for;" Cotgr.

VNRECOUNSALLIT, *part. pa.* Unrecoun-ciled.

"That quhatsumener persoun or persounis ar denunciit cursit,—and lyis thairin obstinatie be the space of ane year, or resaisit the body of God blis and halie sacrament vnder the said cursing, *vnrecounsallit* to the bosom of the halie kirk, that all thair gudis mouabill throw that deid sall fall in our souerane ladyis handis be resoun of escheit," &c. Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 482.

VNREMEMBRAND, *part. adj.* Unmindful.

—"His grace thinkis that he will nocht be *vnre-membrand* and vngrate for the gude and thankfull seruice done to him be his saidis erlis, lordis," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

VNRESPONSALL, *adj.* Unable to pay a fine or debt; a forensic term.

"The said third penaltie to be paid to the awner of the wod, brume, or yairdis. Bot in caiss the committar of the wrang be *vnresponsall*, he sall for the first falt be put in the stokkis, presoun, or yrnis, sucht dayis on breid and wattir," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 145. V: RESPONSALL.

VNROVNGIT, *part. pa.* Not gnawed or fretted.

"The bailieis chargit him to take the Inglis grot *vnrovngit* for thre soun in pament [payment]." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. V: RONGED.

[VANSEILL, s. Misfortune, Barbour, x. 218. V: UNSELE.]

VNSHAMEFASTNESSE, *s.* Shameless-ness.

And take from mee *vnshamefastnesse*,
And God and man to loue and dreid.
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 70.

VNTRANSUMYT, *part. pa.* Not transcribed.

"William Adamson—oblist him that he sall bring the writingis laillie maid be our souerane lorde vnder his gret seile to the toune of Myddleburghe, and deliure the samin agane to the kingis grace and lordis within xx daieis next to cum without langare delay, *vntransumyt* anctentily." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 313. V: TRANSUMPT.

VNTRAISTIE, *adj.* Faithless, unworthy of trust.

Traist the *vntraistie* quha that will,—
For sic my selfe I will not kill.
Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 201.

VNWAUKIT, *part. pa.* Not fulfilled.

"Robert Crostale—sall content & pay to Elspeth Batlare a wob of tanny claith,—for ilke elne xij s., deliuerit be the said Elspeth to the said Robert in *vnwaukit* claith." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 95.

[VNWITT, s. Ignorance, folly, S.]

To VNY, *v. a.* To unite; Fr. *unir*, id.

"That it sall be lefull till his grace to diuide schiref-domez, & create, *vny*, & annex the sammyne," &c. Acts Ja. IV., 1509, Ed. 1814, p. 267.

VOALER, *s.* A cat, Shetl.; q. a *wawler*, from Isl. *vol-a*, querulor, G. Andr.; misero queri, Haldorson; *vael-a*, lamentari, ibid.

VOAMD, *s.* Meat injured by being too long kept, Shetl.; apparently synon. with *Houm'd*, S.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *vam*, vitium, culpa, Verel.; *voemni*, dedecus, or *voma*, nausea, Haldorson; *voem-ulegt*, nauseabile, G. Andr.

[VOAR, s. Spring, seed-time, Shetl. Sw. *vaar*, Lat. *ver*, id.]

VOCE, *s.* Voice, S. B.

Ane feynelliche hellis *voce* scho shoutis schill;
At quhais sound all trymbit the forest,
The derne woddis resoundit east and west.
Doug. Virgil, 225, 37.

[VOD, s. A wood. V. WOD.]

VODDER, *s.* Weather, Aberd. Reg. V. WODDER.

VODE, **VODD**, *adj.* 1. Empty, void.

Unto thir wordis, he nane answer maid,
Nor to my *vode* demandis na thing said.
Doug. Virgil, 48, 32.

2. Light, indecent.

The rial stile, clepit Heroicall,
Full of wourship and nobilnes ouer all,
Suld be compilit, but tenechis or *vode* wourle,
Kepand honest wise sportis, quhare euer thay bourle.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 271, 30.

To VODE, *v. a.* To void, to empty.

Eftir all was *vodit*, and the lycht of day
Ay mare and mare the mone quenchit away,—
Within hir chalmir alone scho langis sare,
And thocht all waist for laik of hir luffare.
Doug. Virgil, 102, 25.

Ubi digressi, Virg. When the company were all gone.

VOE, *s.* An inlet, a bay or creek, Orkney, Shetl.

"This inlet or *roe* furnishes several excellent harbours, such as Busta Voe, South Voeter, and Alnafirth." P. Delting, Shetl. Statist. Acc., i. 390.

"*Voes*,—in the ancient language of these islands, signify such creeks or bays as penetrate far into the land." Barry's Orkney, p. 39.

"The parish is every where intersected with long narrow bays, called here *Voes* or Friths." P. Aith-sting, Shetl. Statist. Acc., vii. 581.

"*Voe*, signifies a creek, or bay." MS. Explic. of Norish Words.

In that very ancient Norse poem *Lodbrokar-Quida*, or the Death-song of Lodbrok, *royr* occurs as signifying a bay. Thus Riegner is made to say; "Near *Hiad-ninga-ragi*, (Haddinga's Bay) high towered our crests in fierce encounter." St. 13. The learned Johnstone views this as either a bay in Orkney, or as perhaps Haddington bay in Scotland. Lodbrok, p. 71. *Bartha-arthi* is indeed mentioned in the preceding strophe,

which he explains as denoting the Firth of Tay, near Perth, anciently called Bertha, p. 70.
Isl. *vog-r*, fretum; G. Andr., p. 257. V. Brand's Orkney, p. 65.

VOGIE, VOKIE, adj. 1. Vain, S.

Of your consent, he says, I'm mair nor fain,
And *vogie* that I can ca' you my ain.
Ross's Helenore, p. 112.

"Whisht," quoth the *vougy* jade,
"William's a wise judicious lad,
"Has havins mair than e'er he had,
"Ill-bred bog-stalker."

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 338.

"I was fiddin' fain an' unco *vokie* fan I got out ower her, for as laggart an' trachel'd as I was wi' taavin amo' the dubs." *Journal from London*, p. 4.

To *Waistguide* luk and beir neil that I lefe;
To *Coraltee* syn gif this bleis of fyre;
To servant *woky* ye beir this rown slef.

K. Hart, ii. 66.

Voky seems to be Vanity in dress personified. "In Scotland," Mr. Pinkerton remarks, "they say a man is *vogygy* when he is proud." Note, *Maitland Poems*, p. 379. But it properly denotes ostentation.

We took a spring, and danc'd a fling.
And wow but we were *vogy*!
We didna fear, though we lay near
The Campbells, in Stra'hogie.

Jacobite Relics, p. 81.

A.-S. *hog-an*, Belg. *pocgh-en*, to boast, to vaunt; or from Fr. *vogue*, Ital. *voga*, fame, pre-eminence.

2. Merry, cheerful, an oblique sense, S. B.

To VOICE, VOYCE, v. n. To vote.

"We ar borne to have right off place and *voyce* in that high court, bot not with that knowledge and these abilities—requyred in these quho sould *voyce* ther." *Acts Ch. I.*, Ed. 1814, V. 361.

To VOYCE out, v. a. To elect by vote.

"The moderator was desired to *voice out* twelve of their brethern to sit as their committee." *Spalding*, ii. 192.

VOICER, s. A voter.

"That his voicing should not import his approbation of the commissions of any *voicer* against whom he was to propone any just exception in due time."—*Baillie's Lett.*, i. 99.

The *v.* is also used, as by Shakespeare.

VOICING, s. The act of voting.

"It goes to *voicing*, and by a plurality of voices found that no man should be raised against the country." *Spalding*, ii. 119.

VOLAGE, VOLLAGE, VOLISH, adj. 1. Giddy, inconsiderate; O. Fr. *volage*.

"The ingement of Gode (quhilk virkis al thyng) is ane profound onknaun deipnes, the quhilk passis humane ingyne to comprehende the grounde or limitis of it: be cause oure vit is cuer febil, oure ingyne ouer harde, oure thochtis ouer *rollage*, ande oure yeiris ouer schort." *Compl. S.*, p. 32.

"Some doubted how far such *volage* expressions inferred treason, being but *lubricum lingue*." *Fountainhall*, i. 484.

2. Profuse, prodigal; as, "He's unco *volage* o' his siller;" *Aberd.*

Fr. id. light, giddy, inconsiderate.

[**VOLAGEOUS, adj.** Very light, giddy, or boastful, Clydes.].

To VOLISH, v. n. To talk ostentatiously, Clydes.

VOLISHER, s. An ostentatious talker, *ibid.*

VOLE MOUSE. The Short-tailed Field Mouse, Orkn. The field campagnol, S.

"*Arvicola agrestis*. Field campagnol. E. short-tailed field-mouse. S. *Vole-mouse*." *Edin. Mag.* July 1819, p. 505.

"The Short-tailed Field Mouse (*mus agrestis*, Lin. Syst.) which with us has the name of the *vole mouse*, is very often found in marshy grounds that are covered with moss and short heath." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 314.

Perhaps *vole* has the same sense with *field*; *A. S. wold*, planities; *Su.-G. wall*, solum herbidum.

[**VOLF, s.** A wolf, *Barbour*, vi. 470.]

VOLOUNTE', s. The will.

The ilk stounde of his awin fre *volount*,
Ioue callis Juno, and thus carpis be.

Doug. Virgil, 340, 1.

Fr. *volonté*, Lat. *volunt-as*.

VOLT, s. Countenance, aspect.

"She welcomed me with a merry *volt*." *Chalmers's Mary*, i. 175.

O. Fr. *volt*, visage, Roquef. V. *VULT*.

VOLT, s. 1. Vault or cellar, *Aberd. Reg.*
V. *VOUT*.

2. [Roofs, arches.]

Thy tour, and fortres lairge and lang,
Thy nychbours dois excell. —
Thy grounldis deip, and toppis hie
Uprising in the air;
Thy *vollis* plesand ar to sie,
Thay ar so greit and fair.

Prayse of Lethingtown, Maitland Poems, p. 253.

Vaults, Pinkerton. But perhaps rather applied to the roofs; from Fr. *roulle*, which not only signifies a vault, but "a vaulted or embowed roofe;" *Cotgr. V. VOUT*.

VOLUPTUOSITIE, s. Voluptuousness.

"And quhatsumeuir vther persoun or personis of quhatsumeuir estate, degre or condition that ever thay be of, that failyies and brekis this act and ordinance, that he salbe repute and haldin as ane man geuin to his *voluptuosithie*," &c. *Acts Mary*, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 498; i.e., if he have more dishes at his table than those permitted by this act to men of different orders.

VOLUSPA, s. Explained as synonym. with *Sybil*.

"Here seated, the *voluspa*, or sybil, was to listen to the rhymical [rythmical?] inquiries which should be made to her, and to return an extemporaneous answer." *The Pirate*, ii. 173.

This Scandinavian term is undoubtedly used in a sense which does not properly belong to it. *Id. vola*, *volva*, and *valla*, denote a prophetess, *Sybil* vates Pythia, Verel; and *sya* signifies the prediction itself. It is thus defined by Haldorson, *Völsunga oracula sybillina*, [Dan.] *en spta-kveindes spædom*, i.e., "a female soothsayer's divination." *Voluspa* is the name given to a part of the more ancient Edda; and as M. Mallet has observed, "signifies the oracle or the

prophecy of *Vola*." "*Vola*," he adds, "might perhaps be a general name for all the women of this kind." Northern Antiq., ii. 202.

But this ingenious and learned writer has fallen into a mistake here. For, according to the Edda, there was one person only to whom this name was given. This was *Sif*, from whom, it is said, Odin descended. V. Resen. Eld. Dedic. b. 2. This name the Scandinavian writers have identified with that of *Sybil*. Rudbeck makes her the wife of Thor. He indeed, in his usual manner, traces the name *Sybil*, to her; viewing the last of the word as the same with *hell*, a mountain; and rendering *Sifhella*, Dea montium, or the same with *Cybelé*. *Sif*, he expl. by Lat. *pūs*. Atlant. ii. 398.

The term *rola*, has been traced to Gr. *βούλη*, counsel, &c. But nothing satisfactory has been offered.

To VOME, v. a. To puke, to vomit.

"I sau fumetterre, that tempris ane heyt lyuyr. I sau brume, that prouokis ane person to *vome* ald feume." Compl. of S., p. 104.

The term appears in the same primitive form in Isl. *voma*, nausea, vomitus. *Afgr voemer*, vomitu urgeor; *romuleg-wr*, nauseabundus.

VOMITER, s. An emetic, S.

"The manner to make *Vomitors*. A vomiter is a potion prepared with some vomitive liquor,—to purge the bad humours by vomiting."—"The manner to make a common vomiter—to make a weak vomiter," &c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 124-5.

Fr. *vomitore*, any thing that provokes vomiting. In the same sense *Vomitary* is used in E.

[VONAND, VONYNG. V. under WON, v.]

VOR, VOAR, VOUR, s. The spring-time, Orkney, Shetl. **V. VEIR.**

[VORD, s. A high hill, Shetl. V. WART.]

[VORTH, VORTHIS. V. WORTH.]

VOTE, s. A vow.

He "maid solempnit rote that he & his posterite sall use na ansenye in tymes cumyng (quhen tyme of battal occurit) bot the croce of Sanct Andro." Bellend. Cron., B. x., c. 5. *Voit*, Ibid., B. xiii. c. 7. Lat. *rot-um*.

To VOTE, v. a. To devote. *Votit*, part. pa.

"Becaus sa gret trubill risis daylie aganis the Cristin pepill, the maist catholik prince Charlis hes *rotit* hym to the deith in defence thairof aganis the ennymes of God." Bellend. Cron. B. x. c. 2. *Devovise*, Boeth.

VOTH, s. Outlawry.

"*Voth* signifies outlawrie, *otlagium*." Skene, Verb. Sign. in vo.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *rode*, Su.-G. *vaada*, (pron. *roda*) periculum. **V. VOUTHMAN.**

[VOUD, VOUDE, adj. Mad, Barbour, xvii. 106, Camb. MS. V. WOD.]

VOURAK, s. Wreck. "The *tourak* of the schip;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

VOUSS, s. The liquor of hay and chaff boiled, Strathmore.

This term does not seem to be descriptive of the particular composition, but to be the ancient word, denoting what is liquid in general, retained in a particular

sense. Isl. *vos*, *væsa*, *veisa*; humor, mador, humectatio, perfusio aquae, et ductus aquae; G. Andr., p. 249, 250.

To VOUST, v. n. To boast, S.

In siclyke wyse this Juturna belius
Throw out the oistis can the horsis drine,
—And schew hir brothir Turnus in his chare,
Now brauland in this place, now *voustand* thare.
Doug. Virgil, 427, 13.

Great as it is, I need na *voust*.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

VOUST, VOIST, VOUSTIN, s. Boasting, S., a boast, a brag, Gl. Shirr.

And low as Pharon cryis and doys roust,
With haltand woundis and with mekle *voust*,
Eneas threw an dart at him that tyde,
Quhilk, as he gapit, in his mouth did glide.
Doug. Virgil, 327, 10.

Thare sal thou se, thare sal thou know anone,
Quhom to thys wyndy glore, *voist* and *avantis*,
The honour, or with pane the louing grantis.
Ibid. 390, 4.

Where then was a' your windy *vousts*?

Ye that is now sa kneef?

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 23.

Hamilton writes *voisting*, Facile Traictise, p. 36.

Perhaps radically the same with *boast*, *v* and *b* being letters of the same organs. Junius derives *boast*, from C. B. *boetio*, id.; Seren. from Goth. *buse*, *biesse*, rex, dominans. Isl. *biasse*, pugil; Ilhre, vo. *Biesse*.

VOUSTER, s. A boaster, S. Rudd. V. WOISTARE.

VOUSTY, adj. Vain, given to boasting.

And chiels shall come frae yont the Cairn-a-

mounth right *vousty*,

If Ross will be so kind as share in

Their pint at Drousty.

Beattie's Address, Ross's Helenore, at. 16.

VOUT, s. A vault, S. O. E. id.

"*Vout*, vnder the ground, (Fr.) *voute*," Palsgrau; also *voulte*. This seems of Gothic origin; Sw. *hualf*/d, arched, vaulted, *hualfw-a*, to arch, to vault, also written *waelfw-a*, *vaelfw-a*; A.-S. *hwalf*, convexus; Isl. *hioel*, sphaera.

VOUTH, adj. or s. Prosecuted, or prosecuted, in course of law; a forensic term.

"*Vouth*, signifies persegued, calling, or accusation, from *Voucher*, id. est, *Vocare*, used in the auld French and English lawes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Voth*.

But the origin is evidently A.-S. *wothe*, clamor.

VOUTHMAN, s. An outlaw.

"In our auld Scottish language ane *Vouthman* is ane out-law, or ane fugitiue fra the lawes." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Voth*.

This, in connexion with the preceding word, may perhaps point out the origin of *Voth*, as signifying outlawry. *Vouthman* may have denoted one who was legally called, and not *compeirand*, or presenting himself in court, was outlawed.

VOW, interj. Expressive of admiration or surprise, S.

Yonder he comes; and *vow*! but he looks fain:

Nae doubt he think's that Peggy's now his ain.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 144.

Isl. *vo*, metuendum quid; also, repentè, ex improviso. **V. Verel. & G. Andr.**

VOWBET, s. A hairy worm, a caterpillar.

Yet wanshapen *Vowbet* of the weirld invytit,
I can tell thee how, when, where and what gat thee,
The quhilk was neither man nor wife,
Nor human creature on lifa.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 12.

The sense is determined by what is said elsewhere.

A warlock, and a warwolf, a *vowbet* but hair.

Ibid. p. 25.

It therefore seems the same word with *wobat*, S. A., a hairy worm, which crawls on vegetables, somewhat of the caterpillar kind.

Sibb. renders *woubit*, *oubit*, one of those worms which appear as if covered with wool, Gl., as if the term wool or *wool* entered into the composition. But more probably it is from A.-S. *wibba*, a worm.

A *vowbet* but hair, is a worm in so imperfect a state, that the hair is not yet grown. *Wobat* is said to be "a hairy caterpillar." *Edin. Rev.*, Oct. 1803, p. 206. O. E. "Warbot, a worm; *escarbot*," Fr. Palsgrau. V. *WORAT*.

VOWKY, adv. Vain.

Of your consent, says he, I'm mair nor fain,
An' *vowky* that I can ca' you my ain.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 108.

In Edit. Second, changed to *Vokie*, q. v.

This term, as it has the secondary sense of "merry, cheerful," seems always to include the idea of more self-complacency and happiness than we attach to E. *vain*.

To VOWL, v. a. A term used at cards, when one of the parties loses all in a game, Gall.

"When one of the parties playing gets nothing, not so much as a *trick*, then they are said to be *vowl'd*,—this and *sutter'd* are one." Gall. Enc.

O! there's the Ace—it gets the King;
We're beat—we're *vowl'd*, and a'.

Sang o' the Cartes, ibid., p. 459.

VOWL, s. The state of being quite out of hand in a game at cards. "A *vowl* is said to be worth nine games," *ibid.*

Perhaps from Fr. *vol-er*, "to rob, to rifle, strip, despoil of all;" Cotgr. Dict. Trev. has *Vole*, Terme de jeu de Cartes, et se dit, quand quelqu'un fait toutes les mains ou levées des cartes, à l'homme, à la bête, à la triomphe, &c. Omnia folia lusoria ferre, auferre. Roquefort thus expresses it; Dans le jeu des cartes on dit la *vole* lorsqu'une personne enlève tout, fait toutes les mains. The learned fathers de Trevoux deduce the Fr. *v* from Lat. *vol-a*, the palm of the hand, because this is the instrument commonly employed in carrying off.

• VOYAGE, s. A journey; Fr. id.

"Thairefter, they cam to Edinburgh—Sum men judged nae guid to cum of that *voyage*." *Pitcottie's Cron.*, p. 40.

The Fr. term denotes either a voyage or a journey.

VPBRINGING, s. Education, instruction, S.

"It sall stand at the kingis grace plesour to send ony man of wirechip of Ingland, and one lady, with suche company as accordis to thar estate, nocht exceedand xx personis men & women, to gif attendance vpoun the said young quene and hir vertuis *vpbringing*, and to remane vpoun the king of Inglandis expensis." *Acts Mary*, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 425.

"They alledged that they wanted to bring up the king's son in virtuous education, for the whilk they sent for him. The king answered, he was his son, of

whom it was meetest he should have the care of his *upbringing*." *Spalding*, ii. 2. V. *UPBRING*.
Upbrought is used by Spenser, as signifying, educated, nurtured.

—With the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*.

[VPGANG, s. Way up. V. *UPGANG*.]**[VPGIF, s. and v.** V. *UPGIF*.]**VPLESIT, part. pa.** Recovered.

The lost penny was *vplesit*,—
Bot the penny that wes hid
I hold leist gude did.

Colkelbie Sow, F. I., v. 15.

A.-S. *up* and *les-an*, colligere; redimere. The sense of the term is explained, v. 39.

The penny lost in the lak,
Wes fundin and *vpak*—i.e., taken up.

To VPMAC, v. n. 1. To supply where there is a deficiency.

"Quhar thar is fundin ony sic werk within the said finace, the werk to be brokin, the workman to *vpmak* the avale to the finace foresaid, & the said workman to be puny at the kingis will." *Acts Ja. III.*, 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 172.

2. To build up. *To vpmak* is used in this sense, *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.**3. To compensate; often used in the sense of enriching, S.**

"I have found my Lord unchangeable, in every estate the same, ay the same *up-making*, and more than *up-making* portion." *Hamilton to Kenwick, Society Contendings*, p. 40.

Belg. *opmaak-en*, to make up. Any one, who has attended to the genius of the Scottish language, must have remarked that it resembles the Teut. far more than the English does, in the combination of the prepositions. It generally prefers the prefix, instead of adding the preposition to the verb or noun.

VPSITTING, s. A term used to denote a sort of wake after the baptism of a child.

"And that na banquetis salbe at onie *vpstittingis* efter baptizing of bairnis in time cuming, vnder the pane of twentie pund to be payit be euerie persone, doar in the contrair, alawell of the maister of the hous, —as of all vther personis that salbe fund or tryit partakeris of sic superfluous banqueting, and escheting of the droggis and confectouris apprehendit," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

This custom, which seems to be now obsolete, was most probably introduced in imitation of the *Lik-wakes*, or watching of the dead; or it might have some connexion with the vigils of the saints. Had the *vpstitting* preceded the baptism, it might have been supposed that it was meant to guard the *unchristened bairn* against the mischievous attempts of the Fairies. But it is not easy to conjecture of what use it could be after the baptismal rite.

VRACK, s. 1. Wreck, ruin, Buchan.

I guff't the bickars a' to *vrack*,
Whan e'er I saw yir croou
O' death the night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 10.

V. WRACK.**[2. Anything that is worthless; applied also to persons and animals, Banffs.]****[To VRAIT, VREET, v. a.** To write, Banffs.]

VRAITER, VRETTAR, s. A writer, Aberd. Reg.; nearly the same with the vulgar pron. of Loth., *Vriter*.

VRAN, s. The wren, A.-S. *wraen*. "Vran is still the Lothian pronunciation;" Gl. Compl.

"Robeen and the litil vran, var hamely in vyutir." Compl. S., p. 60.

[VRICHT, s. A wright, Banffs. *To vricht*, to work as a wright, *ibid.*]

[To VRING, v. a. To wring, Banffs.]

[VTASS, WTASt, s. Corr. of *Octaves*.

The same corruption occurs in O.E. "*Ulas* of a feast, [Fr.] octauhs;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 73.

This term has, however, been viewed as signifying "the eighth day, or the space of eight days after any festival." V. *Uis*, Nares' Gl.

VTH, s. [Errat. for *Uch*, a coffer.] "Ane proper *uth* of gold;" Aberd. Reg. O. Fr. *uche*, a coffer; or for *Ouch*, an ornament, a carcanet.

To VTTER, v. n. *Vittered*, pret.

"Bot air Patrick's horse *vittered*, and would in no wayes encounter his adversar againe, that it was force to sir Patrik to light on foot." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 248. *Entered* in Edit. 1728. V. *ONTER, v.*

Vittered is perhaps nearer to the true orthography, which should be *outréd*, from Fr. *outr-er*, traverser, parcourir, q. went out of the lists, became unmanageable. O. E. *outrale*, "to fly out, to be outrageous;" Tyrwh.

This warns I you, that ye not sodenly
Out of yourself for no we shuld *outrais*,
Beth patient, and therof I you prais.

Chaucer, *Clerkes Tale*, v. 8519.

Fr. *outré* is still used in regard to horses. Cheval *outré* est un cheval à bout, épuisé d'haleine, & dont la fatigue a consumé les forces. Dict. Trev.

VULT, s. Aspect.

The Erlie beheld fast till his hys curage,
Forthocht sum part that be come to that place,
Gretlye abaysit for the *vult* off his face.

Wallace, vi. 879, MS.

And he ful feirs, with throwin *vult* in the start
Seand the scharp poyntis, reculis bakwart.

Doug. *Virgil*, 306, 53.

Lat. *vult-us*, Moes.-G. *claus*.

To VUNG, v. n. To move swiftly with a buzzing or humming sound, Aberd. *bung*, S. O.

Ye mauna think that ane sae young,
Wha hirples slowly o'er a rung,
Can up Parnassus glibly *vung*,
Like Robbie Burns.

Skirre's Poems, p. 337.

Vung is more commonly used as a *s.*, denoting the sound made by a stone discharged from a sling, or any similar sound, as that of a humming-top when emitted from the string.

It has a far better claim, than many other words, to be viewed as *ex sono facta*. But it may be derived from Teut. Germ. *bunge*, a drum, which Wachter deduces from Su.-G. *baug-ia*, to beat. The adv. *glibly* is improperly conjoined.

[VUXEN, part. adj. Grown; well-grown; plump; *ill-vuxen*, stunted, unshapely, Shetl. Sw. *växa*, to grow, *vuxen*, grown.]

[VYCHT, adj. Vigorous, Barbour, x. 430. V. *WICHT*.]

VYIS, YISS, adj. Wise.

Brudir, gif thou be *vyis*, I red thé fle
To mache thé with a frawart fenyet marrow.

Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 122.

Dunbar uses *vys* in the same sense.

VYLAUS, adj. "Seems *vile*, villainous, or *f. fierce*;" Gl. Wynt.

This Henry couth nouch hawe this in mynd;
Bot bare hym *rylaus* and wnkynnd
Til Willame, this Dawys sownnys awne;
Fra in his prysoun he had hym dwne,
He trettid bot dyspytswly
Hym, and his barnage halyly.

Wyntown, vii. 8. 242.

Mr. Macpherson refers to Lat. *vil-is*, Isl. *vill*, fierce.

VYLD, adj. Vile; still vulgarly pron. in this manner, in different parts of S.

Thy trymnes and nymnes
Is turn'd to *vyld* estait.

Burel's Pilgr. Watson's Coll., ii. 60.

VYLDLY, adv. Vilely, S.

"In his owne time, when his indgement therein was fulfilled,—his should turne their heartes to hate her who had so long and *vyldly* abused them." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 183.

Shakspeare uses *vild* and *vyld* for *vile*. V. Nares.

VYLT, s. Apparently, vault.

"On the east side of this ile ther is a bore, maid like a *rylt*, mair nor an arrow shot of any man under the eirde, throw the quhiik *vylt* we use to row ore[or] sail with our bottis, for fear of the horrible breake of the seas, that is on the outwar side thereof; bot na grate shipes can sail ther." Monroe's Isles, p. 40. V. *VOlt*.

[To VYN, v. a. To win, acquire, Barbour, v. 11.]

**[VYNDLE, VYNDLAND. V. under WYN-
DLE.]**

[To VYNK, v. n. To sleep lightly; lit. to wink, Barbour, vii. 182.]

[VYRE, s. A crossbow-bolt. V. *VIRE*.]

VYREENIN, part. pr. Veering, turning, or winding about; apparently corr. from Fr. *vironnant*, id.

Sen for loun *Willax* to be your crounal strang,
Quhais heid and schoulders ar of bouk aneuch,
That was in Scotland *vyreenin* you amang,
Quhen as he drave, and *Knox* held steve the pleuch.

Nicol Burne, *Chron. S. P.*, lii. 455.

VYSE. Bowys of vyse, Wyntown, viii. 29. 81.

Awblasteris, and bowys of *vyse*,
And all thyng, that mycht mak serwyse,
Or help thame in-to press of were,
All thai gert thaire battis bere
To the castelle.

Mr. Macpherson inquires, if it means bows worked by screws? Fr. *vis*, screw. We may add Belg. *vijs*, id. This seems to be the only conjecture that can be made as to the signification.

WYSSIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, uses.

"Our souerane lordc, for the strengthening and defense of the realme in tyme of were, sua that *rygnis* of armys be nocht abusit [disused] nor foryett in tyme of pece, ratifyis and appreis the acte maid be his hienes lader," &c. Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 354.

W.

SOME learned writers have viewed this letter as corresponding to the Iolic Digamma; and have observed that it is frequently prefixed to words beginning with a vowel or diphthong. In this way they account for the resemblance between many Gothic and Greek terms. "Thus," says Junius, (Observ. in Willeram., p. 32.) "from *avis*, lutum, is formed *wast*, limus; from *opus*, opus,—*werk*; from *epus*, dissidium, concertatio,—*werre*, dissidium, bellum; from *vesba*, esse, fieri,—*wes-en*; from *ed-ew*, versare, circumagere,—*weil*, orbiculus versatilis, a spinning wheel; from *oupeur* or *wpeur*, cura custodire,—*war-en*, *bewaren*, &c. V. Somner, vo. *Wase*.

The learned Benzelius, Bishop of Lincoping, in his MS. notes on Jun. Gloss., in like manner derives Su.-G. *ward-a*, videre, from *op-aw*, id. V. Lye, Add. Jun. Etym.

The affinity in several of these words is imaginary, not to mention the whimsical idea of deriving the Gothic, or old Scythian tongue, from the Greek.

In many Scottish works *W* is used for *V*. This, it is believed, has generally proceeded from misreading the MSS., in which *W* appears with two heads above the line, *u*, mistaken for *ll*. Thus *wawis* has been converted into *wallis*, waves.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, *W* frequently appears in the place of *V*; and it has been supposed that, in different counties at least, it was so pronounced, as is still the case among the common people in East Lothian [and Buchan], who say *wrang*, *wright*, *write*, &c., for *wrong*, *wright*, *write*, and *wrath* for *wrath*, &c. Where *w* is the final letter, succeeding *a* in the Buchan dialect, it is pronounced *v*; as, *to shiawre*, S. *saw*, E. *saw*; *riaure*, S. *raw*, E. *row*; *to yauve*, S. *awe*, E. *owe*; *to blyauve*, S. *blaw*, E. *blow*; *to sniawre*, S. *snaw*, E. *snow*; *to riauue*, S. *eraw*, E. *crow*; *to miauue*, E. *to mew*; *to tyauue*, S. *taw*, *to make tough* by kneading.

WA, WAY, *s.* Woe, grief, S. *wae*.

There I beheld Salmoneus alsua,
In cruel torment sufferand mekill *wa*.
Doug. Virgil, 184, 51.

A.-S. *wa*, *wae*, Moes.-G. *wai*, Alem. *wae*, Su.-G. *wa*. Dan. *vae*, Belg. *wer*, Gr. *oia*, Lat. *vae*, C. B. *gru*, id.

Hence, *Wayis me*, i.e., *wo is me*.

Wayis me for King Humanitie,
Ouirsett with sensuality.
In his fyrst begynning.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., li. 49.

Isl. *vaes mer*, *waes*, or, *vaeiss se mer*, Va mihi sit: Verel. *Wae worth you*, S. *wea worth you*, A. Bor. as imprecation, *wo befall you*, *vae tibi*. V. WORTH.

WA, WAE, *adj.* Sorrowful, S. *wae*; comp. *waer*, superl. *wayest*. A. Bor. *weah*, id.

Quhen thai within hes sene sua slayn
Thair men, and chassyt hame agayn,
Thai war all *wa*; and in gret hy
"Till armys!" hely gan thai cry.

Barbour, xv. 3, MS.

And quhen Ediuard the Bruyss, the bauld,
Wyst at the King had fochtyn sua,
With sa fele folk, and he tharfra,
Mycht na man se a *waer* man.

Ibid. xvi. 245, MS.

I could nocht won into welth, wrech *wayed*.
I wes so wantoun in will, my werdis ar wan.

Houlate, iii. 36, MS.

"I am *wee* for your skaith, there is so little of it"
S. Prov., "a mock condolence;" Kelly, p. 211, 212.

Content, my Damon, is enough wi' thee;
Gie me contentment, an' I'll ne'er be *wee*.

Picken's Poems, 1783, p. 107.

A.-S. *wa*, *moestus*, *afflictus*.

WA', s. Wall. Back at the *Wa'*. V. BACK.

WA, WAW, *interj.* Used like E. *why*, as introductory of an assertion, S.

"*Wa*, might one have said, though he be dead and buried, yet he will rise again; ay but they say, this is the third day; *wa* but it was lang to ev'ning, might they not have waited on till night came? *Wa* mischief is a precipitant thing," &c. W. Guthrie's Sermon, p. 11.

A.-S. *wa* is not only used in the sense of Lat. *ek*, but also of *euge*.

WAAH, *s.* 1. Expl. "any thing that causes surprise and admiration," Orkn.

[2. Used as an *interj.* implying negation or prohibition, Bauffs.]

Isl. *va*, also *vo*, *malum insperatum*; sometimes, *ay* thing unexpected, but most commonly used in a bad sense. Teut. *wee*, *vae*.

To WAAL, *v. a.* To join two pieces of metal by the force of heat, South of S.

See here 'twas like a *waxlin* heat,
Lang courtship served neither.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 89.

V. WELL, *v.*

[WAAR, *adj.* Aware, conscious of, Banffs.
O. E. *ware*.]

WAAT, WAUT, *s.* The swollen and discoloured mark on the skin, from a blow by a whip or stick, [a welt: to *waut*, to welt, to thrash], Ayr.

A. Bor. "*whale*, to beat with a whip or pliant stick;" Grose.

The latter is evidently the same with E. *weal*, *wheat*, O. E. *wale*, from A.-S. *wala*, id. Somner thus defines *Walan* in the pl. "Vibices. The mark or prints of stripes or strokes remaining in the flesh." Serenius views the E. word as allied to Isl. *hwel*, colliculus, protuberantia. S. *waut* may be q. *walt*, with the addition of the letter *t*, and the *l* changed, as usual, into *u*. Llyud, however, gives C. B. *chuydh* as signifying tuber, a bunch or swelling; Ir. *fadh*, id.; "a mole, a knob, bunch;" Obriep.

WAB, *s.* A web, Clydes.

WAB-FITTIT, *adj.* Web-footed, ibid.

WABSTER, *s.* 1. A weaver, S. The term is now used in contempt.

2. A spider, Ayr. Gl. Picken.

WA'-BAW, *s.* A game of hand-ball; so called from the ball being made to strike a *wall*, as distinguished from other modes of playing; also, the ball used in this game, Gall.

Mugg is expl. "to strike or buck a ball out from a wall, as is done in the game of the *wa'-baw*;" Gall. Encycl.

[To WABBLE, *v. n.* To move or walk unsteadily, Clydes. V. WAIBLE.]

[WABBLIE, *adj.* Unstable, easily shaken, ibid., Banffs.]

WABRAN LEAVES. Great Plantain or Way-bread, an herb, S. *Plantago Major*, Linn.

In the South of S. it is not only called, in the singular, *Wabran-leaf*, but *Wabert-leaf*. The latter approaches very nearly to the A.-S. and Sw. forms of the name.

"I thought the grey whin was gaun frae below me—it shook like a *wabron-leaf*—I had nae power either to speak or to move." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 202.

It is used in the southern counties as a vulnerary; particularly, it is said, by the venders of quack medicines. Perhaps it may be found fully as harmless as most of those which are sold by them.

A.-S. *waeg-braede*, Teut. *wegh-bree*, plantago; herba *passim* in *plateis* sive *viis* nascens; Kilian. Thus its name is derived from the circumstance of its growing on the way side. Sw. *waegbredblad*, Linn. Fl. Suec.

WA-CAST, *s.* Any thing unworthy of regard, any thing contemptible; generally

used with a negative, Aberd. This is as it were an inverted form of E. *Cast-away*.

[To WACH, *v. a.* To watch, guard, Barbour, xv. 128.]

[WACHIS, *s. pl.* Guards, sentinels, ibid., iii. 187.]

WACHT, *s.* [Watch, guard.] *Keep the wacht* o' him, or it; "Keep him, or it, in view, do not lose sight of;" Ayr.

Dan. *vagt*, Teut. *wacht*, custodia; q. "keep watch over" him or it.

To WACHLE, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, S. the same with E. *waggle*, but in pron. more nearly resembling Teut. *wagghel-en*, id.

To WACHT, *v. a.* To quaff. V. WAUCHT.

WACK, WACH, *adj.* Moist, S.; [*wach*, *wachie*, wet, clammy; applied to cake or scone not properly baked, Clydes.]

"*Madco*, to be *wack* or drunk. *Permadeo*, to be very *wack*." Despaut. Gram. E. 7, b.

WACKNESS, *s.* Humidity. V. under WAK.

WAD, *s.* Word. V. WADD.

WAD, *s.* The name of a hero of romance.

—He faucht wichtly with *Wad*,
And with Melliager mail.

Cockelbie Sow, F. i. v. 455.

This seems to be the same personage who is more than once alluded to by Chaucer, V. Note, ver. 9298; *Wades bote*. But his story is now buried in oblivion.

WAD, *v. aux.* Would, S.

O *wad* he but now to his *Jean* be inclin'd,
My heart in a moment soul yield to his mind.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 78.

WAD-BE-AT, *s.* One who aims at something above his station, as in dress, &c., Roxb.; q. "would be at."

[WADNA. Would not, Clydes.]

WAD, WED, WEDDE, *s.* 1. A pledge. It is pron. *wad*, S. and this is the modern orthography. *Wed* seems the more ancient.

Now both her *wedde* lys,
And play thai bi ginne;
And sett he hath the long asise,
And endred beth ther inne.

Sir Tristrem, p. 24, st. 30.

In the thickest wode thar maid thair felle defens,
Agayn thair fayis so full of wiolens;
Yit felle Sothron left the lyff to *wed*.

Wallace, iv. 633, MS.

This is a singular phrase, q. left their lives in *pledge*, were deprived of life.

"Some things are borrowed and lent, be giving and receaving of ane *wad*. And that is done some time be laying and giving in *wad*, cattell or moveable gudes." Reg. Maj., B. iii., c. 2, a. 1.

2. A wager.

"A *wad* is a fool's argument," S. Prov. "spoken

when, after hot disputing, we offer to lay a wager that we are in the right;" Kelly, p. 19.

Wedde, O. E. Of Robert Courthose, son of William the Conqueror, it is said—

He wende here to Engolond vor the cresserys,
And eyde Wyllam hys brother to *wedde* Normandye.
R. Glouc., p. 393.

i.e., "He came for the purpose of engaging in the crusade; and for the money, necessary for his expenses, laid Normandy in pledge to his brother."

Had I ben marshall of his men, by Mary of Heauen,
I darst haue layd my lyfe, and no lesse *wed*,
He should haue be lord of the land, in length & bredth,
And also king of that kyth, his kynne for to helpe.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 14, b.

Thou shalt me leave such a *wedde*,
That I wold haue thy trowth on honde.

Gower, Conf. Am., Fol. 16, b.

Su.-G. *wad*, A.-S. *wed*, Isl. *vaed*, *ved*, Dan. *vedde*, Belg. *wedde*, Alem. *uueti*, Germ. *wette*. Tire supposes that the Su.-G. term is derived from *wad*, cloth; because, this kind of merchandise being anciently given and received instead of money, when at any time a pledge was left, a piece of cloth was commonly used for this purpose, and hence a pledge in general would be called *Wad*. According to this view, the Goth. word must be more ancient than Lat. *vas*, *vad-is*, a pledge; whence *vadimonium*, a promise or engagement. It seems evident, at least, that L. B. *vad-ium* is from the Goth. The term, indeed, assumes a great variety of other forms in L. B., as *wad-ium*, *quad-ia*, *gag-ium*, &c. V. Du Cange.

Hence L. B. *Vadiare Mulierem*, Fam sibi in sponsam *pignore* asserere; Du Cange, vo. *Vadium*, p. 1385.

DEID WAD, s. A species of pledge viewed by our old laws as usurious.

"Sam thingis ar laid in *deid*, or *drounit wad*.—*Mortgage*, or *deid wad* is that quhair of the fruitis and rentis takin up in the mean time be the creditour, gytis not nor payis not the sowme in all nor in part, for the quihilk the *wad* wes gevin be the debtour." *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 194, 196.

To WAD, WED, v. a. 1. To pledge, to bet, to wager, S.

Than Lowrie as ane lyoun lap,
And sone ane flane culd fether;
He hecht to perss him at the pap,
Thairon to *wad* ane weddir.

Chr. Kirk, st. 12. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 363.

Wad, in Callander's edition.

"Our mare has gotten a braw brown foal."

—"I'll *wad* my hail fee against a groat,

"He's bigger than e'er our foal will be."

Minstrelsy Border, l. 85.

2. To promise, to engage, S. as equivalent to, *I'll engage for it*.

But where's your nephew, Branky? is he here?
I'll *wad* he's been of use, gin ans may speer.

Shirreff's Poems, p. 75.

—How was the billy pleas'd?

Nae well, I *wad*, to be sae snelly us'd!

Ibid., p. 35.

It occurs as a *v.* also in O. E.

—If ye worken it in werke, I dare *wed* mine eares,
That law shal be a labourer, and leade afelde dounge.

[3. To wed, marry, Clydes.]

In June they *wad*, or Beltan cam roun'

Craignethan lay in his grave.

Mary o' Craignethan, Ed. Mag. July, 1819.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 19, b.

VOL. IV.

A.-S. *wedd-ian*, to be surety, spondere, promittere; Germ. *wett-en*, Fenn. *wed-en*, to pledge. V. next word.

[WADDIN, s. A wedding, Clydes.]

WADDS, s. "A youthful amusement, wherein much use is made of pledges;" GL Sibb. S.

In this game, the players being equally divided, and a certain space marked out between them, each lays down one or more *wads* or pledges at that extremity where the party, to which he belongs, chuse their station. A boundary being fixed at an equal distance from the extremities, the object is to carry off the *wads* from the one of these to the other. The two parties, advancing to the boundary or line, seize the first opportunity of crossing it, by making inroads on the territories of each other. He who crosses the line, if seized by one of the opposite party, before he has touched any of their *wads*, is set down beside them as a prisoner, and receives the name of a *Stinker*; nor can he be released, till one of his own side can touch him, without being intercepted by any of the other; in which case he is free. If any one is caught in the act of carrying off a *wad*, it is taken from him; but he cannot be detained as a prisoner, in consequence of his having touched it. If he can cross the intermediate line with it, the pursuit is at an end. When the one party have carried off, to the extremity of their ground, all the *wads* of the other, the game is finished.

Formerly in this game "young men and women arranged themselves on each side of the hearth fire, and alternately bestowed husbands and wives on each other." Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 113, 114. Here a particular account is given of the ancient mode of playing at *wadds*.

The same game is differently named in Galloway.

"*Wadds and the Wears*, one of the most celebrated amusements of the *ingle-ring*.—One in the ring speaks as follows:—

I haae been awa at the *wadds* and the *wears*

These seven lang years;

And's come hame a pair broken ploughman;

What will ye gie me to help me to my trade?"

Gall. Encycl.

Wads and Weirs is the name used in Dumfri.

Mactaggart has given a minute account of the mode of playing the game. The phrase, the *wears*, seems to signify the wars. At the wars is a common mode of denoting the life of a soldier, still retained among the vulgar, S. Shall we suppose that this conjunction of *wads* with *wars* has any relation to the circumstance of the pledges often given in warfare, especially in relation to single combat, between men of rank? Hence the L. B. phraseology, *Vadium Drelli*, *Vadiare Bellum*, &c.

WAD-KEEPER, WED-KEEPER, s. One who takes charge of pledges; in allusion to those games in which *wads* are deposited.

"As to this conscience, it is a faithfull *wed-keeper* the gages that it receiveth, it renderis, of good turnes it giveth a blyith testimonie, of evil turnes it giveth a bitter testimonie: and suppose the maist part of our deidis be now covered from the eye of man, and her testimonie for the maist part hid from our selfe, yit there is a day coming,—in the quihilk all thir thins, that ar now hid vnder darknes, shall come to light and the secretes of all heartes shall be disclosed." *Brace's Eleven Sermon*, C. 4, b.

WADSET, s. 1. A legal deed, by which a debtor gives his lands, or other heritable subjects, into the hands of his creditor, that

R 4

the latter may draw the rents in payment of the debt. The debtor, who grants the *wadset*, is called the *Reverser*, because he has the reversion of the property, on the payment of the debt; a forensic term, S.

"Quhen ane thing immoveable, is *wadsett* to ane certaine day, quhereof saising is given to the creditour: It is accorded betwix the debtour and the creditour, that the rents and fruts of the wad, taken vp be the creditour, in the meane time of the *wadset*, sall be compted and allowed in the principall summe, delivered be the creditour to the debtour." Reg. Maj., B. iii., c. 5, § 1. V. the v.

2. Used in general to denote a pledge.

Here's that little *wadset*,
Butle's Scrap o' Truth,
Pawned in a gin shop,
Quenching holie drouth.

Burns.

Cromek says, that "sometimes it means *bet*," giving the following illustration:

Wad ance that wysome carle Death
But rowe her in his black mort-claith;
I'll make a *wadset* o' an aith,
To feast the parishen, Jo.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, 82, 91.

But he has mistaken the meaning. For it is precisely the same with that in the preceding passage. He does not engage to *bet* an oath, but to give his oath in pledge.

To WADSET, WEDSET, v. a. To alienate lands, or other heritable property, under reversion; a forensic term, S.

"Be the regresse the superior of lands *wed-set*, be his vassal, after the redemption thereof, suffers the first seller of the samin to come backe againe to his awin place,—as he did before the alienation." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Reversion*.

This v. was used in O. E. "*Wed sett-yn*. Impignero." Prompt. Parv.

Su.-G. *wadsætt-a*, Isl. *vaedsett-ia*, oppignerare, to set, place, or lay in pledge. Su.-G. *sætt-a*, itself has this signification. The A.-S. phrase, *settan wedd*, stabilire foedus, is evidently allied.

WADSETTER, s. One who holds the property of another in *wadset*, S.

"The creditor, to whom the *wadset* is granted, gets the name of *wadsetter*, because the right of the *wadset* is vested in him." Erskine's Instit., B. ii., Tit. 8, § 4.

WAD-SHOOTING, s. Shooting at a mark for a *wad*, or prize which is laid in pledge, Ang.

"Christmas is held as a great festival in this neighbourhood.—Many amuse themselves with various diversions, particularly with shooting for prizes, called here *wad-shooting*." P. Kirkden, Forfars. Statist. Acc., ii. 509.

WAD, pret. Wedded, Clydes.

WADAND, part. pr. Expl. fearful.

Bot the fell qwhile, that thai had,
Sa dowlend than thare hartis made
That thair wal all rycht *wadand*
To fecht in gret rowt hand to hand.

Wyntown, viii. 40, 249.

"Ir. *wath*, fear;" Gl. Perhaps there is an error here. *Rad* is used in another MS. for *made*, l. 2.

WADD, s. Woad, used in dyeing.

"Of listers burgesses quha puts their hands in the *wadd*." Chalmerlan Air, c. 39, § 60.

Skinner renders the term, as here used, a pledge. But the phrase denotes dyers who work with their own hands; as in the preceding section fleshers are mentioned, "quha slay mairts with thair awin hands."

Wad is here put for dye-stuffs in general, because of its being used for laying the foundation of many colours. In *le wadd*; Lat.

It also occurs in the form of *wad*.

—"Anent the spoliacioun & wrangwis withbaldin fra the said Elizabeth of twa tunc of *wad*,—j poke of *mader*" [madder], &c. Act. Audit., A. 1473, p. 31.

"That none of these acts speak—of exporting, &c. but mainly of not selling wax, wine, silks, spices, wood, *wadde*," &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl., ii. 644.

Mr. Todd has inserted *Wad* from Barret's Alvearie, as "old English for *Woad*." Fraunces gives it in a much earlier age. "Woode or *wad* for lyttinge. Gando." Prompt. Parv.

Gando is probably by mistake for L.B. *gualda*, glastum; (or *gaula*), apparently formed from O. Fr. *gualde*, *guatt*, &c. id. V. Du Cange and Roquefort.

A.-S. *wad*, *waad*, Teut. *wedde*, Alem. *wode*, Sw. *weide*, Fr. *guesde*, *guedde*, Ital. *guado*, Hisp. L. B. *gualda*, O. E. *wad*.

WADDER, s. Weather. V. WEDDYR.

WADDER, s. A wedder, S. B.

Had hog or *wadder* lairt in bog or mire.

Tarras's Poems, p. 117.

WADDIE, s. Apparently the same with *Widdie*, Caithn.; E. *withe*.

"Before the introduction of iron binders, the only mode of binding them in their byres, was, by a collar and shank, made (like a rope) of twisted green birch, *waddies*, or twigs." Agr. Surv. Caithn., p. 199.

Su.-G. *wedja*, vimen.

WADDIN, part. pa. Strong, like two pieces of iron beat into one, or welded.

This yungman lap upoun the land full licht,
And mervellit mekle of his maklome mail.
Waddin I am, quoth he, and woundir wicht,
With bran as bair, and breist burly and braid.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131.

"Strong, like two pieces of iron beat into one;" Lord Hailes. Perhaps corr. from *Waldyn*, q. v.

WADER, s. The name of a bird, Aberd.

"Among the resident birds, may be reckoned,—owzel, bat, tomtit, common and green linnet, yellow-hammer, blackbird, and the *wader*, a bird frequenting running water." P. Birse, Aberd. Statist. Acc., ix. 108.

Supposed to be the common [Gallinule, or] *Water-hen*; or perhaps the *Water-rail*.

WADGE, s. A wedge, S.

"Item, vpoun the tour heid ane moyane of found, mountit as is said is with stoikkis, quheillis, and aix-treis garnisit with iron, having ane *wadge*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 166.

To WADGE, v. a. To shake in a threatening manner, to brandish, S.B.; as, *he wadged his niece in my face*, he threatened to strike me with his fist. *He wadg'd a stick at me*; he brandished one.

Su.-G. *waeg-a*, Isl. *veg-a*, Belg. *weeg-en*, librare.

WADMAAL, s. A species of woollen cloth manufactured and worn in Orku. and Shetl.

"She was wrapped in her long and ample garment of *wadmaal*." The Pirate, ii. 125.

V. **VADMELL**, which is the pronunciation of the northern nations, *W* being sounded *V*.

WADSET, s. and v. V. under **WAD**.]

WADY, adj. Vain. V. **VAUDIE**.

WAE, s. Wo. V. **WA**.

[**WAER, adj.** More sad, Barbour, xvi. 245.]

WAEFU', WAEFUL, adj. Woful, sorrowful; also, causing sorrow; pron. *waefu'*, S.

Crale Murry gar't thi *waefu'* quine luke out,
And see hir lover an' liges slayne.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 17.

A *waefu'* wanderer seeks thy tower,
Lord Gregory ope thy door.
Burns, iv. 38.

But now the day maist *waefu'* came,
That day the quine did grite her fill,
For Huntly's gallant stalwart son
Wis heidit on the heidin hill.
Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 17.

WAENESS, s. Sorrow, vexation, S.

WAESOME, adj. Woful, melancholy, S.

"She kenn'd her lot would be a *waesome* ane, but it was of her own framing, sae she desired the less pity." Heart M. Loth., iv. 147.

WAESUCK, WAESUCKS, interj. Alas; wo is me! common in Clydes.

Ye trust *waesucks*! in works.
Falls of Clyde, p. 133.

Waesucks! for him that has nae lass,
Or lasses that hae naething;
Sma' need hae he to say a grace,
Or melvie his brow claiting!

Burns, iii. 38.

Waesuck is the more common form. "*Waesuck*! woe is me! alas!" Gl. Shirr. and Picken.
Perhaps q. A.-S. *wa*, and Dan. Sax. *usich*, *usig*, *vae nobis*, wo is to us; the pl. of *wa* is *me*.

WAE WAGS YE. An exclamation, or perhaps a sort of imprecation, Buchan.

Wae wags ye, chiel, whare hae ye been,
Ye've gotten sic a drabblin!
Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

Can *wags* be from A.-S. *wag-ian*, agitare, concitare; q. "wo," or "calamity agitates you?"

[**WAE WORTH YE.** Woe befal you. V. **WORTH**.]

WAEFLEED, WAMFLET, s. The water of a mill burn, after passing the mill, Aber...; synon. *Weftlin*, *Weftum*, q. v.

"*Waeftled* would seem the provincial pron. of *Way-flood*, like S. *Way-gate*, and A.-S. *waeg-stream*, *aquarum fluentum*. Teut. *wegh-vlied-en*, however, signifies *aufugere*.

WAESE, WEESE, WEEZE, s. 1. A *waese* of *strae*, a bundle of straw; pron. *Waese*, Mearns.

In this county a distinction is made between a *waese* and a *wisp* of straw; the *waese* being larger, and generally made of wheat straw, regularly drawn lengthways for the purpose of thatching houses, &c., whereas the *wisp* is made up, in a confused manner, of any kind of straw, and used as litter for horses, &c.

The word *Waese* occurs in E. as early as the time of Elyot. For he renders *Cesticillus*, "a garlande of cloutes, whyche women do laie on theyr beides, when they cary any thyng, a *waese*." Biblioth. It appears also in Cooper's Thesaur., and in Barret's Alvarie, who gives *Wisepe* as synon. Phillips, Gouldman, Skinner, and Kersey have retained it.

2. A circular band of straw open in the middle, worn on the head, for the purpose of carrying a pail of milk, a tub, or basket, &c., Tweed., Annandale.

3. A bundle of sticks or brushwood, placed on the wind side of a cottage door to ward off the blast, S.; pron. *Weese*.

This is a word of pretty general use in the northern dialects. Su.-G. *waese*, a bundle of twigs, gathered for various purposes; Teut. *wische*, fascis, penicillus, a wisp; also Isl. *vasi*, fasciculus ex junco, scirpo, vel stramine colligatus; Verel. Thus it signifies a bundle of straw, as well as of twigs. It was also used to denote the kind of hurdles, cast into lakes or pools, for gathering the fish together that they might be enticed to take the hook; Ihre. The Su.-G. term also denotes fascines. I have observed no vestige of this ancient word in A.-S.

Germ. *strohisch*, a wisp of straw. By Schwan it is expl. *torche*, which is thus rendered by Cotgr., "the wreathed clowt, wispe, or wad of straw, layed by wenches between their heads, and the things which they carrie on them."

Mr. Brockett has given this as A. Bor. "*Weez*, a circular roll of straw, wool, or other soft substance, for protecting the head under the pressure of a load or burthen. Probably from Teut. *waese*, *caespes*; or it may be from *case*. Brand thinks it a corruption of *wisp*."

WAF, WAIF, WAYF, adj. 1. Strayed, and not as yet claimed.

"There is ane other moueable *escheit*, of any *waif* beast, within the territorie of any lord; the quhilk suld be cryed vpon the market dayes, or in the Kirk, or in the Scirefdom, sundrie tymes." Quon. Attach., c. 43. § 14.

In this sense *waive* is used, O. E.

Some serren the kyng, and his siluer tellen,
In cheker and in chauncery challenge his dettes
Of wardes & warmottes, of *waives* & straynes.
P. Ploughman, Pass. 1. A. ii.

Waif is used by Ben Jonson in the same sense.

The lord of the soile ha's all *wests* and strays here!
ha's he not! *Every Man out of his Humour*.

Fr. *chose queues*, *vaayves*, *waifs* and *strays*, Cotgr. Isl. *vof-a*, to wander, seems the natural origin; Germ. *weg-en*, fluctuare.

2. Solitary; used as expressive of the awkward situation of one who is in a strange place where he has not a single acquaintance, S.

3. Worthless. A *waff fellow*, one whose conduct is immoral; or whose character is so bad, that those, who regard their own, will

not associate with him; S. Hence *Waff-like*, having a very shabby or suspicious appearance, S.

"Though the folk afore the house are a wee *waff-like*, ye ken it is written in the Book, that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." R. Gilhaize, iii. 180.

It is often applied to one who is feeble in mind, unprincipled, or who cannot be trusted, Tweedd.

4. Low born, ignoble; opposed to honourable pedigree and connexions, S.

"Is not it an odd thing that ilka *waf* carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession?" Guy Mannering, ii. 341, 342. Hence,

5. Paltry, inferior, not much to be accounted of; pron. *waiff*; Loth.

"'It may be so,' said Mrs. Black coldly; 'but it will be but a *waiff* kind of happiness—very different from her two sisters, who wait for nothing, and both keep their carriages.'" Inheritance, iii. 164.

6. Feeble, worn out, Dumfr.

[To WAFF about, v. n. To wander about idly, Banffs.]

WAFFIE, s. 1. A vagabond, Ang.

. A worthless person, one addicted to idleness, and to low or immoral company, Fife. *Waffinger, Whiffinger*, Roxb.

[WAFFISH, adj. Disreputable, worthless, Clydes.]

WAFFNESS, s. Shabby appearance, S.

"Put on your braws, and let us see nae mair of your dourness; and let nae that ettercap, Miss Scott, an' her twa-faced mither, be wiping my chafts wi' your *waffness*." Saxon and Gael, iii. 72.

To WAFF, WAIF, WAUFF, v. a. and n. To wave, to flutter, to fluctuate, to wave to and fro, S.

If I for obeisance, or bolst, to bondage me bynde,
I war wourthy to be
Hinght heigh on ane tre,
That ilk creature might se
To *waif* with the wynd.

Geese and Gol, ll. 10.

Apoun the top of mont Cynthus walkis he,
His *waifand* haris sum tyme doing doun thyrng
Wyth ane soft garland of laurer sweet smellyng.

Doug. Virgil, 104, 53.

Sauney M'Nab, wi' his tartan trews,
Has hecht to come doun in the midst o' the caper,
An' gie us three wallops of merry shantrews
Wi' the true highland-fing of Macrimmon the piper;

Sic hippin' an' skippin',
An' springin' an' flingin',

I've wad that there's nane in the lallands can *waff* it.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 170.

A.-S. *waf-ian*, Sw. *waft-a*, vacillare.

For Venus, efter the gys and maner thare,

Ane actiue bow apoun hir schulder bare,

As sche had bene ane wilde huntreis,

With wind *waiffing* hir haris lowit of trace.

Doug. Virgil, 23, 2.

As *lal. waf* denotes intricatio, amihages; and *waf-a*, texere, involvere; the meaning might seem to be, "go through the intricacies of this dance." But it is radically the same with E. *wave*, v. A.-S. *waf-ian*, vacillare. *lal. waf-a*, vibrare.

WAFF, WAIF, VAIFF, s. 1. A hasty motion, the act of waving, S.

The grisly serpent sum tyme semyt to be
About hyr hals ane lynkit goldin chenye;
And sum tyme of hyr courtche lap with ane *waif*,
Become the seluag or bordour of hyr quaif.

Doug. Virgil, 218, 51.

"The devil—caused you renew your baptism, and baptised you on the face, with ane *waif* of his hand, like a dewing, calling you Jean." Records Justiciary, Sept. 13, 1678. Arnot's Hist. Edin., p. 194, N.

2. It is used as denoting a signal; as one made by the *waving* of a handkerchief.

"And when you are about half a mile from shoar, as it were passing by the house, to gar set forth a *waff*." Lett. Restalrig. Cromartie's Conspir., p. 104-5.

"The boy waitit one and gaif hes Mr. ane token that the said gaird wer gone, be the schaw or *waif* of hes hand-curche. The said Ro' hung out an tow, quhairon he thought to have comeit doun; the said gaird spyt the *waif* of the handourche, and sua the said Ro' wes disappointit of hes intentione and devys." Birrel's Diary, p. 48, 49.

"Ye can allways have a Boat for putting out a *Vaife* on all occasions." Skene's Survey, 1685.]

3. A transient view, a passing glance. *I had just a waff o' him*, S. This resembles the use of the term, A. Bor.

"In the county of Carmarthen, there is hardly any one that dies, but some one or other sees his light or candle. There is a similar superstition among the vulgar in Northumberland: They call it seeing the *Waf* of the person whose death it foretells.—I suspect this northern vulgar word to be a corruption of *whiff*, a sudden and vehement blast, which Davies thinks is derived from the Welch, *chwylth*, halitus, anhelitus, status." Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 99.

"It is no audible voice, but it is a *waif* of glory filling the soul with God, as he is life, light, love and liberty, countervailing that audible voice: 'O man, greatly beloved.'" Guthrie's Trial, p. 160.

4. A slight stroke from any soft body, especially in passing, S.

5. A sudden affection, producing a bodily ailment. Thus, to denote the sudden impression sometimes made on the human frame, in consequence of a temporary exposure to chill air, it is said that one has *gotten a waff* or *waif of cauld*, S. V. the v. n.

"No,—it's neither the tane, nor the tither, but just a *waf o' cauld* that I got twa nights ago; a bit tow that's no worth the talking o'." Entail, ii. 12.

"I found myself in a very disjasked state—with the great fatigue,—together with a *waff of cold* that had come upon me, no doubt caused by that disaster of the thunder plump that drookit me to the skin." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1821, p. 166.

6. Transient effluvia or odour, Shetl.

7. Metaph. used to denote the contagious and fatal influence of a sinful course; in allusion to the effect of bad air, or of a suffocating wind.

"Mr. George Barclay, who—was a blest instrument to the edification of many souls,—got a *waff* of that murdering East-Wind in the 1679, and after that got too much old wit, and got too much of the world in his arms, and left too much of it to a sinful fool, to his hurt, having no children alive, as he said to myself when near the gates of death." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 159.

8. A benevolent influence, as if communicated in passing, S.

—"We maun gie something to the young woman, and the bairns, that we may get a *waff* o' their good will likewise." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 162.

9. *Waff* is used as equivalent to *Wraith*, apparently from its being seen only transiently, Border. A. Bor. id. V. Brocket.

"Your honour forgets I fand my dear maister myself, an' saw him laid in the cauld grave. It's been his *waff*. Waes me! he maun hae some meikle maiter to make known. Ye should hae spoken to't." Dangerous Secrets, ii. 163.

To WAFFLE, *v. a.* To rumple, Clydes.

WAFFLE, WAFFIL, WAFF, *adj.* 1. Limber, pliable, S. V. WEFFIL.

2. Feeble, useless, Roxb. "A *waffil* dud," a person who is without strength or activity, *ibid.*; *synon. Thowless.*

WAF, *s.* *Synon. with Waff, sense 8.*

"If I get a favourable *waf* o' your good will, I can bide a wee for an answer." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 321.

WAFFINGER, WHIFFINGER, *s.* A vagabond. V. WAFF, *adj.*

WAFROM, *s.* Prob. an errat. for *Wisser*, a mask or *Visor*.

"Her majesty [Anne of Denmark]—was then conducted thro' the whole town to the abbay; forty two young men of the town, clothed in white taffety, and cloth of silver, with chains of gold and black *wafroms* in form of Moors, dancing all the way before her grace." Moyse's Memoirs, p. 171.

The word is different in another work.

"There were xliij young men all cled in quhytt talfettie and *wisseris* of black cullour on ther faces lyk Moors, all full of gold chenies, that dancit befor hir grace all the way." Belhaven MS., Mem. Ja. VI., Fo. 46.

This evidently signifies masks or *visors*. It therefore seems probable that *Wafroms* is an error of the transcriber.

[WAFROUN, *s.* A wafer, a small cake, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 323.]

WAF, *s.* One who, under the appearance of friendship, holds another up to ridicule, S.

Apparently of the same origin with E. *wag*, "any one ludicrously mischievous," from A.-S. *waeg-an*, *ludere*; *fallere*, to mock, to deceive.

WAF, WEFT, WOFT, *s.* The woof in a web, S.

"Is not this pain and joy, sweetness and sadness to be in one web, the one the *wef*, the other the warp?" Rutherford's Lett., P. I. ep. 29.

"The threads inserted into the warp, were called *Subtemen*, the woof or *wef*." Adam's Roman Antiq., p. 523.

"The *wof* was chiefly spun by old women." Statist. Acc. (Aberdeen), xix. 207.

A.-S. *wef/a*, Su.-G. *waest*, *id.* from *waefw-a*, to weave, whence also *wac*, a web.

WA-GANG, WAYGANG, *s.* 1. A departure.

"Frost and fawshood have baith a dirty *waygang*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 27.

It is sometimes written *wa-gaen*.

"It was a *wa* *wa-gaen* to mae nor me at that time." Campbell, i. 326.

2. A disagreeable taste in the act of swallowing, or after a thing is swallowed, S.B.

"It tasted sweet i' your mou, but fan anes it was down your wizen, it had an ugly knaggim, an' a *wasch wa-gang*." Journal from London, p. 3.

"*Waugh wa-gang*, a disagreeable bye-taste;" Gl. q. the relish any thing has in *going away*; Teut. *wegga-en*, *abire*, *discedere*; *wegh-gunch*, *abitus*.

3. The canal through which water runs in its course from a mill, Lanarks.; often *the wa-gang o' the water*.

WA-GANG CRAP. The crop which the tenant has before he quits his farm, S. B. *Way-gangin' Crop*, S. A.

*[To WAG, *v. a.* To make a signal to a person by moving the finger, the hand, or the head; generally followed by *on* or *at*, S.]

[WAG, *s.* A signal made to a person as above, S.]

WAG-AT-THE-WA', *s.* 1. A name given to a clock, which has no case, frequently used in the country; thus named from the motion of the pendulum, Clydes.

2. A spectre supposed to haunt the kitchen, and to take its station on the crook, *wagging* backwards and forwards before the death of one of the family, S. As in the old rhyme:—

Wag-at-the-wa' went out i' the night,
To see that the moon was shining bright;
The moon, she was at the latter-fa';
"Gang to your bed," cry'd *Wag-at-the-wa'*.
O! why do ye wag the witch-nickit crook,
While the piet's asleep, & the ravens they rook?
Hell's een shimmer'd on you i' the moon's latter-fa';
Gae e'er your wagging, for I maun awa'.

WAGE, *s.* A pledge, a pawn.

Or thay thare lawde suld lois or vassallage,
Thay had fer lewar lay thare life in *wage*.

Doug. Virgil, 135, 14.

This phrase is analogous to that used by Blind Harry. V. WED, *s.*, and WAIDGE.

Rudd. derives it from Fr. *gaye*, id. But it must ultimately be traced to Su.-G. *wail*, pignus.

WAGEOURE, s. A stake, E. *wager*; used by Bp. Douglas as properly signifying a prize for which different persons contend.

Nixt eftir quham the *wageoure* has ressaue,
He that the lesche and lyame in sounder draue.
Virgil, 145, 44.

Fr. *gageoure*, sponsio. V. **WAGE**.

WAGEOUR, VAGEOURE, VAGER, s. A soldier, one who fights for pay.

And of tressour sua stuffy is he
That he may *wageouris* haiff plenté.
Barbour, xi. 48, MS.

—Achemenides vnto name I hate,
Cumyn vnto Troy with my fader of late,
But ane pure *wageoure* clepit Adamastus—
My fallowship vnwitting foryet me here.
Doug. Virgil, 89, 12.

War I ane King,——
I sould gar mak ane congregatioun
Of all the freirs of the four ordouris,
And mak yow *vagers* on the bordouris.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 234.

Bellenden distinguishes *wageours* from legionary soldiers.

"Suetonius come in Britane with twa legionis and x. m. *wagiouris* of sindry nationis." Cron., Fol. 41, b. Formed immediately from *waige*, like *soldier*, Fr. *soldat*, from Germ. *sold*, merces. Fr. *gage*, L. B. *rad-ia*, *gag-ia*, &c., merces; of which the common origin is Goth. *wad*, pignus.

It deserves observation, however, that Sren. views E. *wage*, conducere (to wage soldiers), as allied to Isl. *veig*, res pecuniaria, *veig-ur*, pretium, pretiosum quid.

We find the phrase *vageit men* used as equivalent to this. V. **VAGEIT**.

WAGGLE, s. A bog, a marsh, S.B., also *wuggle*.

"Depones, that he knows the place called the *Waggle*, between which and the water there was a bog, or swell that beasts would have laired in.—Interrogated, If he remembers a high point of land projecting into the Allochy grain, nearly opposite to the *Waggle* or bog above mentioned?" State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1806, p. 74.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *waggel-en*, agitare, motitare; because marshy ground shakes under one's tread. It can have no affinity, surely, to Isl. *vegafall*, Sw. *waggsfall*, a way destroyed by the overflowing of rivers, so as to be rendered unfit for travelling.

WAGHORN, s. A fabulous personage, who, being a liar nineteen times (or, according to others, four and twenty times) greater than the devil, was crowned king of liars. Hence extravagant liars are said to be *as ill as Waghorn*, or *waur than Waghorn*; Aberd.

This is the same character that Kelly introduces: "As false as *Waghorn*, and he was nineteen times false than the Deel." S. Prov., p. 55.

This fanciful denomination may have been formed from this gentleman having a *horn* on his head, which he *wagged*, perhaps in imitation of the nod of Jupiter, to give the greater weight to his strong assertions.

WAG-STRING, s. One who dies by means of a halter.

"An euill lad is in the way to proue an olde *wag-string*." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 952.

WA'-HEAD, s. The vacancy on the top of the inside of a cottage-wall, that is not beam-filled, where articles not constantly in use are deposited, Roxb.

A farmer in Liddisdale, being on a visit to his landlord in Teviotdale, his landlord, having built a new house, asked him what he thought of it. The farmer replied; "Not much; your house has na *wa'-heads*, to lay harrow-teeth and bits o' odements on. So, think what ye will of it, I will never ca' it a convenient ane." Scott of Liddisdale's Beauties of the Border.

To WAIBLE, WABBLE, v. n. To move unsteadily in walking, as one who is very feeble, Tweedd.

This must be merely a variety of *Wevil*, to wriggle. It is nearly allied to Germ. *wappel-n*, motitari, tremule moveri.

WAID, s. The dye-stuff called woad. "Ane pipe of *waid*;" Aberd. Reg. V. **WADD**, and **WALD**.

To WAIDE, v. a. and n. To rage; to render or become furious.

Armour al witles in his bed sekis he,
Armour ouer al the lugeing law and he,
The grete curage of irne wappinis can *waide*,
Crewell and wyld, and al his wit invaide
In wikkit wodnes battal to desire,
Quharon he birnis hait in felloun ire.

Doug. Virgil, 223, 18.

"*Wade* (through) penetrate, possess or employ (his thoughts);" Rudd. Sibb. But this is evidently a mistake. *Waide*, is either to render, or to become, furious; from A.-S. *wed-an*, insanire, furere. V. **WED**.

To WAIDGE, v. a. To pledge.

Yit Hope and Courage hard besyde,
Quha with them wont contend,
Did tak in hand us all to gyde
Unto our journeyes end;
Implaidging and *waidging*
Baith twa thair lyes for myne.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 104.

Su.-G. *waedja*, sponsionem facere; L. B. *vadiare*, *guag-iare*, *ingag-iare*, id. This points out the origin of E. *engage*, q. to give a *wad* or pledge for one. V. **WAGE**.

To WAIF. V. WAFF, v.

To WAIGLE, WEEGGLE, v. n. To waddle, to waggle, S.

Belg. *waegel-en*, *waggel-en*, motitare; from *waeg-en*, vacillare; Su.-G. *wackl-a*, id. A.-S. *wicel-ian*, id. titubare. The word appears in a more simple form in Moes.-G. *wag-ian*, agitare, and Su.-G. *wick-a*, *wick-a*, vacillare, which I here deduces from *wick*, mollis.

WAIH, WAIHE, s. The watch. "To play vpoun the trum nychtly, to convene the *waih* at ewin;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

[**WAIK, adj.** Weak; *waik and worthy*, weak and strong alike, Barbour, xvii. 931.

"The Marques viewit thame, and saw them a sillie *waik* people." Spalding, ii. 341, Ed. 1851.]

To WAIK, v. a. To enfeeble, E. *weaken*.

Nor yit the slaw nor febl vneiklylly age
May waik our sprete, nor mynnis our curage.
Doug. Virgil, 299, 28.

Su.-G. *wek-a*, vacillare, from *wek*, mollis; *wik-a*, cedere.

To WAIK, v. a. To watch, S. *wauke*.

The King, that all fortrowaillyt wes,
Saw that him worthy slep nedwayis;
Till his fostyr brodyr he says,
"May I traist in the, me to waik,
"Till Ik a littil sleping tak!"

Barbour, vii. 179, MS.

A.-S. *wac-ian*, vigilare, E. *wake*.

To WAIL, WALE, v. a. To veil.

Ane lenye wattry garmond did him wail,
Of coulour fauch, schape like ane hempyrn sail.
Doug. Virgil, 240, b. 41.

Velabat, Virg.

Thus mekyll said sche and tharwyth bad adew,
Hir hede wailt with ane haw claith or blew.

Ibid. 445, 9.

To WAIL, v. a. To choose, to select. V. WALE.**WAIL, s. The gunwale of a ship.**

On cais thare stude ane meikle schip that tyde,
Hir wail joned til ane schore rolkis syde.
Doug. Virgil, 342, 16.

Probably from A.-S. *weal*, munimentum; q. the fortification of the side of a ship.

WAILE, s. Prob. a wand, a rod.

Richt sall nocht rest me alway with his rowle;
Thoch I be quhyllum bowsun as ane waile,
I sall be cruikit quhill I mak him fule.

K. Hart, ii. 39.

Su.-G. *wal*, C. B. *gwal-en*, id.; Fr. *gaule*, a switch.

WAILL, s. A vale, or valley.

Syn in a waill that ner was thar besid,
Fast on to Tay his buschement can he draw.
Wallace, iv. 428, MS.

WAILL, WAILE, WALE, s. 1. Advantage, contr. from *avail*.

Than Wallace kest quhat was his grettest waill.
The fleand folk, that off the feild fyrst past,
In to thair king agayne releifit fast.
Fra athir sid so mony semblit thar,
That Wallace wald lat folow thaim no mar.

Wallace, vi. 603, MS.

Then Wallace cast what was his best *availle*.

Edit. 1648.

This is probably the meaning of the word as used in Gawan and Gol., i. 17.

Wynis went within the wane, maist wourthy to waill,
In counis of cleir gold, brichtest of blee.

S. P. R., iii. 76.

Vaill, edit. 1508.

2. Vale, avail.

The Byschopyrkis, that war of gretast waill,
Thal tuk in hand of thar Archbyschops haille.

Wallace, i. 167, MS.

V. WALE, v.

WAILYE [QUE] WAILYE. V. VAILYE.

[In Dr. Jamieson's edition of Barbour, this phrase is misprinted *wailye quod wailye*, and was so given in the Dictionary. The Camb. MS. has *aralze que valze*, whatever may be the result, Barbour, ix. 147. Fr. *vaille que vaille*. V. Prof. Skeat's Edit.]

WAINE, pret. Fought.

A mychty God! quha thar had bene
And had the kingis worschip sene,
And his brodyr, that waive him by,
That stonayit thaim sa hardely,
He suld weile say, that thai had will
To wyn honour, & cum thairtill.

Barbour, B. viii. 311, MS.

The sense has not been understood by editors. Hence *was* has been substituted from Andro Hart's time downwards. It is the pret. *wanne*, from A.-S. *winn-an*, laborare, pugnare.

To WAINGLE, v. n. To flutter, to wave, to wag, to dangle, to flap, Aberd. V. WINGLE, which seems merely a variety.**WAIT, WINT, s. A transient sight, a passing view, a glimpse, Aberd. [Wint, Clydes.; syn. *waff*.] C. B. *gwant-ry*, apt to move away.****To WAIT, v. n. To become sour, applied to any liquid, Teviotd.****WAITIT, WEYNTED, part. adj. Soured; applied to milk, Dumfr.**

"Wented, grown acid; spoken of wort. Nor." Grose. V. WYSTIT.

[WAIP, WAIPIN, adj. Vain, showy; used also as a s.; to waip, to strut, Banffs.]**To WAIR, v. a. To slip. V. WARE.****WAIR, s. The cover of a pillow, a pillow-slip.**

"Item, eightein cods with their wairs worth three merk the peice; extending the pryces of the saids cods with their wairs to the summe of fiftie four merks." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VII. 61. V. Cod.

WAIR, s. The spring. V. WARE.**WAIR. Went to wair. Leg. Bp. St. Andrews.**

Returning hame as ye hard tell,
He baid behind a day him sell,
The simple servantis to be guyle,
Sayand, he wald ryde furth a while,
To seay a bow that was sumthing wicht;
Syne come agane, and tak gud nycht,
Bot on lap he, and went to wair;
Fairweill; adewe; they gat na mair.

Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 336.

It may have been a phrase borrowed from the seafaring line; as A.-S. *wave* is ora, portus. Thus *to wair* would signify to take ship. Isl. rer, ora; G. Andr., p. 253. Or it may be the A.-S. phrase *to wair*, cautionis gratia, q. to take care of himself.

WAIR ALMERIE. A press or cupboard for holding household articles, or such as are necessary for the table, distinguished from one used for keeping meat.

"The air sall haue—an meit almeric, ane *waier almeric*, ane *scrine*," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 23.
"That William Halkerstoune—has done wrang in the withhaldin fra Johnne of Knollis,—a met almeric, a *weschale almeric*, a *schryn*, a *wagyr almeric*," &c. Act Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 131.

WAIRAWONS, interj. Welladay, Fife.

WAIRD, s. A sentence, an award. V. WARDE.

To WAIRD, v. a. To fasten a mortised joint by driving a pin through it, Clydes. Hence the terms, *Weel-wairdit* and *Ill-wairdit*.

WAIRD, WAIRD-PIN, s. The pin used for fastening a mortised joint *ibid.*

WAIRDER, s. One who secures mortised joints in this manner, *ibid.*

A-S. *waerd-an*, *waerd-ian*, *tueri*; as this operation is meant to guard the joint from opening.

WAIRDHOUSS, s. A prison; now called the *Tolbooth*; *wairdhou*, *Aberd. Reg.*

"Act ordaining provest and baillies within the burgh, baillies of regality and baronis, to receive captives in their *wairdhousie*." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. v.; 268, 270.

A-S. *waerd-ian*, Su.-G. *waard-a*, custodire.

WAIS, s. [Prob., what is washed ashore.]

—"Wrack, waith, *wais*, *wair*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. V. ROICH.

WAISTLESS, adj. [Unshapely, paunchy; synon. *baggy*.]

Full mony a *waistless* wally-drag,
With waimis unweildable, did furth wag,
In creische that did increas.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30, st. 9.

"Spendthrift;" Lord Hailes. But the *adj.* for this in S. is *waisterfow*. Perhaps the meaning is, that, in consequence of gluttony, their bellies were so much swelled, that they seemed to have no *waists*.

WAISTY, adj. Void, waste.

Athale the barnage flockis furth attanis,
Left vode the town, and strenth wyth *waisty* wanis.
Doug. Virgil, 425, 45.

To WAIT, VAIT, WATE, WAT, v. n. To know, E. *wot*.

"Lordys," he said, "ye *wait* quhat is ado;
Off thar cummyng my self has na plesance;
Herfor mon we wyrk with ordinance."
Wallace, viii. 1245, MS.

Sic thingis not attentik ar, *wate* we.
Doug. Virgil, 6, 23.

He vanyst far away, I *wat* neur quhare.
Ibid. 109, 20.

"Thou *wait*, kyng Anthiocus, that this sex and thretty yeiris I hef beene excersait in the veyris, baytht in Ytalie and in Spangye." Compl. S., p. 23.

"It is blinde also, in respect they *waits* not whom fra it commeth." Bruce's Eleven Serm., Z. 2, a.

Wat is commonly used, S. *wait*, S. A., as an act. v. "To *Wait* a person, signifies in popular language, to know from experience." Gl. Compl., p. 379.

I question much, however, if the ingenious editor be right in adding that "it was also used by Minot," in the following passage—

There was thaire baner born all doune,
To mak slike boete thar war to blame;
Bot nevertheles ay er thar boune
To *wait* Ingland with sorow and schame.

Poems, p. 4.

It seems rather to signify *pursue*. V. next word.

"Before I ween'd,* but now I *wat*," S. Prov. "Spoken upon the full discovery of some malefice, which before we only suspected." Kelly, p. 69. "Suspected."

Ye're our weil, and wate na, is a common phrase, signifying that the person, to whom it is addressed, is not sensible of his benefits, S.

Ye're weel, and *watna*, lad, they're sayin,
Wi' getting leave to dwell aside her;
And gin ye had her a' your ain,
Ye might na find it mows to guide her.

Lizzy Liberty, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 160.

Su.-G. *wet-a*, A.-S. Moes.-G. *wit-an*; Ihrse. Ulphilas uses the phrase, *Ni wait*; I know not, S. *I wate*. A.-S. *ic wat*, scio, S. *I wat*.

To WAITE, v. a. To blame. [V. WITE.]

"And by my truth," quoth he, "shall I never do him that fault, whereby he shall justly have occasion to *waite* me of unkindness whilst I live." Sadler's Papers, i. 24.

A vicious orthography for *Wite*, q. v.

WAITER, s. The name formerly given to the persons who kept the gates of Edinburgh.

"The insurgents had made themselves masters of the West-Port, rushing upon the *waiters* (so the people were called who had the charge of the gates), and possessing themselves of the keys." Heart M. Loth., i. 137.

WAITER, WAETER, WETER, s. "Water. Teut. *weeter*, aqua;" Gl. Sibb., Teviotd. A.-S. *waeter*, *weter*, *id.*

WAITER, s. A token, a sign; Border. V. WITTER.

WAITH, s. 1. Cloth made into garments.

Philotus is the man,—
Ane ground-riche man, and full of graith;
He wantis na jewels, claith, nor *waith*,
Bot is baith big and beine.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 8.

The worth o't twice in *claith* or *waith* ye's get,
I canna say but I am in your debt.—
Your *claith* and *waith* will never tell wi' me,
Though ye a thousand laids thereof wud gee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 80.

Claith nor *waith* seems to have been a Prov. expression; perhaps q. "neither cloth in the piece, nor cloth made into garments." Su.-G. *wad*, A.-S. *waede*, Alem. *swad*, indumentum; Franc. *uual*, whence *swath-us*, vestiarium, *swath-en*, vestire, Willeram.

2. A plaid; such as is worn by women, S.B.

Bannoeks and kebbocks, knit up in a *claith*.
She had wiled by, and row'd up in her *waith*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

WAITH, s. Danger, peril.

He buskyt hym thare eft belyve,
And to the se has tane his way,
Quhare that he trawalyde mony day
In *waith* and were and in bargane
Quhyll that he werouynd haly Spayne.

Wyntown, iii. 3. 51.

—Him thoctt weill,
Giff he had baldyn the castell,
It had bene assegyt raith;
And that him thoctt to mekill *waith*.
For he ne had hop off reskewyng.

Barbour, v. 418, MS.

Quharfor, quha knew thair herbery,
And waki cum on thaim sodanly,—
With few mengye men mycht thaim scaith,
And eschaip for owtyn *waith*.

Ibid. vii. 305, MS.

The chyftane said, sen thair King had befor
Fra Wallace fled, the canns was the mor.
Fast south thai went, to byd it was great *waith*.
Donglace as than was quyt off thair scaith.

Wallace, ix. 1734, MS.

In Edit. 1648, absurdly rendered *wrath*.

This word has no connexion with *waith*, as signifying the chase, or wandering. There is no reason why Mr. Pink. should say, (*Glossa. Maitl. P.*) that *waith* in Henry's Wallace seems to mean *accoutrements*. It is evidently allied to Su.-G. *waada*, danger; discrimen, periculum, anc. *wade*; Isl. *vode*. *Jak skilde mik gaerna af thenna wade*; Lubenter hanc aerumnam vitarem; Hist. Alexand. M. ap. Ihre. It also denotes any accidental loss or misfortune. Su.-G. *vaadabot*, a fine for accidental homicide; *vaadell*, accidental fire. Dan. *vaade*, danger; *vaadedrab*, accidental homicide.

WAITH, WAITHE, WAYTH, WAITHING, s.

1. The act of hunting.

We ar in the wode went, to walke on oure *waith*,
To hunt at the hertes, with honde, and with borne;
We ar in our gamen, we have no gome-graith.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 8.

"Wandering," Gl. Pink.

Your deir may walk quhairver thai will:
I wyn my meit with na sic *waith*.
I do bot litil wrang.
Bot gif I flouris fang.

Murning Maiden, Maitland Poems, p. 208.

2. The game taken in hunting, or in fishing.

Wallace meklye agayne ansuer him gawe.
"It war resone, me think, yhe suld haif part.
"*Waith* suld be delt, in all place, with fre hart."
He bad his child gyff thaim of oyr *waithyng*.
The Sothroun said, "As now of thi delyng
"We will nocht tak; thou wald gif ws our small."
He lychtlyt doun, and fra the child tuk all.

Wallace, i. 335, 336, MS.

This respects fishing. But it would appear unquestionable, that the term, as anciently used in S., like Isl. *veid-a*, was applied to both fishing and hunting. Isl. *veid-a*, venari; piscari; *veidi*, venatio, vel praeda venatione capta; *veidifaung*, *veidiskap-ur*, id. *allskonar veidifaung*, Res omnes quae venatu, aucupio, piscatu, acquiruntur, ferae, pisces, aves, ova; Verel. *Veide*, venatio; G. Andr. *Fara a reidar met hundum*; To go a hunting with dogs; Specul. Regal., p. 619. V. WAYT, v.

[3. What is strayed and unclaimed.]

In the Act of Parliament erecting Orkney into an earldom, *wayth* is conjoined with *wraik*.

"Grantis to the said lord Robert Stewart—the haill *wraik* and *wayth* that shal happen to be fund in ony tyme heirefter, within the boundis of the saidis landis or sic coast thairroff." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 255.

WAITH, WAYTH, adj. 1. Wandering, roaming.

"Gif the awner of the saidis gudis,—causis call and drive the saidis gudis upon his cornis and girss quha pointit thame of befor, and awa intromettis not thair-etter with the samin, bot sufferis thame to go *waith*, and wander quhair thay pleis; he may not call or persaw him quha pointit thame for spuilye, or wrangous intromission thairwith." Balfour's Pract., p. 491.

"Scot. they say, a *waith* horse, i.e., a horse that wanders in pursuit of mares." Rudd.

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2. Impertinent.

Thocht Crist grund oure faith,
Virgillis sawis ar worth to put in store:
They aucht not to be hald vacabound nor *waith*,
Full riche tressoure they bene & pretius graithe.

Doug. Virgil, ProL 159, 27.

Rudd. is mistaken, in supposing this to be "the same originally with the E. *waif*, i.e., a thing that is found and claimed by nobody." The same idea is thrown out by Ritson, Robin Hood, Notes, lxxx. Lye, (Addit. to Junius) derives it from A.-S. *waeth-a*, venari. It may have been used to denote wandering in general, as originally applied to wandering in pursuit of game. *Waith*, "vagatio; astraying, a wandering;" Sonner. *Wide*, *waith*; lata vagatio; Caed. 88. 4. Hence *waithema*, vagabundus. Whether Su.-G. *wad-a*, ire, ambulare, is allied, seems doubtful.

WAITHMAN, WAYTHMAN, s. A hunter.

Lytil John and Robyne Hude
Wayth-men ware commendyd gud:
In Yngil-wode-and Barnys-lale
Thai oysyd all this tyme thare trawale.

Wyntoun, vii. 10. 432.

"About this tyme was the *waithman* Robert Hode with his fallow litil Johnne, of quhome ar mony fabillis & mery sportis soung among the vulgar pepyll." Bellend. Cron. B. xiii. c. 19.

In *waithman* weid sen I yow find
In this wol walkand your alone,
Your mylk-quhyte handis we sall bind
Quhill that the blude birst fra the bone.

Murning Maiden, Maitland Poems, p. 207.

i.e., in the dress of a hunter.

Tent. *weyl-man*, venator, aucups; Kilian.

WAITS, s. pl. Minstrels who go through a burgh, playing under night, especially towards the new year, S. and E.

Aft, when the Waits were playing by,
I've mark'd his viol, with a sigh,
Soothing lorn looers, where they lie,
To visions sweet.

Mayne's Siller Gae, p. 44.

V. WATE, s.

WAK, adj. 1. Moist, watery, S.; *weaky*, A. Bor.

The second day he thys sprang fra the est,
Quhen Aurora the *wak* nycht did arrest,
And chays fra heuin with hir dym skyies donk.

Doug. Virgil, 83, 18.

Humantemque umbram, Virg.

— Als swift as dalphyne fysche, swynmand away
In the *wak* sey of Egip or Lyby.

Doug. Virgil, 147, 30.

Delphinum similes, qui per maria humida, nando.

Virg.

First to the Mone, and veseit all hir speir,
Queene of the sey, and bewty of the night,
Of nature *wak* and caulk, and nathing cleir;
For of hirself scho hes none vther licht,
Bot the reflex of Phebus bemis bricht.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 236.

The v. occurs in O. E. "I *wayken* salte meates, I lay them in water; Je attrempes en leaue.—If your salte fysche be nat well *waykened*, all is marred." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 400, a.

A. Bor. "*wokey*, moist," (Grose), must be viewed as originally the same.

2. Rainy; A *wak* day, a rainy day, S.

"The heruist was sa *wak* in the yeir afore, that the cornis for the maist part was corruptit, and maid aw

S 4

miserabil dertl throw all boundis of Albion." Bel-
lend. Cron., B. xiii. c. 17. Ex *pluvioso* autumnio;
Boeth.

8. Damp, S.

"Quhen they [wobsters] take in claith with wechtes,
and gives out againe the samine be wecht; they make
the claith *wak* and donke, casting vpon it washe, vrine,
and other thinges to cause it weigh, and thereby hald-
ing a great quantitie of it out to themselucs." Chalm.
Air, c. 25, § 2.

Tent. *wack*, id. *wack waler*, aer humidus, a *wak*
day, S. B. Isl. *vaukre*, *voekve*, moisture, *voekvar*,
moist, *voek-ra*, to be moistened; *thail voeknar*, it
grows moist; Belg. *vocht*, moisture, *vochtig*, moist,
Germ. *weich-en*, *ein-weich-en*, to soak; A.-S. *weaht*,
irriguus, *waetrum*, *weaht*, aquis humectatus, Caed.
42, 19. Su.-G. *waeck-a*, humorem elicere. This *lhre*
derives from *wak*, *apertura*.

WAK, s. The moistness and density of the atmosphere.

For nowthir lycht of planetis mycht we know,
Nor the bricht pole, nor in the are ane sterne.
Bot in dirk clouddis the heuyunys warpit derne;
The mone was vnder *wak* and gaif na licht,
Haldin full dim throw myrknes of the nycht.

Doug. Virgil, 88, 11.

This corresponds to

—Obscuro sed *nubila* coela.

Virg., iii. 586.

V. the *adj.*

WAKNES, WACKNES, s. Humidity, S. B.

Than past we vp quhair Juppiter the king
Sat in his speir richt amabil and sweet,
Complexionat with *waknes* and with heit.
Lynday's Warkis, 1592, p. 239.

"The earth bringeth forth the tree; it groweth by
moistour and natural *wacknes*, it is cutted down by the
hand of the hewar." Reasoning betuix Croeraguell and
J. Knox, Prol. ii. b.

[To WAKE, WAUK, v. n. To awaken, to rouse, S. V. WALK.]

WAKAND, s. Awakening, q. *waking*.

"God providit a better *wakand* for him." Aberd.
Reg., Cent. 16.

* To WAKEN, v. a. To revive an action at law which has for some time been dormant.

"Though the effect of an action which lies over not
insisted in for a year is suspended;—yet it may, at any
time within the years of prescription, be revived or
wakened by a summons," &c. Erak. Inst. B. iv., T. i.,
§ 68. V. the s.

WAKENING, s. A legal form in renewing a process, S.

"After an action has been called in Court, and
allowed to lie over for the space of a year, without any
procedure having taken place, it is said to fall *asleep*,
and requires to be *wakened* by a new summons, which
states the procedure, the delay, and the necessity of
waking the action in order to its being insisted in;
and containing a warrant to cite the defender to appear
in Court, and defend the action within six days after
citation." Bell's Dict. in vo.

WAKRIFE, WAUKRIFE, *adj.* V. WALKRIFE.

WAKRIFLIE, WALKRIFELIE, WAUKRIFELIE, *adv.* Wakefully, S.

WAKRIFNESS, WALKRIFENESS, WAUKRIFENESS, s. The state of being wakeful, S.

To WAKE, v. n. To be unoccupied.

Willame of Carrothyris ras
Wyth hys brethir, that war manly,
And gat til hym a company,
That as schawaldowris war *wakand*
In-till the Vale of Annand.

Wyntoun, viii. 29, 217.

Apparently equivalent to E. *vacant*, disengaged;
Lat. *vac-are*.

WAKING, *part. adj.* Waste, unoccupied.

"Thus they lived as outlaws, oppressing the coun-
try—and openly avowed they had taken this course to
get their own possessions again, or then hold the
country *waking*." Spalding, i. 4.

To WAKE, v. n. "To wander. Isl. *vack-a*, Lat. *vag-or*;" Gl. Sibb.

* WAKE-ROBIN, s. The Arum maculatum. In Teviotdale used as a charm against witchcraft.

WAL OF IRNE, apparently a lever of iron, or some instrument of this kind.

"—The saide John Kennedy for the wrangwies
spoliatioun, awaytakin, & withholding of a feder bed,
twa rede coverings, thre pare of scheitis, a cod, a *wal*
of irne, a pot," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1482, p. 109.

Kilian expl. Teut. *welle*, cylindrus; *acula*; et pa-
langa, i.e., a lever.

WALA, WALE', s. Vale.

Bot quhen thai saw thair trauaill was in wayne,
And he was past, full mekill mayne thair maid
To rype the wood, bath *wala*, slonk and slaid,
For Butleris gold Wallace tuk off befor.

Wallace, iv. 684, MS.

The King towart the wod is gane,
Wery for awayt, and will off wane.
In til the wod some entryt he;
And held down towart a *wall*,
Quhar, throw the wold, a wattr ran.

Barbour, vii. 4, MS.

Fr. *valée*.

WALAGEOUSS, WALEGEOUSS, *adj.* [An errat. for *Volageouss*, *Valegeouss*, giddy, light of conduct.]

He was baith yong, stout and felloun,
Joly alsua, and *walageouss*;
And for that he was amorous,
He wald ische for the blythlier.

Barbour, viii. 455, MS.

My fadyr wes kepar off yone houss,
And I wes sum deill *walegeouss*,
And lovyt a wench her in the toun.
And for I, bot suspicioun,
Mycht repayr till hyr priuely,
Off rapys a leddre to me mad I:
And thar with our the wall slaid I.

Ibid. x. 553, MS.

A.-S. *gal*, libidinosus, Belg. *geylachtig*, id. *geyl*, las-
civia; Su.-G. *gaelska*, morum protervia.
Corr. from Fr. *rolage*, id. L. B. *volagius* is used in
the sense of *light*; *levis*, Du Cange.

[WALAQUYTE, s. A short woollen shirt, Banffs.]

WALD, s. The plain, the ground.

Scharp and awfull incressis the bargane,
Als violent as euer the yett doun rane
Furth of the west dois smyte apoun the wald.
Doug. Virgil, 301, 55.

A.-S. *wold*, planities. This seems originally the same with *faeld*, *feld*, Alem. *weld*, Belg. *vehd*, Su.-G. *feld*, id.

WALD, v. aux. 1. Would.

For some wald schout out of thair rout,
And off thaim that assaylt about,
Stekyt stedys, and bar doun men.
Barbour, xi. 596, MS.

2. Should, or ought to be; as implying the idea of necessity.

"Nottheles thair is sum thingis quhilke wald be presently done (and that in ane verray secret maner) as your L. sall persail on the uther side of the leafe." Corraguell to Bethune Abp. of Glasgow, Keith's Hist. App., p. 194.

This idiom is analogous to that in regard to the same auxiliary *v.*, in the future, *will*. As *will* is used for *shall* E., here we have an example of *wald*, i.e., would, for *should*.

A.-S. *wold*, vellem, from *will-an*, velle. Hickes views *wald*, as a Dan. corruption of *wolde*. Gram. A.-S., p. 94. Gl. Wynt. V. following *v.*, sense 3.

To WALD, WALDE, v. a. 1. To wield, to manage.

Kyng of Scotland crownyd wes he:
A chyld than bot twelf yhere awld,
That wapnys mycht nowcht wychtly wald.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 118.
Thai walit out werryouris with wapinnis to wald.
Gawain and Goh., i. 1.

2. To govern.

Moes.-G. Alem. *wald-an*, A.-S. *wæald-an*, Su.-G. *wald-a*, Isl. *vald-a*, dirigere, dominari.

3. To possess.

And quhilk of thame wald wyth hym ga,
He suld in all thame sykkyre ma,
As thai wald thame redy mak
For thare fadyre dede to take
Revengeans, or wald thare herytage,
That to thame felle be rycht lynage.
Wyntown, vi. 18. 255.

4. **To Wald and Ward.** This phrase occurs in Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. "To scot, lot, wache, wald & ward."

The word *wald* is left out in another passage, and *walk* used for *wache*. "To scot, lott, walk & ward." Perhaps the term here signifies, to have the management of public concerns in common with others who pay taxes.

Mr. Macpherson renders this *would*, supposing that the principal verb is wanting, as *recover*, *reclaim*, or the like. But *wald* seems itself to be the proper verb, as signifying to possess, enjoy, or obtain; from A.-S. *wæald-an*. Thus, *wæold rices*, potitus est imperio; Lye.

WALDING, s. Government, regularity of management.

Almaist my eis grew blind,
To se thair prettie spirtlet wing,
So feltered with the wind:
Dispairit I stairit

Vp to the element,
Behalding thair walding,
How thay in ordour went.
Burd's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 27.

WALDYN, adj. Able, powerful.

"Thair hois war maid of smal lynt or wol, and yid neur abone thair kne, to make thaym the mair waldyn and sowpyll." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16. V. WALD, v. 2.

To WALD, v. a. To incorporate two masses of metal into one, Tweeddd.

Strike iron while 'tis het, if ye'd have it to wald.
R. irna. *Herd's Coll.*, ii. 113.

V. WELL, WALL, v.

WALDIN-HEAT, s. 1. Such heat as is proper for welding iron, Clydes.2. Metaph. fitness for any particular object or design; as, "He's in a braw waldin heat for courting," *ibid*.**WALD, s.** Yellow weed, dyer's weed, *Reseda luteola*, Linn.

"Thre half pokis of wald." Aberd. Reg., V. 24.
—"Noe vther incorporation—to buy or sell—spiceries, wald and vther materialls for dying." Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, VIII. 63.
"For every pound of yarn allow three fourths of a pound good English wald." Max. Sel. Trans., p. 368.
In E. this is called *Weld*, and viewed by Johns. as quite different from *Woad*; although Lightfoot gives to the *Luteola* the name of *Wild-woad*.
A.-S. *wad*, *waad*, *glastum*.

WALDER WOLL. Prob. wedder wool.

"That Henry Leis burgess of Edinburgh restore-j turas of haddir with stray of a bed, a paire of cardis, a quarter of waldier woll," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1473, p. 67.

This can mean nothing save *wedder wool*, or that plucked from wethers.

To WALE, v. a. To choose, to select, S. *Weal*, *Wyle*, A. Bor.; *wyle* is also used, S.

Tharewith Anchises son the wyse Enee
Perordoure chosin of every degre
Ane hundreth gay Ambassiatouris did wale,
To pass vnto the Kingis stele riale.
Doug. Virgil, 210, 21.

The prep. *out* is often added, sometimes by.
Thai waldit out werryouris, with wapinnis to wald.
Gawain and Goh., i. 1.

Rannocks and kebbocks knit up in a claithe,
She had wiled by.—

Ross's Helenore, p. 53.

It sometimes denotes the act of singling out persons or things for rejection, as unfit for any particular work or purpose.

Wale out al thaim bene waik and vnweildy,
Or yit effert bene in ilk effray;
Sic cummerit wichtis suffer, I the say,
To haif ane hald, and dwell here in this land.
Doug. Virgil, 151, 45.

Hence S. *Outwaile*, refuse, what is rejected, q. v.

Moes.-G. *wal-jan*, Su.-G. *wæel-ia*, Alem. *wæel-en*, Germ. *wel-en*, Isl. *vel-ia*, eligere. Thre mentions Scalz. *waliti*, Lapl. *walied*, id. Su.-G. *wæl*, O. Belg. *wælc*, electio.

WALE, WAIL, s. 1. The act of choosing, the choice.

He gaif me the wale; He allowed me to choose, S. most commonly pron. wile. Hence the phrase, will and wile, free choice.

"Your Lord hath the wail and choice of ten thousand other crosses, beside this, to exercise you withal." Rutherford's Lett. P. ii. ep. 32.

Let him now then take will an' wile,
Wha nane at first wou'd wear;
An' I get baith the skaith an' scorn,
Twinn'd o' my brither's gear!

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 5.

2. That which is chosen in preference to others.

This beand said, the king Latyne, but fale
Gart cheis of all his stedis furth the wale.

Doug. Virgil, 215, 19.

V. the v.

3. A person or thing that is excellent, the best, like choice, E.

Auld Rob Morris that wins in yon glen,
He's the king of good fellows, and wale of auld men.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 176.

WEILL-WAIL'D, adj. Well-chosen, cautiously selected; often applied to persuasive language, S. [Syn. *hand-wail'd.*]

But d'ye see fou better bred
Was mens-fou Maggy Murdy;
She her man like a lammy led
Hame, wi' a well wail'd wordy.

Ramsay, Christ's Kirk, C. iii.

This should have been printed weill-wail'd.

WALE, s. A well, a fountain; S. *wall.*

"Pilgrimage to chappels, wales, croces, observation of festal daies of saints,—is discharged, and punished." Skene's Crimes, Pecun. Tit. 3. c. 47.

To WALE, v. n. To avail.

The hate fyre consumes fast the now,
Over al the schip discendis the perrellus low:
Thare was na strenth of vailyeant men to wale,
No large fludis on yet that mycht auale.

Doug. Virgil, 150, 43.

To WALE, v. a. To veil. V. **WAIL.**

WALE, s. A veil.

Hyr systyr than Dame Crystiane
Of relygowne the wale had tane.

Wyntoun, vii. 3. 20.

[**WALE, (disyllable—wa-le), s.** A valley, Barbour, xix. 414.]

WALGAN, WALGIE, s. 1. A wallet, a pouch, Aberd.

2. A wool-sack made of leather, a bag made of a calf's skin, S.B., synon. *Tulchan.*

This seems allied, by the interchange of letters of the same organs, to Su.-G. *baelg*, a skin; Isl. *belg-ur*, which denotes any thing made of a skin; ex pelle, pellicanus; G. Andr. C.B. *bolgan*, also denotes a leathern bag.

[3. An ill-made piece of dress, Banffs.]

[**To WALGAN, v. n.** To go about idly in slatternly clothing, *ibid.*]

WALIE, WALY, WALLY, adj. 1. Beautiful, excellent.

I think them a' sae braw and walie,
And in sic order,
I wad nae care to be thy valie,
Or thy recorder.

Hamilton, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 334.

2. Large, ample, S.; A waly bairn, a fine thriving child; synon. *stately.*

She bad me kiss him, be content
Then wish'd me joy;
And told it was what luck had sent,
A waly boy.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 37.

But mark the rustic, haggis-fed,—
Clap in his walie nieve a blade,
He'll mak it whistle.

Burns, iii. 220.

My tender girdil, my waly gowdy.

Evergreen, ii. 20.

"Great jewel," Gl. Ramsay.

"Waly wacht," Burns; a large draught.

Well, I have made a waly round,
To seek what is not to be found.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 490.

Sibb. renders it also *chosen*, as if derived from the v. *Wale*. But it may be allied to A.-S. *walg*, *wallig*, whole, entire. *Waelig*, however, signifies rich; Alcm. *weoleg*, id. *welig-an*, to enrich. Alem. *walon*, bona, *otwalon*, divitiae. These terms Schilter derives from *wal*, *wela*, bene; apparently, as we say, *Goods*, from the correspondent *adj.* But it may be proper to observe, that Germ. *wal-en*, signifies, to grow luxuriantly; Belg. *weelig*, luxuriose crescens, *weelig gewas*, herba luxuriana. Wachter, vo. *Wels*, derives A.-S. *welig*, opimus, from the Germ. v.

It is more nearly allied, in this sense, to a word used in Lapland, than to any other. This is *wallje*, ubertas, abundantia. The *adj.* appears in the form of *waljes*, copiosus. V. *lhre*, Dict. Lapon.

WALY, s. A toy, a gewgaw, S.

Baith lads and lasses busked brawly,
To glowr at ilka bonny waly.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 533.

Here chapmen billies tak their stand,
An' shaw their bonny walties.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 27.

V. **LANGRIN.**

Wallies might thus originally be, q. wealth, riches.

"At ony rate, the warst barn e'er man lay in wad be a pleasanter abode than Glenallan house, wi' a' the pictures and black velvet, and silver bonnie walties belonging to it." Antiquary, ii. 339.

WALY-STANE, s. A nodule of quartz; as being used as a play-thing by children, Clydes. [Syn. *chuckie-stane*,—from being used as a nest-egg, or swallowed by fowls.]

WALISE, s. Saddlebags, S. V. **WALLEES.**

"If ye are nae friend to kirk and the king, and are detained as siccan a person, ye maun answer to honest men of the country for breach o' contract; and I maun keep the nag and the walise for damage and expence." Waverley, ii. 127.

WALIT, pret. v. Moved forward.

Ane legioun of thir lustie ladies schene
Folowit this Quene, (trewlie this is no nay;)
Hard by this castell of this King so kene
This wourthy folk hes wailit thame away.

K. Hart, i. 18.

Mr. Pink. gives this as *not understood*. The obvious sense is, "moved forward;" Su.-G. *wall-a*, to make a journey, to stroll, to roam abroad; Alem. *wall-en*, Fenn. *wall-en*, id. A.-S. *wal-ian*, to travel as an exile. Teut. *wal-en*, *wael-en*, *wall-en*, id. To this source I trace Fr. *aller*, which, he thinks, was originally written *gall-er*.

TO WALK, WAKK, WAUK, v. a. and n. 1.

To watch, [to keep watch].

Than till a kyrk he gert him be
Broucht, and *walkyt* all that nycht.

Barbour, xiii. 513, MS.

That nycht thai maid thaim mery cher;
For rycht all at thair eyss thair wer;
Thai war ay *walkyt* sekirly.

Ibid., xiv. 455, MS.

[2. To awake, to keep awake, Clydes.

3. To wake, to cause to waken, Barbour, vii. 179, Camb. MS.]

"Obey thame that hais the reule ouir you,—for thair *walk* for your saulis, euin as thair that mone gif a compt thairfor." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 46, a.

L, without any good reason, is inserted here, as in many other ancient S. words. It occurs in O. E. in its simple form.

"Se ye wake ye, and preye ye, for ye witen not whanne the tyme is." Wiclif, Mark xiii.

"—Abide ye here and *wake* ye with me—Myghtist thou not *wake* with me oon our? *Wake* ye and preie ye that ye entre not into temptacioun." Ibid., Mark xiv.

Moes-G. *wak-an*, A.-S. *wac-ian*, Su.-G. Isl. *wak-a*, Alem. *wach-en*, Germ. *wach-en*, vigilare.—Hence *Lyk-wait*, q. v.

4. To awake; used to denote the renewal of a prosecution which has been dormant.

"The said summondis wes callit, ressonit, & dispute in presens of the thre estatis for the tyme, and restit for interlocutor to be gevin thairupoun, and slepit sen-syne; as in ane supplicatioun gevin in for *walking* of the said mater in the self mair largely proportia." Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 521.

TO WALKIN, WALKEN, WAUKEN, WAUK, v. a. and n. 1. To awake, Doug. Virg., as E. Waken.

[2. To wake, to cause to waken, to rouse from sleep. S.]

3. To rouse, to become earnest or excited in one's work. S.]

4. To raise a legal prosecution anew; a forensic term, S.

"And then the principall pley (*betrix the perseuer and the defender*) sall be *walknet*, and begin againe." Quon. Attach., c. 55, § 6. Placitum resuscitabitur.

"All sentences gevin—is of nane avail;—gif baith the principal cause and actioun of warrandice at any time *slepit*, or was continuit [adjourned], and baith the saidis parties wer not lauchfullie warnit to heir the matter *walknet*, and ressave farder process." Balfour's Pract., p. 403.

As Su.-G. *wakn-a*, corresponds in the general sense, I observe that verbs terminating in *na* have an inceptive signification, like that of Lat. verbs ending in *scō*, as *lascō*, *lucscō*.

WALKRIFE, WAKRIFE, WAUKRIFE, adj. 1. Watchful, S. *wakrife*.

How many felders bene on hir body fynd,
Als mon[y] *walkrife* ene lurkis thair under.

Doug. Virgil, 106, 15.

"The sentence pronounced by the Synod of Fife against the rest was approved & ratified by the whole Assembly, acknowledging therein the special benefit of God's providence in stirring up the spirits of his servants to be *wakerife*, carefull, & courageous." Mr. Ja. Melville's MS. Mem., p. 227.

[2. Wakeful, wide awake, Clydes.

Hey, Willie Winkie, are ye comin' ben!
The cat's singin' grey thrums to the sleepin ben,
The dog's speldin' on the floor, and disna gie a cheep,
But here's a *waukrife* laddie, that winna fa' asleep.

Whistle Binkie, ii. 301.]

3. Metaph., kept still alive.

Ane hundreth tempillis to Jupiter's maid,
Ane hundreth altaris, quhareon the *walkrife* fyre
He dedicate, all times birnand schire.

Doug. Virgil, 106, 49.

From A.-S. *wæcce*, Germ. *wakke*, watchfulness, (in *like-walk*, *lyke-waik*) and *rife*, abundant.

WALKRIFENESS, WALKRYFENESSE, s. Watchfulness, as opposed to somnolency, S. *waukrifeness*.

"So long as the diucl is in the world, so long there is necessity requyred of *walkryfeness*: pastors must be *walkryfe*, people must be *walkryfe*, and enerie man and woman must be on their guard." Rollock on 1 Thes., p. 126.

TO WALK, WAUK, v. a. To full cloth.

"Ordanis our souerane lordis lettrez be direct her apone, defakand to the said Robert in the said payment vj d. for the *walkin* of ilke ein of the said xix clo & a half." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1483, p. 95. V. *WAKK*.

WALKER, s. A fuller. V. under WAUK, &c.

TO WALKIN, v. n. To walk; like *feyne* for *fe*, bene for be, seyne for se.

Bot desiring he taryit euermare,
Furth with him to *walkin* and repare.

Doug. Virg., 181, 6.

V. SEYNE.

TO WALL UP, v. n. To boil up, S.

O. E. "*Wellynge* or boylynge up as playnge pottis Ebullitio." Prompt. Parv.

Su.-G. *wæll-a*, A.-S. *wæll-an*, Alem. *wall-an*, Belg. Germ. *well-en*, Lal. *vell-a*, aestuare, fervere.

WALL, s. A wave.

From Jupiter the wyldie fyre down she flang
Furth of the cloudis, distrois thare schyppis all,
Ouerquhelmit the sey with mony wyndy wall.

Doug. Virgil, 14, 5.

The huge *wallis* weltres apon hie.

Ibid. 15, 22.

Germ. Sax. Sicamb. *walle*, unda, fluctus; O. Teut. id., abyssus, profundum; ebullitio. Alem. *wall*, *walla*, abyssus. The root is undoubtedly Teut. *wall-a*, ebullire, to boil up.

This term exhibits the origin of the name given to the *whale* in the Goth. dialects. Alem. *walla*, *wal*, Belg. Germ. *wal*, also *walfisk*, Flandr. *walrick*, q. the fish of the abyss, whose enormous size requires a great depth of water.

WALLY, adj. Billowy, full of waves.

Qubalm baith yfere, as said before haue we,
Saland from Troy throw out the wally see,
The dedly storm ouerquhelmit with ane quhiddir.
Doug. Virgil, 178, 8.

To WALLI, v. a. To beat two masses into one. **V. WELL.**

To WALLACH, (gutt.) v. n. 1. To use many circumlocutions, Ang.

2. To cry, as a child out of humour, to wail, Ang.; to scream; [part. pr. *wallachin*, Stirling, Clydes.]

The first sense might seem allied to Su.-G. *wall-a*, to roam; the second has evidently an affinity to Ir. *walligh-im*, to howl.

[WALLACH, s. 1. A scream, howl, wail, Banffs., Clydes.

2. A noisy step, thump, or fall, *ibid.*]

WALLACHIE-WEIT, s. The lapwing, Mearns; from *Wallach*, to wail, and *Weit*, a term used to denote the sound made by this bird. [*Wallop-a-weet*, Banffs.]

To WALLAN, v. n. To wither, to fade, Aberd.; synon. with *S. Wallow*.

WALLAWAY, interj. Alas; *E. welaway*.

Now nouthir gretest Juno, *wallaway*!
Nor Saturnus son hie Jupiter with just ene
Has our quarrel considerit, na ouser sene.
Doug. Virgil, 112, 44.

Well away, Ibid. 48, 6. S. walaawa.

A.-S. *wala wa*, Su.-G. *walewa*, *proh dolor*. **V. WALT, interj.**

WALLAWALLA, interj. Equivalent to *E. hush! silence! Orkn.*

WALLEE, s. That part of a quagmire in which there is a spring, *S. V. WELL-EY*.

[WALL-GIRLS-KALE, s. The water-cress; lit. *well grass-kale*, Banffs.]

WALLEES, s. Saddlebags, *S.*

Belg. *valleys*, Fr. *valise*, a portmanteau. *Thre* derives the Fr. term from *wad*, cloth, and *laes-a*, to include, or lock up, vo. *Wad*, indumentum. The Su.-G. synon. term is *waetsack*, *watsack*, q. a sack for carrying clothes.

To WALLER, v. n. To toss about as a fish does upon dry land, Tweedd., Upp. Clydes.; either corr. from *E. Wallow*, or claiming a common origin. It is indeed expl. by *E. Wallow*, Clydes.

WALLER, s. A confused crowd in a state of quick motion; as, *a waller of birds*, *a waller of bairns*, &c., Roxb.

A.-S. *weall-ian*, to boil up; C. B. *gwall-aw*, to pour out, to empty. Su.-G. *wall-a*, is used to denote instant motion.

WALLET, s. A valet.

"Oure souerane lord, remembring the lang, guid, trow and faithfull seruice done to his maiestie, alsweill in his hienes minoritie as maioritie, be his grace dalie seruitor Johnne Gib ane of the *wallettis* in his G. chalmers;—Ratifies," &c. Acts Ja. VI., vol. iii., p. 507. The act is entitled "Ratificationoun to Johnne Gib, *wallet* of his maiestie's chalmers."

WALLIDRAG, WALLIDRAGGLE, s. 1. A feeble ill-grown person; *S. wallidraggle*, *S. B. wary draggel*; synon. *wrig* and *werdie*.

I haue ane *wallidrag*, ane worm, ane auld wobat carle,
A waistit wolroun, na worthe bot wourdis to clatter.
Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 33.

2. A drone, an inactive person.

Full mony a waistless *wally-drag*,
With waimis unweildable did furth wag.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 30.

3. A slovenly female, *S.*

"I have three daughters, one of seventeen, one of sixteen, and one of twelve years old, and no one *wally draggle* among them, all fine girls." Lett. Allan Ramsay, *Lives of Eminent Scotsmen*, P. I., p. 100.

"They say—that king's chaff is better than other folks' corn; but I think that canna be said o' king's soldiers, if they let themselves be beaten wi'—wives wi' their rocks and distaffs, the very *wally draggles* o' the country-side." Rob Roy, iii. 189.

According to Lord Hailes, it seems "corrupted from *wallowit drag*, a withered outcast, and thence by an easy metonymy signifies any thing useless or unprofitable;" Note, Bann. P.

But this is by no means satisfactory. It appears primarily to signify the youngest of a family, who is often the feeblest. It is sometimes used to denote the youngest bird in a nest; which in Teut. receives the dirty and contemptuous designation, *kack-in-nest*; postremo exlausus, postremus in nido; Kilian. *Drag* or *draggel* may perhaps mean, the dregs. Teut. *dragt*, however, signifies birth, offspring, from *drag-en kindt dragen*, to be pregnant. The first part of the word may have been formed from a term used among the vulgar, synon. with Su.-G. *gaell*, testiculus; resembling the formation of its synon. *Pockshakings*, q. v., although with still less claim to delicacy.

It is probable, in *wary-draggel*, the pronunciation of *S. B.*, is the proper one. In this case it seems to be merely the Goth. phrase, used in the old laws of Iceland, *wary draegt*, the son of an exiled person; *filius ab exule genitus*; G. Andr., p. 248. Germ. *wary* and *wrag* in like manner denote an exile; also, an infamous person. **V. WARY-DRAGGEL.**

WALLY-DRAGGLE, s. Three sheaves set up together, without the hood-sheaf, more speedily dried, Roxb.

WALLIES, s. pl. 1. The intestines, Ayrs.

2. Also expl. "fecket pouches," or pockets to an under waistcoat, *ibid.* [**V. WALLEES.**]

WALLIES, s. pl. Finery, Roxb.; synon. *Braws*.

What bonny lassies flock to Boswell's fair
To see their joes, an' shaw their *wallies* there!
A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 96.

WALLIFOU FA'. V. under WALY.

To WALLIPEND, *v. a.* To undervalue, Mearns; evidently corr. from *Vilipend*.

WALLOCH, WALLOCK, *s.* 1. A kind of dance familiar to the Highlands, S.

O she was a cantie quean,
Weel could she dance the highland *walloch*,
How happy I, had she been mine,
Or I'd been Roy of Aldivalloch.

Song, Roy's Wife.

2. The lapwing, Moray.

Perhaps from its wild cry; V. WALLACH, *v.*: or from its deceptive mode of teasing those who search for its nest; Isl. *raling-r*, fallax, or *walk-a*, vexare, molestare.

WALLOCH-GOUL, *s.* 1. A noisy blustering fellow, Ayrs.; apparently from *Wallach*, to cry, as a child out of humour, and *Goul*, a sort of yell.

2. A female of a slovenly appearance, *ibid.*

To WALLOP, WALOP, *v. n.* 1. "To move quickly, with much agitation of the body or cloaths," Rudd. S.B.; also, to gallop.

He spreutis furth, and full proude *waloppis* he,
Hie strekand vp his bede with mony ane ne.

Doug. Virgil, 381, 20.

And sum, to schaw thair courtlie corsis,
Wald ryd to Leith, and ryn thair horsis;
And wichtlie *wallop* ouer the sandis:

Ye nouthir spairit spurris nor wandis.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 265.

[2. To dash or flap about, to hang loose and flutter, S.

3. To beat severely, to thrash, Clydes.]

Rudd. views this as from the same origin with Fr. *gallop-er*, E. *gallop*; observing that *G* is frequently changed into *W*. But whence *gallop* itself? Seren. derives *wallop* from A.-S. *weal-an*, Su.-G. *waell-a*, to boil; and *gallop* from Su.-G. *leap-a*, to run, Moes.-G. *ga* being prefixed. They seem, however, radically the same: and we find Teut. *wal-oppe*, Fland. *vliegh-walop*, rendered, *curvus gradarius*, i.e., a gallop. This, I suspect, has originally been an inversion of Teut. *op-wall-en*, *op-well-en*, *scaturire*, *ebullire*, from *wall-en*, to boil, and *op*, *oppe*, up.

O. E. "*Walop-yn*, as hors. *Volopto*.—*Walopinge* of hors. *Voloptacio*." Prompt. Parv. The *v. Volopto*, seems to have been a sort of Lat. term formed by monkish writers from the O. E. *v.*

WALLOP, *s.* 1. Quick motion, with agitation of the clothes, especially when in a ragged state, S.; [a rag hanging loose and fluttering, Banffs.]

2. The noise caused by this motion, S.

3. A sudden and severe blow, Aberd.

To WALLOW, WALOW, *v. n.* 1. To wither, to fade. Cumb. *dwallow*, *id.*

So brynt the feildis, al was birnand maid,
Herbis wox dry, *wallowing* and gan to said.

Doug. Virgil, 72, 16.

Laggerit leyis *wallowit* fernis schew.

Ibid., 201, 5.

2. Metaph. applied to the face.

In thrauts of dethe, wi' *wallow'd* cheik,
All panting on the plain,
The bleiding corps of warriors lay.
Neir to arise again.

Herdykute, Pinkerton's Sel. Ball., i. 11

3. Transferred to the mind.

To this my wyt is *waloweid* dry
But floure or froyte.—

Wyntoun, i. Prol. 121

It occurs in O. E.

There both roses of red blee,
And lily, likeful for to se:
They *walloweth* neither day nor night.

Land of Cokayne, Ellis's Spec. E. P., i. 87.

"And whanne the sunne roos vp it *welwreite* for hete, and it driede vp, for it hadde no roote." Wiclif, Mark, iv.

A.-S. *wealw-ian*, *wealu-an*, *wealc-ian*, *exarescere*, *marcescere*; Alem. *uualu-en*, Germ. *welw-en*, *id.* This Goldastus derives from *ual*, *flavus*, because fading herbs assume a yellow colour. *Val*, color cineritius; Schilter. Wachter in like manner derives Germ. *welw-en*, from *falb*, A.-S. *fealo*, yellow, which is evidently allied to Lat. *flav-us*.

WALLOWAE, *s.* The devil, Shetl.

Various etymons might be suggested, not destitute of plausibility. The designation might be traced to *Wally-wae*, or *Wallawa*, lamentation, because he is the cause or origin of grief, in the same manner as when called the *Sorrow*.

WA-LOOK, *s.* That suspicious down-cast look, which those have who *look away* from the person to whom they address themselves, Clydes.

WALLY, *adj.* Beautiful; large. V. *WALIE*.

WALLY-DYE, *s.* A toy, agew-gaw, S. O. "*Wallys-dys*, gew-gaws;" Gl. Sibb. V. *WALIE*, *adj.*

WALLY-DYE, *interj.* Well-a-day, alas, Ettr. For.

"*Wally-dye*, man, gin ye be nae better a fighter than ye're an examiner, ye may gie up the craft." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 111.

WALLY-WAE, WALLY-WALLYING, *s.* Lamentation, Ayrs.

I wish that I was dead, but I'm no like to dee, "as Jenny says in her *wally-wae* about her father's cow and Auld Robin Gray." The Entail, ii. 160.

"Such a *wally-wallying* as the news of this caused at every door; for the red-coats, from the persecuting days,—were held in dread and as a horror among us." Annals of the Parish, p. 161.

From the same origin with *Wallaway*, q. v.

WALROUN, *s.* V. *WOLROUN*.

WALSH, WELSCH, *adj.* Insipid, S. *walsh*, A. Bor. "insipid, fresh, waterish." Ray. Lincolns. *id.*; [*walshoch*, Banffs.]

From thy coists depart I was constrenyt
Be the commandmentis of the goddis vnfenyt,—
To pas throw out the dirk schaidlois belue
By gousty placis *welsche* saurrit, moist, and hare,
Quhare profound nycht perpetualie doith repare.

Doug. Virgil, 180, 4.

E. wallowish, id. Skinner derives it from Teut. *walghe*, nausea. Rudd. and Sibb. view *S. warsh*, id. as radically the same. But although *walsh*, and *warsh*, are synon., the first must be traced to Teut. *gaelsch*, ingratus, insuavis sapore aut odore; the second, to *versch*, (*versee*, R. Glouc., p. 216.) fresh, q. tasteless. Thus, we say that any kind of food is *warsh*, when it wants salt. Teut. *walghe*, mentioned above, gives origin to another term, nearly allied in sense. V. WAUGH.

WALSHNESS, *s.* Insipidity of taste, S. Gl. Sibb.; [*walshochness*, Banffs.]

To WALT, *v. a.* To beat, to thump, Dumfr.; perhaps radically the same with *Quhult*, q. v.

[WALTIN', *s.* A beating, thrashing, Clydes.]

To WALTER, *v. a.* To overturn. V. WELTER.

WALTERAR, *s.* One who overturns.

—*Walterars of courts ye lat suborne yow.*
Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 248.

WALTH, *s.* Enough of any thing, plenty of; as, "He has *walth o' siller*," i.e., abundance of money, S.; synon. *Routh*, [Fouth.]

This may be from A.-S. *waleth*, rich; but perhaps in its application it as nearly resembles Su.-G. *wældæ*, power. Thus, the phrase is equivalent; "He has a *power o' siller*."

WALX, *s.* Wax, Aberd. Reg.

"*Walx*, at the entring, naething, bot at the out-pasing, gif it be weyt be haill wawis, viij. d. ilk waw." Balfour's Practicks, Custumes, p. 87.

If we might credit the history of former times, there must have been a considerable demand for this article for the purposes of witchcraft. It was generally found necessary, it would seem, as the medium of inflicting pain on the bodies of men.

"To some others at these times he teacheth, how to make pictures of *waxe* or clay, that by the wasting thereof, the persons that they beare the name of, may be continually melted or dried away by continuall sicknesse." K. James's Daemonologie, B. 2, c. 5.

In order to cause acute pain in the patient, pins, we are told, were stuck in that part of the body of the image, in which they wished the person to suffer.

The same plan was adopted for inspiring another with the ardour of love.

Then mould her form of fairest *wax*,
With adder's eyes, and feet of horn;
Place this small scroll within its breast,
Which I, your friend, have hither borne.
Then make a blaze of alder wood,
Before your fire make this to stand;
And the last night of every moon
The bonny May's at your command.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 35.

The Moon, it appears, has great power in this charm. For her supposed influence in love, V. the article *MONX*. Then it follows:

With fire and steel to urge her weel,
See that you neither stint ner spare;
For if the cock be heard to crow,
The charm will vanish into air.

The wounds given to the image were supposed to be productive of similar *sounds* of love in the tender heart of the maiden whom it represented.

A female form, of melting *wax*,
Mess John surveyed with steady eye,
Which ever and anon he pierced,
And forced the lady loud to cry.—P. 84.

The same horrid rites were observed on the continent. For Grilland (de Sortilegiis) says: *Quidam solent apponere imaginem cereæ juxta ignem ardentem, completis sacrificiis, de quibus supra, & adhibere quasdam preces nefarias, & turpia verba, ut quemadmodum imago illa igne consumitur & liquecit, eodem modo cor mulieris amoris calore talis viri feruenter ardeat, &c.* Malleus Malefic., T. II., p. 232.

It cannot be doubted that these rites have been transmitted from heathenism. Theocritus mentions them as practised by the Greeks in his time. For he introduces Samoetha as using similar enchantments, partly for punishing, and partly for regaining her faithless lover.

But strew the *Salt*, and say in angry tones,
"I scatter Delphid's, perjured Delphid's bones."
—First Delphid injured me, he raised my flame,
And now I burn this bough in Delphid's name;
As this doth blaze, and break away in fume,
How soon it takes, let Delphid's flesh consume,
Lynx, restore my false, my perjured swain,
And force him back into my arms again.—
As this devoted *wax* melts o'er the fire,
Let Mirdian Delphy melt in warm desire!

Idyllium, p. 12, 13.

Samoetha burns the bough in the name of her false lover, and terms the *wax* devoted. With this the more modern ritual of witchcraft corresponded. The name of the person, represented by the image, was invoked. For, according to the narrative given concerning the witches of Pollock-shaws, having bound the image on a spit, they "turned it before the fire,—saying, as they turned it, *Sir George Maxwell, Sir George Maxwell*; and that this was expressed by all of them." Glanvil's Sadducismus, p. 391.

According to Grilland, the image was baptised in the name of Beelzebub. Malleus, ut sup., p. 229.

There is nothing analogous to the Grecian rite, mentioned by Theocritus, of strewing *salt*. For Grilland asserts, that, in the festivals of the witches, salt was never presented. Ibid., p. 215. It was perhaps excluded from their infernal rites as having been so much used as a sacred symbol.

WALY, WALY-SPRIG, *s.* "A small flower;" Galloway.

Now frae the cribs the tarry gimmers trot,
And spread around the faulds, to crop the blade
Of tender grass, or thriving *waly*.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

—O'er the verdant mead
Behold the blushing prospect. Who can paint
A *waly-sprig* like Nature!

Davidson's Seasons, p. 42.

Perhaps from O. Germ. *wal-en*, to grow luxuriously. The term is particularly applied to *gowans*, (South of S.); which are supposed to be thus denominated because of their beauty. V. *WALIE*, *adj.*

WALY, *interj.* Expressive of lamentation.

O *waly*, *waly* up the bank
And *waly*, *waly*, down the brae;
And *waly*, *waly* on yon burnside,
Where I and my love went to gae.

Ramsay's Tea-Table Miscell., p. 170.

It seems in one place, as if forming a superlative: But perhaps it is merely the interj.

He puts his hand on's ladie's side,
And *waly* sair was she murnin'.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 271.

This term is used, even in the reduplicative form, in Yorks. "*Wally, Wally*, is Good lack, good lack, or Oh me, oh me!" Clav.

A.-S. *wa-la*, *sheu*, *utinam*, O si, ah, Lat. *wah*, from *wa*, woe, and *la*, O, Oh! a particle expressive of invocation. *Wa* is merely repeated in A.-S. *wa la wa*, E. *wella-way*; although Junius seems inclined to view it as comp. of *wel*, felicitas, and *away*, abeat, as if the A.-S. were deduced from the E. *Wa la! se towyrph that tempel*; Ah! thou that destroyest the temple; Mark, xv. 29.

WALY, s. Prosperity, good fortune. *Waly fa*, or *faw*, may good fortune *befall*, or *betide*. *Waly fa me*, is a phrase not yet entirely obsolete, S.B. [V. WALIE.]

Now *waly faw* that weill-fard mow!

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 86.

Gud day! gud day! God saif balth your Gracia!

Waly, Waly, fa tha twa weill fard facis!

Ibid. p. 159.

A.-S. *wacla*, *wela*, felicitas, beatitudo, prosperitas; from *wel*, bene.

It is singular that the phrase *waly fa* has changed its signification in some parts of the north; unless it could be supposed that its meaning was misunderstood by a writer, who, in other respects, has showed that he was well acquainted with our vernacular tongue.

But that camstearly what-dy'e-caw't.

(I think it's Genius, *walie fa*!)

—Will never dreep frae draffy mawt,

Or bare spring water.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 178.

"*Waly fa*, woe be to;" *Gl. Ibid.*

It occurs in the same sense, in another form, in older writing.

Now *wally fu' fa* the silly bridegroom,

He was as saft as butter, &c.

Runaway Bride, Herd's Coll., ii. 88.

I heard ae wife say t' anither,

Wallifou fa the cat!

Wallifou fa the cat!

She's bred the house an wan ease;

She's open'd the anry door,

An' eaten up a' the cheese.

Herd's Coll., ii. 139.

The song bears these words as its title.

One might almost suppose that this had once had the form of an adj. q. *Wallyfull*, and been here used improperly. It is possible, however, that it is a corr. of A.-S. *wa la wa*, *proh dolor*; Lye.

WALYCOAT, s. An under-petticoat, Aberd.

"Thir rebel ships—sends privately a pinnace ashore to design the house where the queen (Henrietta) was lodged, whilk being done, her Majesty, having mind of no evil, but glad of rest, now wearied by the sea, is cruelly assaulted; for this [thir] six rebel ships ilk one by course sets their broadside to her lodging, batters the house, dings down the roof, ere she wist of herself; but she gets up out of her naked bed in her night *walycoat*, barefooted and barelegged, with her maids of honour, whereof one for plain fear went straight mad, being a nobleman of England's daughter." Spalding, ii. 74.

This is originally the same with *Wylecoat*, q. v.

WAMBE, WAME, WAIM, WEAM, WAYME, s. 1. The womb.

"For he gaderit certane of the maist pure and clein droppis of blud, quhilk was in the bodie of the virgin, and of thame fassionit & formit the perfitt body of our Sauour, within her *wayme*." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 97, b.

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2. The belly, S.

"—Euery ane of thaym geuyn mair tyl riatus surfet & glutony of thair *wambe*, than to any virtue of thair eldaris." Bellenl. Cron. B., viii. c. 3.

His tale, that on his rig before tymes lay,

Vnder his *wame* lattis fall abasitly,

And to the wod can haist him in til hy.

Doug. Virgil, 394, 40.

A coarse, but emphatical, proverb is often addressed by a mother to her children, when she reckons them unreasonable in their demands for food; "Weel, weel, what's in your *wame* [or *wyme*] 's no in your testament," S.

The direct meaning of the language would be: "What ye consume now, you cannot bequeath in any will you may make afterwards." But, as I have heard the Prov. applied, I have always understood the sense to be; "What you get from me by your voraciousness now, you cannot expect to be bequeathed to you in the testament that I shall make for your behoof. You put this out of my power."

3. The stomach. A *fow wame*, a full stomach. A *wamefow*, a bellyful, S.

Hes thow no rewth to gar thy tennent sueit

Into thy lawbour, full faynt with hungry *wame*!

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 121, st. 21.

Moes.-G. *wamba*, A.-S. Isl. *wamb*, Su.-G. *wamb*, venter, uterus.

WEAM-ILL, WAME-ILL, s. 1. The belly-ache.

—The *Weam-ill*, the Wild fire, the Vomit, & the Vee.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

V. FEYK.

2. A disease of the intestines.

—"The *wame-ill* was so violent, that thar deit na that yere than our thar deit ouder in pestilens or yit in any vther seikness in Scotland." Addic. to Scot. Croniklis, p. 4.

A.-S. *wamb-adj.*, dolor ventris.

SAIR WAME, the same with *Wame-ill*, S.

ATHORT one's WAME. Maugre, in spite of one's teeth, in open defiance of, Aberd.

It has been supposed that the phrase *across the belly*, often used by Pat. Walker, in his Remark. Passages, is a kind of modification of this. V. Pref., p. 13. *Over the belly* is a similar phrase. This, if E., has been overlooked by later lexicographers.

To WAME one's self, v. a. To fill one's belly. Roxb. V. WAMBE, s.

WAMEFOU, WAMEFU, s. A bellyful, S.

"A *wame-fou* is a *wame-fou*,—whether it be of the barley-meal or the bran." St. Ronan, i. 235.

—Let neer a *wamefu* be a missing.

But gie us routh o' food;

O gie us hannocks, brose, and kail,

Potatoes, cabbage, and the wale

O' every thing that's good.

Glutton's Grace, A. Scott's Poems, p. 163.

WAMELIN, WAMBLIN, s. A big-bellied puny child, Caithn. V. WAMFLIN.

WAMIE, adj. Corpulent, having a large belly. Upp. Lanarks.

WAMINESS, s. Corpulence, *ibid.*

Isl. *vambi*, *ventricosus*.

WAMYT, GRETE WAMYT, GRETE WAME.

1. Big-bellied.

This fatal moistoure clam ower the wallis then,
Grete Wamyt, and stufft full of armyt men.
Doug. Virgil, 46, 40.

2. Pregnant.

For sorow scho gave the gast rycht thare,
Gret wame wyth barne, scho wes that day,
Hyr tyme nowcht nere. —

Wyntown, vii. 7, 95.

To WAMBLE, WAMPLE, v. n. To move in an undulating manner, like an eel in the water, S.

Wamble is used in E., but only as denoting the action of the stomach, when it rolls with nausea; a sense in which the term is also used, S.

But stomach *wambles*, I must close,
And with my fist must stop my nose.

Cleland's Poems, p. 95.

Belg. *wemel-en*, to creep, to crawl, *wemelend gewormte*, crawling worms; *gewemel*, a creeping, crawling; Sewel. But we find the very *v.* in Isl. *vambl-a*, aegre protrahere se humi ventre; *vambl-a*, reptatus.

[**WAMBLE, WAMPLE, s.** The motion of an eel, undulating motion, Clydes.]

WAMBRASSEIRIS, s. Armour for the forepart of the arm. E. *vambrace*.

"Vthers simpillar of x. pund of rent or fyftie pundis in gudis, haue hat, gorget, and a pesane, with *wambrasseiris* and reirbrasseiris." Acts Ja. I., 1429, c. 134. Edit. 1566.

Corr. from Fr. *avant-bras*, *id.*, i.e., before the arm; or rather immediately from *avant*, and *brassart*, a *vambrace*.

WAME, s. The belly. To **WAME**; **WAMEFU'**; **WAMIE**. V. under **WAMBE, s.**

To WAMFLE, v. n. To flap, to flutter; applied to one's clothes, especially if tattered, or carelessly put on, when they are shaken by the wind, or when the wearer has an awkward motion. It is also said of a vessel at sea; "Her sails were *wamflin* i' the wind;" Fife. V. **WEFFIL**.

This may be allied to Teut. *wemel-en*, circumagi; frequenter et leviter movere; Su.-G. *wiml-a*, motitari, trepidare; C. B. *gwammal-u*, to waver. In the S. word *f* may have been inserted, as *b* in E. *Wamble*, from the same origin. Or it may be a provincial variety of *Weffil*.

To WAMFLE, v. a. Expl. "To sully;" Ayr.; *synon.* with *Suddill*.

Prob. the same with *Weffil*, *Waffle*, applied to what has lost its stiffness, as by frequent handling or tossing.

WAMFLER, WANFLER, s. A rake, a wench; *Wamfler*, Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 10. *Wanfler*, Evergreen, i. 74.

WAMFLET, s. V. **WAEFLED**.

WAMFLIN, s. A puny child who has a large belly, Caithn.; perhaps a dimin. from *Wamb*, *wame*, the belly. The word is also *pron.* *Wamblin*.

WAMPES, s. The motion of an adder, Ayr.

To WAMPISH, v. n. To fluctuate, to move backwards and forwards, Ettr. For.

"Gang away, now, minister, and put by the siller, and dinna keep the notes *wampishing* in your hand that gate, or I will wish them in the brown pigg again, for fear we get a black cast about them." Heart M. Loth., iv. 259.

But yet his gear was o' the goudie,
As it waved and *wampished* in the wind;
And the coal-black steed he rode upon,
It was fleetier than the bonny hind.

Ballad, *Perils of Man*, ii. 1.

To WAMPISH, WAMPUZ, v. a. 1. To brandish, to flourish, to toss about in a threatening, boasting manner, South of S.

2. To toss in a furious or frantic manner, *ibid.*

"Its fearsome baith to see and hear her when she *wampishes* about her arms, and gets to her English, and speaks as if she were a prent book." Antiquary, iii. 218.

"*Wampuz*, to make curvilinear dashes, like a large fish in the water," (Gall. Enc.) must evidently be viewed as the same *v.* slightly varied.

Perhaps it is from Ital. *vampegg-iare*, to flash, to be in a flame; also to fume and fret, to rave, to rage, to be in a violent passion, from *rampa*, flame, blaze; passion, desire.

WAMPLE, s. Undulating motion, Ayr. V. **WAMBLE**.

To WAMPUZ, v. n. V. **WAMPISH**.

WAMYT, adj. V. under **WAMBE**.

WAN. A particle expressive of negation, prefixed both to adjectives and to substantives, S.

It had also been used in O. E. "*Wan beleuar*, Perfidus. *Wan beleuynge*, Perfidia. *Wan bode*, or he that biddeth not to the value.—*Wanhop-yn*, Diffido. Dispero.—*Wansyn*. Euaneco. Euanesco." Prompt. Parv.

Wan is an ancient Goth. and A.-S. particle denoting privation. V. **VANHOF**.

WAN. An adverbial affix, [signifying *way* or *ward*], corresponding in signification and use with the Lat. *adv. versus*, *Aberd*.

The following account of this particle is from a very intelligent correspondent in the north. "It differs from *With* as a termination, in these respects. *With* implies that the word, to which it is joined, expresses the place of one's destination; *Wan* does not convey this idea. *With* is not arbitrarily affixed to words; *Wan* is, "He was gain to Aberdeenian;" He was on the road to Aberdeen.

Perhaps from A.-S. *waeg*, Isl. *veg*, Su.-G. *waeg*, also *waegh*, via, iter, a way. Dan. *vei*, appears in its declined form *rejen*, *paa rejen*, in the way, on the road. *Vejene til en stad*, "the avenue to a town;" Wolff. Sw. *paa waegen*, *id.* Isl. *vegn*, signifies *plaga*,

a quarter. *Fiofra vegna*. In quatuor orbis plagas; Olaf's Saga, 34, ap. Verel. Ind. Ilre says, "It is probable that our ancestors sometimes used *waeyn*" for *waey*, "and hence, that *waeynar* remains in the plural, as when we say, *alla waeynar*, omnibus locis; *wila waeynar ifraan*, a locis dissitis." He views the term above quoted from Verelius as a confirmation of his conjecture; and renders Su.-G. *wagnar*, tractus, regio. Did we invert the Sw. phrase, *Hun aer paa waeyen til London*, He is on his way to London; *til London waeyen*, it would nearly resemble that mentioned above,—"gain to Aberdeen *waen*." There is certainly an affinity between this and another S. B. phrase—to Aberdeen *awa*. This, in the A.-S. form, would be to Aberdeen on *waeg*, i.e., on the way to Aberdeen.

WAN, *adj.* 1. Deficient.

I coud nocht won into welth, wrech wayest,
I wes so wantoun in will, my werdis ar *waen*.
Howlate, iii. 26, MS.

2. Not fully round, not plump; as, a *wan tree* is a tree that has not grown in a circular form, or that is not filled up on one side. *Wan-cheekit*, applied to a man whose cheeks are thin, Berwicks.

Isl. *van*, quod infra justum modum est; Su.-G. *waen*, id. A.-S. *wana*, carens, deficiens.

WAN, *adj.* 1. Black, gloomy.

Her is na gait to fle yone peple can,
Bot rochis heich, and wattir depe and *wan*.
Wallace, vii. 814, MS.

—Persuayt the mornynge bla, *waen* and har,
Wyth cloudy gum and rak ouerquhelmyt the are.
Doug. Virgil, 202, 25.

Rudd. takes no notice of this term. It is evidently A.-S. *wan*, *wann*, *wonn*, *Wan wolcen*, atra nubes. *Tha wonnan niht mona onlihteth*; Atram noctem luna illuminat; Boet., p. 165. V. *Wonn*, Lye.

2. Dark-coloured; or rather filthy.

Sum nakit fled, and gat out off that sted,
The wattir socht, abaissit out off slepe.
In the furd weil, that was bath *waen* and depe,
Fell off thaim fell, that brak out of that place,
Dowkit to ground, and deit with outyn grace.
Wallace, vii. 488, MS.

Editors, not understanding the term, have substituted *long*; as they have changed *furd* to *Friers*.

In the *Friers* well that was both *long* and deep.

A.-S. *wan*, *wonn*, also signify filthy; foedus. *Wonne wagas*, luridi, foedi fluctus; Boet. iii. 19. *wonne waeldeamas*, foedi gurgites aquarum; Ibid. 30. 12. ap. Lye.

It seems uncertain, however, whether *waen*, in the passage last quoted, does not merely signify, lurid, q. the dark *weil*, or eddy of the ford.

WAN, *pret. v.* [Won, got,] came, &c. V. WYN.

WAN, *s.* *Wan and Wound*, perhaps blow and wound.

"Blissit is he quhome God dois correct;
Thairfore his scourge se thou not neglect.
For he it is quhilk geuis *waen and wound*,
And suddanie he will mak haill and sound.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 31, 32.

This alliterative phrase has probably been proverbial with our ancestors. From the succeeding line, the analogy requires that there should be a connexion of idea between *wan* and *wound*. *Wan* may there-

fore signify a blow or stroke, as allied to Teut. *wand*, plaga; Isl. *wande*, difficultas, periculum, noxa.

WAN BAYN. The cheek-bone.

With his gud sneid he maid a hidwys wound,
Left thaim for ded, syne on the feril can found,
On the *wan bayne* with gret ire can him ta,
Cleyffyt the cost rycht cruelly in twa.
Wallace, xi. 123, MS.

A.-S. *wang*, Belg. *weng*, the cheek.

WANCANNY, *adj.* Unlucky, S. A *wan-canny carlin*, one supposed to be a witch, Fife. V. CANNY.

WANCHANCIE, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, S.

Wae worth the man wha first did shape
That vile, *wanchancie* thing—a rape!
Burns, iii. 62.

—"When my kinsman came to the village wi' the factor, Mr. James Howie, to lift the rents, some *wanchancy* person,—I suspect John Heatherblatter, the auld gamekeeper, that was out wi' me in the year fifteen—fired a shot at him in the gloaming, wherewith he was so affrighted, that I may say with Tullius in *Catilinam*, *Abiit, evasit, erupit, effugit*." Waverley, iii. 235.

2. Dangerous, apt to injure, S.

My travellers are fley'd to deid
Wi' creels *wanchancy*, heap'd wi' bread.—
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 63.

WANCOUTH, *adj.* Uncouth; Rudd.

WAND, WAN, *pret.* Did wind, S.B.

She bade ane near the door stan' still,
Or fate shou'd something gie her;
She wand the clue wi' tentie han',
An' cries, "Wha hauds the end o't!"
Tarras's Poems, p. 63.

This refers to one of the unwarrantable rites observed on *Faisten's Een*, S.B.

WAND, WANDE, *s.* 1. A sceptre, or badge of authority.

Rohand he gaf the *wand*,
And bad him sitt him bi,
That fre;
"Rohand lord mak Y,
To held this lond of me."
Sir Tristrem, p. 50, st. 53.

—Helenus,

The lauchful son of the King Priamus,
Rang King ouer mony ceties in Greik land
Berand thareof the scepture and the *wand*.
Doug. Virgil, 77, 43.

It is used in a similar sense in E., but as denoting a badge of inferior authority, as that borne by ushers, &c.

Under the wand, in a state of subjection.

All cantre vnsujectit vnder our *wand*,
It may be clepyt ane vncouth strange lande.
Doug. Virgil, 219, 33.

"—The wife,—sa lang as her husband was livand,—was vnder his *wand* and power; and he was lord of all, quhilk pertained to his wife." Quon. Attach., c. 20, § 2. Sub *virga* mariti, Lat.

Elsewhere this phrase is used apparently as synonym with *under the lind*; denoting a situation in the open fields or woods.

Ane tyme when scho was full, and on fute fair,
Scho tuke in mynd her sister up-on laud.

And langt to ken her weilfair and her cheir,
And so quhat lyf scho led vnder the wand.
Henryson, Borrowstoun and Landwart Mous,
Evergreen, l. 145.

V. LIND.

2. The rod of correction.

—Greit God into his handis
To dant the world hes diuers wandis.
Efter our euill conditioun,
He makis on us punitioun:
With honger, thirst and indigence,
Sum tyme greit plaigis and pestillence,
And sum tyme with his bludy wand,
Throw cruel weir, be sey, and land.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 10.

"Let his own wand ding him." S. Prov. "Let him reap the fruits of his own folly." Kelly, p. 233.
It literally signifies, "Let him be beaten with his own rod."

3. A fishing-rod, S.

—Therefore ordanis the saidis actes to—have effect and execution—against the slayers of the saidis reid fisch, in forbidden time, be bleis, casting of wandes, or uthewise." Acts Ja. VI., 1579, c. 89.

His fishing-wand, his snishin-box,
A fowling-piece, to shoot muir-cocks,
And hunting hares thro' craigs and rocks,
This was his game.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 28.

Su.-G. wand, Dan. raand, Isl. voendur, baculus, virga. *Haelenwanda, Hist. Alex. M. ap. Ihre, baculi ex corylo, S. hazlewanda.*

WAND OF PEACE. A symbol of relaxation from an unjust sentence of outlawry.

"Gif ony man alledgis him to be wrangouslie denuncit rebel, and deysry, be way of supplicatioun gevin in to the Lordis of secrete counsil, in his name and behalf, to be relaxit thairfra; the Lordis may relax him, and give him the wand of peace instantlie, or ellis direct letteris to the Schiref of the schire—to do the samin," &c. A. 1505, Balfour's Pract., p. 560.

—"Relaxand thame inlykemaner fra the said proces of horne, and gevand the wand of peax to Johne Bukim, messenger in thair names." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 5.

This is undoubtedly the same with what in L. B. is denominated *Virga Alba*, or the white rod, which Du Cange defines, *Pacis symbolum*. This was one of the ancient usages of England. It is mentioned by Britton. Si comme par simple disseisine faite de iour sauns force et armes, oue une *blanche verge* en signe de peas. *Leg. Angl. c. 53. Fol. 138, b.*

On the other hand, it was said of those who were put out of the protection of law, that their wand was broken. Qui sic convicti secum portant iudicium, sicut finaliter condemnati nullum habent appellum versus aliquem fidelem nec infidelem; quia omnino frangitur eorum baculus. V. Du Cange, vo. *virga*.

Davies, referring to these passages, "The Lord hath broken the staff of the wicked:"—"How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod?" observes; "These forms of expression must have alluded, necessarily, to some established customs, they must be referred indisputably to some primitive system; which regarded rods, branches, and staves, as the symbols of certain ideas, and as the vehicles of messages, commissions, or the like. So far the customs of the old Asiatics corresponded in their prevalence to those of Druids in Europe.

—"Breaking the rod, or staff, seems—to have been the general mode of dissolving compacts. See Zech. xi. 7, 10, 11. And I took my staff, even beauty, and cut it asunder, that I might break my covenant, which

I made with all the people." Celtic Researches, p. 292, 296.

It seems to be in allusion to this ancient rite, that the devil, who appears to his comptroller Doctor Fian, after he had renounced his service, "with a white wand in his hands," is made to break it, as a presage of his vengeance. "The devil answered, 'Once ere thou die, thou shalt be mine': and with that (as he sayd) the devill brake the white wand, and immediately vanished forth of his sight." News from Scotl., 1591. Law's Memor., xli.

Hence the breaking of a wand or rod, in relation to any individual, was a rite expressive of outlawry. Thus, in a passage quoted above, it is said that "the convicted carry their judgment with them, so that being finally condemned they have no appeal, because their wand is completely broken." Britton. Lib., iii., Tract. 2, c. 33. Frangitur talium baculus; Fleta, Lib. i. c. 38, § 16.

In allusion to this symbol, the female gypsy is introduced in Gay's *Mannerings* as breaking a rod after uttering her virtual denunciations.

"So saying, she broke the sapling she held in her hand, and flung it into the road," l. 125. "Here I stood, when I tauld the last laird of Ellangowan what was coming on his house:—and here, where I brake the wand of peace ower him." Ibid., iii. 135.

WAND, *adj.* Wicker; as, "a wand basket," "a wand cradle," &c. S.

WAND-BED, *s.* A wicker-bed, a sort of palanquin.

"The young laird also lying sore sick in the same chamber,—upon gret moyan was transported upon a wand-bed upon the morn from the tolbooth to the castle." Spalding's Troubles, II. 272.

WANDFASSON, *s.* Denoting what is made in a basket-form, resembling wands or twigs, interlaced.

"Item, ellevin plaittis of sindrie sortis, maid of quhite anameling. Mair, viii. quheit, 1 of wandfasson, iii. of divers collouris," &c. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 158.

It seems to be the same article which is afterwards thus described:

"Ane pleitt hollit as gif it wer wandis." A. 1578, Ibid., p. 241.

This curious collection supplies us with a singular fact as to the materials of which fans were manufactured in the reign of Q. Mary. They were made of small twigs.

"Item, ane glas, and sex litle culing fannis of litle wandis." Ibid., p. 158.

WAND-BIRN, *s.* Expl. "a straight burn on the face of a sheep," Clydes.

Perhaps q. a cheek-burn, from A.-S. *wang*, maxilla, and *byrn*, incendium.

WANDIT, S. P. R., iii. 141.

Scho wandit, and yeld by to ane elriche well.

Leg. wanderit, as in edit. 1508.

WANDOCHT, WANDOUGHT, *s.* 1. A weak or puny creature, S. B. V. UNDOCH.

2. A silly inactive fellow, Roxb.

3. Equivalent to "worthless creature," S.

Altho' the wandought's sib to me,
He's gien's a waefu' night o't:—

For he's to blame for a' the skaith
That's happen't sin we met.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 143.

WANDOCHT, WANDOUGHT, adj. Feeble,
puny, contemptible, Perth., S. O.

"She's haddin' an' dung, daresna speak to them
that I'm sure she anes liket;—that *wandlought* ne'er-
do-weel o' a dominie blawin' in her lug, an' winna had
his filthy fingers aff her." Campbell, l. 334.

But, Sir, my *wandocht* rustic muse,
Gane baffens dar't an' doitet,
Begins to glunch, an' hing her brows,
Like ane grown capernoitet.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 160.

WANDRETHER, s. Misfortune, great diffi-
culty or danger.

The wyis wrought either grets *wandreth* and wench.
Gawan and Gol., iii. 5.

With feistis fell, and full of jolitee,
This cumlie court thair king thair kest to keip.
That noy hes none bot newlie novaltie,
And is nocht wount for wo to woun and weip.
Full sendill sad, or [f. ar] soundlie set to sleip.
No *wandrethe* wait, ay wenis welthe endure.

K. Hart, l. 11.

Sibb. derives it from Tent. neg. particle *wan*, *nn*,
and *rouwe*, or *rest*, quies. But the term is pure Gothic.
Isl. *vandraedi*, maxima difficultas, unde quis vix se
expedire potest; Verel, p. 282. Su.-G. *wandraede*,
discremen, difficultas. *Ther eigh aeru i wandraedom*;
Who are not in danger of losing life. West G. Leg.
ap. Ihre. From Isl. *vand-ur*, difficult, full of labour
and danger, *vandi*, any thing full of trouble and danger,
Su.-G. *wand*, evil, difficult; and *raed*, casus, chance,
accident. V. *Wand*, Ihre, p. 1035.

[**WANDYST, pret. pl.** Retreated, fell back,
O.Fr. *wandir*, to turn aside, escape.]

Quhen that the Douglas saw nerhand,
Thai *wandyst*, and maid an opynning.
James of Dowglas, be thair relying,
Knew that thair war discunfynt ner.

Barbour, xii. 109, MS.

Evanshing, edit. 1620.

And quhat for arowis, that felly
Mony gret woundis gan thaim ma,
And slew fast off thair hors alsua;
That thair *wandyst* a litill wei.
Thai dred as gretly then to dey,
That thair cowyn wes wer and wer.

Ibid., xiii. 217, MS.

Recoiled, edit. 1620.

And thair, that at the fyrst meting,
Feld off the speris sa sar sowing,
Wandyst, and wald haiff bene away.

Ibid., xvi. 629, MS.

Vanisht, edit. 1620.

[Dr. Jamieson was quite astray in his meaning and
origin of this term. It is in French form, but of
Teutonic origin, being related to Moes.-G. *wandjan*,
A.-S. *wendan*, to turn. V. Prof. Skeat's Edit. of
Barbour, p. 585.]

WANE, s. Defect, want.

Of fesaunce, pertrik, and of crane,
Ther was plente, and no wane.

Arthur and Merlin, MS.

V. WAN, adj. 1. V. Gl. Compl., p. 380.

WANE, s. [Plenty, abundance. V. WAYN.]

Thair seruyt thaim on sa gret wane,
With scherand suerdie, and with knyffis,

That weil ner all left the lyrys.
Thai had a felloun eftremess.

Barbour, xvi. 454, MS.

As the persons killed were sitting at a feast, there
is an ironical allusion to the service given on an occa-
sion of this kind. "They served them," as we use to
say, "in such high stile," &c.

Springaldie, and schot, on ser maneria
That to defend castell afferis,
He purwayit in till full gret wane.

Ibid., xvii. 249, MS.

—Suffir na seruandis anaritus
Onir scharp exactiounis on thair subditis craif,
That not be done without thair honour saif,
Sekand na conques be vulefull wania.

Bedend. Prohemie to Croa.

[Su.-G. *winna*, to get, gain, profit. *Wane* occurs in
the older version of Chevy Chase, l. 74. and with the
meaning given above: "manner, fashion," was Dr.
Jamieson's rendering. V. Prof. Skeat's Edit. of
Barbour, p. 781.]

WANE, s. A sort of waggon, a wain.
Maitl. P., p. 116. V. AUCHT, adj.

WANE, s. 1. A habitation, a dwelling.

—The dow effrayit dois fle
Furth of hir holl, and richt dern wyning wane.

Doug. Virgil, 134, 40.

Wanys, although properly the pl. of *wane*, is often
used as if itself a s. singular.

The purweyance that is with in *this wanys*
We will nocht tyne; ger sembyll all at anys,
Gar warn Ramsay, and our gud men ilkan.

Wallace, ix. 1194, MS.

—The herd has fund the beis bike,
Cloist vnder ane derne cauerne of stanis;
And fyllit has full sone that litil *wanys*
Wyth smok of soure and bitter rekis stew.

Doug. Virgil, 432, 12.

2. Sometimes in pl. it is used, not as denoting
different habitations, but different apart-
ments in the same habitation.

Tharewith the brute and noyis rais in thay *wanys*.
Quhil all the large hillis rang attanis.

Doug. Virgil, 475, 48.

This corresponds with the account given, p. 474, 14,
in the description of the palace of Latinus.

Amyd the hallis heich lang and braid, &c.

O. E. *wone*, *wonne*, a dwelling, is used in the same
manner; as appears from a Poem, entitled, "A Dis-
putation bytwene a Crystene man, and a Jew," written
before the year 1300.

Squyeres in uche syde
In the *wones* so wide.

Warton's Hist., P. ii. *Emendations*, p. 1

The place described is a nunnery. The *wones*, as
Mr. Warton observes, are the rooms.

The prophet preacheth thereof, & put it in the psalter.

Domine, quis habitat in tabernaculo tuo, &c.

Lord who shall *wonne* in thy *wonnes*, & with thi holy
saynts

Or resten in thi holy hills? this asketh David.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 15, a

Tent. *won*, habitatio. V. WOX, v.

To WANE, v. n. To think.

Had ye intill a quiet place,
Ye wald not wane to fiend.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 90

Evidently the same with O.E. *wene*, modern *wen*;
A.-S. *waen-an*, *wen-ian*, Moes.-G. *wen-jan*, Alem. *waen-
en*, Belg. *wan-en*, putare, opinari.

WANE, s. Opinion, estimation.

On Schyrtreffmur Wallace the feild has tane,
With viii thousand, that worthy was in *wane*.
Wallace, x. 20, MS.

A.-S. *wen, wena*, opinio. This may, however, signify,
"worthy in dwelling."

WANE, s. Expl. "a number of people."

But in my bower there is a wake,
An' at the wake there is a *wane*;
But I'll come to the greenwood the morn,
Whar blooms the brier by mornin' dawn.
Minstrelsy Border, iii. 236.

WANEARTHLIE, adj. Not belonging to this world, preternatural, S. V. WAN.

"We ne'er luit on that we saw her, though any
body wad, in a moment, hae seen that it was some-
thing *wanearthlie*." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

To WANEISE one's self, v. a. To put one's self to trouble, S. B. V. UNEITH.**WANFORTUNE, s.** Misfortune.

"Goen [gin] I have had the *wanfortune* to believe
also, That the Pretender is the Q—s brother, a prince
of the bluid, nay the first prince of the bluid, I mon
affirm, that he has been prayed for as such by the
Church of England," &c. Speech for D—sse of
Aristoun, A. 1711, p. 10.

It would appear that the word had been then in use.

WANFORTWNATE, adj. Unfortunate.

"The outter illegality of resistance (if I have been
as *wanfortunate* as to believe the Pretender to be
legitimate, mon needs have made me disloyal to her
Majesty." Speech, ut sup., p. 14.

WANGRACE, s. Wickedness, S. "q. d. ungrace, want of grace; from A.-S. *wana*, carens, deficiens, minus; *wan-ian*, deficere;" Rudd.

Sum bene sa frawart in malice and *wangrace*,
Quhat is weie sayd thay loif not worth ane ace,
Bot castis thame euir to spy out falt and cruke.
Doug. Virg., 485, 24.

WANGYLE, s. The gospel; contr. from *evangyle*; Lat. *evangelium*.

He made a tystyre in that quhyle,
Quhare-in wes closyd the *Wangyle*.
Wyntown, vi. 10, 70.

WANHAP, s. Misfortune. V. VANHAP.**WANHAPPIE, adj.** 1. Unlucky, unfortunate, S. B.

2. Dangerous, fatal.

The wildbair, that *wanhappie* beist,
Quhois tuskis of length war at the leist
Ane quarter lang and mair,
Into ane furie he ran fast
Throw all the placis quhair he past
With mony rout and rair.
Burel's Pilgr., Watson's Coll., ii. 19.

The term does not express the unhappiness of the
wild boar himself, but of the person who comes in his
way.

WANHOPE, s. Delusive hope.

That fals man by dissaitful wordis fare
With *wanhope* trumpet the wofull luffare.
Doug. Virgil, 24, 3.

Vana spe lusit. Virg.

This term has not been quite unknown in O.E.,
although used in a stronger sense. "I despayre, I
am in *wan hope*." Palagr. B. iii. F. 209, b.

"*Wanhop-yn*. Diffido. Dispero." Prompt. Parv.

WANION, s. Apparently, a misfortune or calamity.

"Bide down, with a mischief to ye,—bide down,
with a *wanion*," cried the king, almost overturned by
the obstreperous caresses of the large staghounds."
Nigel, iii. 86.

"I sent him out of my company with a *wanion*—I
would rather have a riffer on my perch than a false
knave at my elbow." The Abbot, i. 156.

"What can have come over the lad, with a *wanion*!"
Ibid., ii. 44.

It occurs in Pericles, Prince of Tyre, Shakspeare,
xxi. 210. Perhaps from A.-S. *wanung*, diminution;
also, grief, from *wan-ian*, to wane. Steevens says that
the sense of the term is unknown.

WANKILL, adj. Unstable; *wankle*, A. Bor. id.

But Thomas, truly I the say,
This world is wondir *wankill*.
True Thomas, Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 35.

A.-S. *wancle, wancol*, inconstans; Su.-G. *wankel-
modig*, animi inconstans; from *wank-a*, Germ. *wank-en*,
fluctuare. Hence also Su.-G. *wankl-a*, id. As *wackl-a*
is synon., the origin is supposed to be Moes.-G.
wag-ian, agitari.

To WANKISH, v. a. To twist, to entwine; as, in forming a basket the twigs are said to be *wankished*, Dumfr., Roxb. It is also pron. *wankish*, in some parts of the country.

This evidently suggests, from its form, a Goth.
origin. But Su.-G. *wanka*, which most nearly resem-
bles it, signifies fluctuare, huc illuc ferri. Isl. *wink-a*,
circumroto, voluto. These are nearly akin to the sense
of the synonym *Wampish*. *Wik-a*, signifies plicare,
to plait, *weck*, plica, *wickl-a*, complicare.

Tent. *wanck*, captura; tenticula. V. FANK, v.

WANLAS, WANLASS, s. At the *wanlas*, accidentally, without design.

For hys mudyr at hys beryng
Dayd, and quhen that he wes yhing
Of fyftene yhere eld of cas
Slwe his fadyr at the *wanlas*.

Wyntown, iii. 3, 28.

V. also vii. 4, 30.

Mr. Macpherson derives it from Dan. *last*, crime,
fraud, and *wan*, the negat. part.

We find a word much resembling this in A.-S.,
only inverted; *leaswene*, false opinion, from *waen-
an, wen-an*, to think, and *leas*, without. Su.-G.
handlos, is used to denote an accidental stroke. Or
it may be q. *wandlos*, from *wand*, evil, and *los*, cor-
responding to E. *less*, i.e., without evil design.

This was evidently used in E. as a term of the chase.
"Wanlass, (a term in hunting) as, *Driving the Wanlass*,
i.e., the driving of deer to a stand; which in some
Latin records is termed *Fugatio Wanlassi ad stabulum*,
and in Doomsday-Book, *Stabilitio venationis*," Phillips.

"Illi custumarii solebant fugare *Wanlassum ad
stabulum*,—i.e., to drive the deer to a stand, that the
Lord may have a shoot;" Blount ap. Cowel. But
this use of the term, it must be acknowledged, so far
from elucidating it, leaves it in still greater obscurity;
for here *wanlas* seems to signify, not the act, but the
object that is driven to a stand.

In Fife, with the dialect of which Wyntown may

be supposed to have been familiar, the term *wanlas*, or *wanlass*, is still used to signify a surprise; and to be "ta'en at a *wanlas*," to be taken at a loss, or unprepared.

[WANLESS, *adj.* Hopeless, destitute, Shetl. Isl. *vonlaus*, id.]

[WANLIE, *adj.* Agreeable, comfortable; applied to places, Shetl. Isl. *vonlegr*.]

WANLIESUM, *adj.* Unlovely, Mearns; the same with *Unlussum*, which, by the way, should rather be written *Unlusume*, as more expressive of the sound.

WANLUCK, *s.* Misfortune, S. B. *wanluk*, Maitland Poems.

WANNLE, WANLE, *adj.* 1. Agile, active, athletic, Roxb.; synon. *Yauld*.

The Stuart is sturdy an' *wannle*,
An' sae is Macleod an' Mackay;
An' I, their gude-brither Macdonald
Sal never be last i' the fray.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 182.

2. Stout, healthy, vigorous, *ibid*.

"The bairn was sent awa' and bred up near the Highlands, and grew up to be a fine *wanle* fallow, like mony ane that comes o' the wrang side o' the blanket." *Antiquary*, ii. 242.

If not allied to Isl. *vand-a*, elaborate, Su.-G. *wand-a*, *waann-a*, id., perhaps from C.B. *gwanawel*, permeant, thrusting, or *gwanegawl*, driving.

WANNIS, *pl.* Scars, marks.

"He—had done grete vassalege, baith for the honoure and defence of the ciete, as weil apperit be aindry *wannis* and markis in his face; and uthir of his body." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 140. *Cicatrices*, Lat.

I see no word allied to this in form save A.-S. *wenn*, verruca, E. *wen*.

WANWON'T, *part. adj.* Not claimed, not acknowledged, S.-O.

"Men of Musselburgh, ye'll forrit yonder and help your wives to drive the *wanown't* cattle to the town." *Rothelan*, i. 238.

WANRECK, *s.* "Mischance, ruin;" Gl. Sibb.

WANREST, *s.* 1. Inquietude, S. Belg. *onrust*.

"Shal ye not then be ashamed of that whereinto now ye take pleasure? Shall not this silly ease be turned in sorrowfull *wanrest*?" *Mr. Ja. Melville's Mem.*, p. 142.

Mistakes, ye ken, maun be excus'd;
For habit thare is nane;
Good nature whiles may be abus'd,
An' at a *wanrest* taen.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 62.

Tane at a wanrest seems to be a proverbial phrase, q. taken at disadvantage, when one has met with something to ruffle the temper.

2. Cause of inquietude, S. B.

Quo' she, I wiss I cou'd your *wanrest* ken,
'Tis may be cause ye canna ly your lane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 33.

3. *Wanrest of a clock*, the pendulum.

"—The *wanrest of a clock* gae as far the tae gate, as it gede the tither;" S. Prov. signifying, that an unstable person generally goes from one extreme to another.

The candle trembled, as with fright,
An' glimmer'd dim, a dowy light;
The house from top to bottom shook,
An' as a *wanrest* wagg'd the crook.

Piper of Peebles, p. 13.

As Isl. *oroa*, denotes the axis of a wheel, because still in motion; it is singular that, although the Danish word be different, it is formed in the same manner, and conveys precisely the same idea with ours. *Uroa*, a pendulum, from *u*, negat., and *roe*, rest. The same analogy is observable in Germ. *unruhe*, id., from *un*, negat., and *ruhe*, rest; and in Sw. *oro*, as, *arona* i d *hur*, the balance of a watch; Wideg.

WANRESTFU', *adj.* Restless, S.

And may they never learn the gaets
Of ither vile, *wanrest*/u' pets!

Burns, iii. 79.

WANRUFÉ, *s.* Disquietude, uneasiness.

Robene answerit her agane,
I wait noch quhat is luv;e;
But I haif mervell in certaine,
Quhat makis the this *wanrufe*.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 93.

Both Lord Hailes and Mr. Pink. render it *wanag*. But it is evidently the *s.*, from *wan*, negat., and O. E. *row*, rest, repose. V. ROIF.

WANRULY, *adj.* Unruly, S., especially, S. B.

Frae their *wanruly* fellin paw
Mair cause ye hae to fear
Your death that day.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 30.

WANSHAIKEN, *part. adj.* "Deformed, Teut. *wanschaeppen*, informis, imperfectus;" Gl. Sibb.

[WANSCOTH, *s.* A wainscot, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 290, Dickson.]

WANSONSY, *adj.* Mischievous, S.

We'll learn ye to be douce,
Ye auld *wansonsy* b——h.

Jacobite Relics, i. 70.

V. UNSONSY.

WANSUCKED, *s.* A child that has not been properly suckled.

Your mouth must be mucked, while ye be instructed,
Foul Flirlon, *Wansucked* Tersel of a Tade.

Montgonerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 5.

Wansuckit funnling, that Nature maid an yrie.
Baith John the Ross and thou shall squeel and skirle,
Gif eir I heir ocht of your making mair.

Kennedie, Everygreen, ii. 49.

* WANT, *s.* To Hae a want, to be under mental imbecility, S.

WANTIN', used as a *prep.* Without, S.; sometimes *wintan*, Aberd.

WANTER, *s.* A term applied, both to a bachelor, and to a widower; from the

circumstance of *wanting*, or being without a wife, S.

Then, ilka counter wale a wife,
Ere eld and handrums seize ye.
Ramsay's Works, l. 115.

WANTHRIFT, *s.* 1. Prodigality, unthriftiness, S.

Qahat wykkittnes, qahat *wanthryft* now in warld walkis?
Doug. Virgil, 238, l. 35.

Of our *wanthryft* sum wytia playis;
And sum their wantoun vane arrayis.
Maitland Poems, p. 300.

2. Used as a personal designation, denoting a prodigal.

Of all bliss let it be as bair as the birk,
That tittest the lairdel may tell an ill tail.
Let no vice in this world in this *wanthryft* be wanted.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 19.

V. next word.

WANTHREVIN, **WAN-THRIVEN**, *part. pa.* Not thriven, in a state of decline, S.

We worth (quoth the Weirds) the wights that thee wrought;
Threud-bair be thair thrift, as thou art *wanthrevin*.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 14.

"And what am I but a poor wasted *man-thriven* tree,
dag up by the roots, and flung out to waste in the high-way?"
Heart M. Loth., ii. 199.

Sw. *wantrifn-as*, not to thrive; *wantrifne*, not thriving;
wantrifnad, the state of not thriving; Wideg.

WANTON, *s.* A girth; but most commonly used to denote that by means of which the *snack-creele* were fastened, Teviotd.

If this be not a cant or a ludicrous term, it may be related to Teut. *wand*, *wante*, rigging.

WANTON-MEAT, *s.* The entertainment of spirits, sweetmeats, &c., given to those in a house at the birth of a child, Teviotd.; elsewhere called *Blithe-meet*.

Various etymons have been given of the E. adj. *Wanton*. The only one that has the slightest air of probability is that of Serenius. Isl. *fant-r*, importunus temerario; Su.-G. *faent-a*, puella lasciva, which has been traced to Isl. *fan-a*, temere festinare. But probably the term has had a British origin. For Owen gives C. B. *goantlan*, as signifying what "is apt to separate or run off, variable; fickle; *wanton*." It seems very doubtful, indeed, whether the worst sense in which the E. word is used be the primary one. This perhaps is "frolicsome, gay, sportive, airy."

WANUSE, *s.* Misuse, abuse, waste; as, "Ye tak care o' naithing; ye let every thing gang to *wanuse*;" Loth.; i.e., go to wreck from want of use, Roxb.

WANWEIRD, **WANWERD**, *s.* Unhappy fate, hard lot, S.

I take comfort herof thinkand but baid,
That hard *wanwerd* suld follow fortune gaid.
Doug. Virgil, 20, 27.

V. WEIRD.

WANWORTH, **WANWORDY**, *adj.* Unworthy, S.

Worlin *wanworth*, I warn thee it is written.—
Dundar, Evergreen, ii. 57.

i.e., unworthy, or contemptible urchin. The term generally used, S. B. is *wanwordy*.

Fras Geordie Gow a calf was stown,—
Whilk action of the rogue *wanwordy*
Distrest the heart o' anxious Geordy.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 162.

Isl. *wanwurde*, dedignor; *wanvirda*, dedecus; G. Andr., p. 246. Su.-G. *wanwoerd-a*, dehonestare; Ibre, vo. *Worda*.

WANWORTH, *s.* An undervalue, S.; as, *It was sold at a wanworth*.

The Council winna lack aae meikle grace,
As lat our heritage at *wanworth* gang.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 87, 88.

WANWUTH, *s.* A surprise, Fife; synon. with *Wanlass*. "To be ta'en at a *wanwuth*," to be taken by surprise, or at a loss.

Teut. *wan-wete*, ignorantia, dubium; Isl. *wanvit*, insipientia; q. without wit, notice, or previous intelligence.

WANWYT, *s.* Want of knowledge.

Gywe it ware wilfully foryhete,
It would be repute wnkyndnes,
Wanwyt, or than reklesnes.

Wynntown, vi. Prol. 47.

Belg. *wanwete*, Isl. *wanvitska*.

WANYOCH, *adj.* Pale, wan, Clydes.

"Mony a wearie companie o' wee wee gersie-green riders cam neest,—thair clais skinklan i' the *wanyoch* mune as though they had been just as diamond." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

This may be a relique of the Welsh kingdom on Clyde; as Lluyd gives C. B. *ornog* as signifying pale, wan, fearful. Owen expl. *ovnaey* as if it bore only the latter signification.

WANYS, *s. pl.* The jaws, used in a secondary sense for the stomach.

He had to slep sa mekill will,
That he moucht set na let thar till.
For quhen the *wany*s fillyt ar,
Men worthys hewy enlmar.

Barbour, vii. 173, MS.

V. WAN BAYN.

WANYS, *pl. s.* Habitation. V. **WANE**, *s. 4.*

To WAP, *v. a.* 1. To throw quickly, S.

The heynd knight at his haist held to the tounne.
The yettis *wappit* war wyde,
The knyght can raithly in ryde.

Gawan and Gol., l. 10.

q. thrown wide. Perhaps corr. from **WARP**. But V. the *s.*

"Ise *wap* a samon ore the crage I tro, than with a grip ore his luggs we my ene hand; I tro Ise hold him a bit, an for au his struggle, Ise mar his march to sea any mare." Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 61.

2. To throw, in a general sense.

Get Jehny's hand in haly band,
Synne *wap* ye'r wealth together.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 295.

3. To flap.

—Day is dawning, and cocks hae crawen,
And *wappit* their wings sae wide.—

Glenkinnie, Jamieson's Popul. Ball., l. 95.

To WAP, *v. n.* 1. "To wrestle; *wapping*, wrestling;" Gall. Enc.

[2. To riot, to quarrel; to cause disturbance, Clydes.

3. To strut or dash about, to swagger, Banffs.]

WAP, *s.* 1. A throw, S.

He shook the blade, an' wi' a *wap*
Set the beft to the ground,
The nib until his breast; wi' it
Gave himsell his death's wound.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 38.

V. the *v.*

2. A quick and smart stroke, S. It often conveys the idea of that given by an elastic body.

He hit him on the wame ane *wap*,
It baft lyke ony bledder.

Chr. Kirk, st. 12.

[3. A riot, quarrel, disturbance, Clydes, Banffs.]

This may perhaps be traced to Su.-G. *wipp-a*, *motitare se, sursum deorsum celeriter ferri*; Isl. *veif-a*, Teut. *wipp-en*, *vibrare*. Prob. allied to Isl. *wipp-a*, to vault, to leap over.

WAPPER, *s.* Any thing that is of a large size, Roxb.; [a beau, a belle, Banffs.]

"'Forgotten him,' replied his kinsman, 'what suld ail me to forget him?—a *wapping* weaver he was, and wrought my first pair of hose.'" Rob Roy, ii. 218.

WAPPING, WAPPIN, *adj.* Large in size; as, "a *wapping* chield," a large boy, S.; often used as synon. with *Strapping*.

Perhaps from *Wap*, to throw, as originally denoting strength or agility.

It is, however, a singular coincidence, that A.-S. *waepend* should signify masculine, as referring to the distinctive mark of the sex. Veretrum habens. Masculus. *Waepned bearn, waepned cild, masculus infans*. V. Lye. This is from *waepen*, calamus, veretrum. In Ort. Vocab. Veretrum is expl. Virga virilis.

To WAP, *v. a.* To wrap, to envelope; [to lap tightly.]

Go, fetch a web o' the silken clath,

Another of the twine,

And *wap* them into our ship's side,

And let nae the sea come in.

—They *wapped* them round that gude ship's side,
But still the sea come in.

Sir P. Spens, Minstrelsy Border, iii. 63.

The last phraseology, which is perhaps the most correct, claims affinity with Su.-G. *weep-a*, to lap about; Isl. *veif-a*, Moes.-G. *waib-ian*, id.

O. E. "*Wapp-yn*, or hill-yn. Tego.—*Wappyn*, or wyndyn in clothes. Inuoluo.—*Wappinge*, lappinge or hillinge. Coopertura. Inuolutio." Prompt. Parv.

WAP, *s.* [1. A lap or roll, a tie, Clydes.]

2. A bundle, or bottle of straw, Dumfr.

We learn from Grose, that the term is used precisely in the same sense in the north of E.

WAPPIN, *s.* A loose sort of dress worn by a fisherman when at work, instead of his usual clothes, Dumfr.

Su.-G. *wepa* signifies stragulum crassum; "any kind of cloth for lapping about a thing," Wideg. Fenn. *waipa*, pallium, a cloak; A.-S. *waefels*, tegmen, pallium.

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WAPPIT, *part. pa.* Wrapped, enveloped.

The feind is our felloun fa, in thit we confyde,
Then moder of all mercye, and the menare.
For we *wappit* in wo in this warld wyde,
To thy some mak thy mane, and thy makar.

Houlate, iii. 2.

The only sense given of *wappit* by Mr. Pink is "warped, turned." But here it certainly signifies wrapped, enveloped; Su.-G. *weep-a*, to lap about.

[WAPPER, WAPPIN. V. under WAP.]

WAPPIN, WAPPYN, *s.* A weapon, S.

The Romanis than descendit from Enee
Rasche unto *wappynnis* for thare lyberté.

Doug. Virgil, 296, 45.

WAPNIT, WAPINNIT, *part. pa.* Provided with weapons; E. *weaponed*.

"And thai to be weill horsit and *wapnit* in the best maner as accordis." Acts Mary, 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 462. *Wapinnit*, *ibid*.

WAPPINLES, *adj.* Unarmed, without weapons.

"Virginus—take fra you baith your armour and *wappinnis*, to bring you nakit and *wappinnis* in your inemayis handis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 234.

Moes.-G. *wepna*, A.-S. *waep-en*, Su.-G. *wapa*, Belg. *wapen*, Dan. *vaaben*, arma. As Alem. *wafer* occurs as synon. *harnesch*, (our *harness*), Ihre thinks that it may have originally denoted defensive armour, as the breast-plate, &c. from *waff-en*, to surround. But may it not be conjectured, with as much reason, that it originally signified offensive arms; from Isl. *veif-a*, Teut. *wipp-en*, to brandish?

WAPINSCHAW, WAPINSCHAWING, *s.* An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the person, made at certain times in every district, S.

"It is statute, that *wapinschaw* sal be kept & heldin." Stat. Will. c. xxiii. § 6.

"It was ordanit in the secound Parliament of our Souerane Lord the King, that ilk Schiref of the realme sould gar *wapinschawing* be maid foure tymes ilk yer, in als mony placis as war speidfull within his Baillierie." Acts Ja. I. 1425, c. 67. edit. 1566.

The names of all who appeared, were to be enrolled. These meetings were not designed for military exercise, but only for shewing that the lieges were properly provided with arms; from A.-S. *waepn*, weapon, and *sceno-ian*, to shew. It was also provided, that a captain should be chosen for each parish to instruct the parishioners in the military exercise; for which purpose they were to assemble twice at least every month, during May, June and July. The Swedes had formerly a term of a similar signification, *wapna-syn*, from *wapn*, arma, and *syn-a*, monstrare. V. Ihre, to *Moestra*. He derives the modern military term *muster* from Lat. *monstrare*.

Our word evidently differs, in its signification, from E. *wapentake*, which seems to be synon. with that division of a county called *Hundred*. Some, apparently without foundation, derive the term from A.-S. *wapn*, and *tacc-an*, to teach, q. a certain district to be taught the use of arms. Dr. Johns. says, that "upon a meeting for that purpose they *touch*ed each other's weapons in token of their fidelity and allegiance." Hoveden indeed derives it a *tactu armorum*; but gives a more probable account of the ceremony. When any one, he says, was appointed perfect of the *wapentake*, on a fixed day, in the place where they were wont to

assemble, all the elders rose up to him, as he dismounted from his horse. He, having erected his spear, all that were present came and touched it with their lances; and thus they gave a pledge of their mutual engagement, by the contact of arms. V. Cowel.

This practice was undoubtedly borrowed from the ancient Goths. Among them the mode of decreeing edicts by the people at large, by the clashing of their arms, was called *Wapntak*. The same word denoted the confirmation of a judicial edict by the touch of arms. The votes being collected, the Judge reached forth a spear, by touching which all his assessors confirmed the sentence. V. Verel. and Ihre in vo. Spelman, vo. *Wapentachium*, thinks that this custom is to be traced to that of the ancient Germans, and also to that of the Macedonians, who, when displeased with any measure in their public assemblies, were wont to express their dissatisfaction by striking their shields.

WAR, WARR, WARE, WERE, adj. Worse, S. *Waur*, or *warse* than one's self, a phrase commonly used to denote a visitor from the spiritual world. *I n'er saw ony thing waur than mysel, I never saw a ghost, S.*

The dore worm-eaten creakit on its bands;
And in he stept, irie, leukin' round
To ilka part he thought might ha'd a ghaist,
Aneath, and yont his bed, and up the lum;
But naething could he see *warse than himsel*.

The Ghaist, p. 4.

A proverb, common in Angus, is nearly lost in the E. modification given of it by Kelly.

"Ill comes often on *worse* back,"—spoken when one misfortune succeeds another. P. 201.

The phrase used in the north of S. is, "Ill on the back of *waur*."

—Pee and pees the eild syne *war* and *war*
Begouth to wax, the coulour fading far.

Doug. Virgil, 253, 16.

Syne dool tells us, the weak ay wins the *warr*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

Severys Sone he wes but dowte,
Bot he wes *were* than he all owte.

Wynlowe, v. 8, 172.

Moes-G. *wairs*, *wairsaiz*, Su.-G. *waerre*, *werre*, A.-S. *waerra*, Isl. *verre*, id. V. Woe.

WAR, WAUR. This word is frequently used as a s.; as, "Gin that were to happen, it wad be ten *waur*s," S.; i.e., ten times worse.

This corresponds with the use of *Worse*, in E. as a s.

To WAR, WAUR, v. a. 1. To overcome, to outdo in working, running, &c., S., to *worst*, E.

And now has Pritis the fordel, and syne in bye
The big Centaure hir *warris*, and slippis by.

Doug. Virgil, 132, 41.

"The scholar may *war* the master by a time."—S. Prov. Kelly, p. 310.

An' Scotland drew her pipe an' blew,

"Up, and *waur* them a', man!" *Burns*, lii. 270.

2. To injure, to make worse.

"Gif ony wines, beand stowit be the shipmen within ship, takis skaith,—without stress of wether, and the merchand sayis that the wines wer disturbit and spilt on the master's behalf; gif the master will aweir, with twa or thre of his fellowis, that thair wines wer not *warrit* be thame, they sall pass quite." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 620.

3. *To be waur'd*, to be cast in a court of law, S.

"Onr gudesire, Mr. Lovel,—was like to be *waur'd* afore the session for want of a paper—it was a paper of great significance to the plea, and we were to be *waur'd* for want o't." Antiquary, i. 199.

From the *adj.* In like manner in Isl. and Sw. there is a *n. v.* formed from the *adj.*; *versna*, and *foerwaerr-a*, deteriorari, to become worse.

WAR, subst. v. 1. Were.

The Romanys now begynnys her,
Off men that *war* in gret distress,
And assayit full gret hardynes.

Barbour, l. 447, MS.

Thai trowit be than thai *war* in Awendaille.

Wallace, lii. 78, MS.

2. *War him*, befall him.

A Scottis man, that him handlyt hat,
He hynt than be the armys twa;
And *war him* wele or *war him* wa,
He ewyn apon his bak him flang.

Barbour, xvi. 650, MS.

This seems more nearly allied to Su.-G. *war-a*, to be, than to any other v.; q. be good or evil to him, like the Sw. phrase; *Ware haermed huru del 'will*; Be this as it will; Wideg.

Sw. Germ. *war*, A.-S. *waeron*, Alem. *waran*, O. Dan. *wara*.

WAR, adj. Aware, wary, E. *ware*. V. **WER.**

[**To WAR, WARE, v. a.** To wear.]

On ilkane fyngar scho *wars* ringis tuo:

Scho was als proud as any papingo.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 70.

Proud is perhaps an error for *proud*. It may, however, be the same with *proyn'd*.

[Dr. Jamieson inadvertently set this example under a. l of next v. *War* is from Sw. *wara*, Ger. *währen*, to last, endure.]

To WAR, WARE, WAIR, WAYR, v. a. 1.

Tolayout, expend, bestow, in whatever sense; as, to *war time*, *labour*, *life*, &c., S., A. Bor. *Warit*, part. pa.

"They shall be lyable both for intromission and omission, and shall have no allowance or defalcation of the charges and expences *wair'd* out by them." Act Sedt., 25th Feb., 1693.

Na marvel though ill win ill *wair'd* be.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., lii. 28.

This seems to have been a Prov. expression, *ill war'd* and *weil war'd*, are still used concerning money ill or well laid out, S.

Think *weil warit* the tyme thow hes done spend.

And the travale that thow hes done sustene;

Sen it is brocht now to sic gud ane end.

Mailland Poems, p. 286.

And nane, as yet, hes [eir] thair lawbor *wairit*;

As na man *war* that for this country carit.

Ibid., p. 290.

Be I ane Lord, and not lord-lyk,

Then every pelour and purs-pyk

Sayis, Land *war* bettir *wairit* on me.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 62.

"All men, that have any perfect favour thereto, will not only be careful of his counsel, and spend his goods and gear, but also they will *ware* thair lives to the advancement and welfare of the same." *Pitscottie*, p. 14.

Thus Symon's heid upon the wall was brokin;
And als freir Johnne attour the stayr was loppin

And hurt his heid, and wart him wounder ill;
And Alesoun scho gat nocht all her will.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 85.

i.e., bestowed himself.

A similar phrase is used concerning one who is supposed to deserve any cross accident that befalls him; *It's weill war'd on him, or, at his hand, S.*

2. To waste, to squander, to throw away.

Tyne nocht thir men, but to sum strenth ye ryd,
And I sall pass to get yow power mar;
Thir ar our gud thus lychtly for to war.
Wallace, viii. 193, MS.

Wear, edit. 1648.

Syn to the King he raykyt in gret ire,
And said on lowd, Was this all your desyr,
To wayr a Scot thus lychtly into wayn?

Ibid. xi. 255, MS.

Isl. ver-ia, to buy, to purchase; to sell; to make merchandise; *Veria varu sinni*, to sell his wares; Teut. *waer-en*, to promise a price. This has been deduced from *waer*, true, Alem. *war-en*, to plight faith, i.e., to verify, to give assurance that the goods sold are sufficient; as the seller was anciently bound to do. Hence *E. ware*, *wares*, merchandise, something to be sold. This word seems very ancient; as also found in Celt. C. B. *gucarr-io*, *warr-io*, to spend money; Ray.

This is an O.E. v. "*War-yn* or *chaffaryn*. Mercor. —*War-yn* or *bastowyn* in byinge. Commutor. Comparo." Prompt. Parv. Kersey has not overlooked it. "*Ware* your money (N.C.)," i.e., North Country, "bestow it well." It does not, however, necessarily convey the idea of laying out money in a proper manner.

To WARAND, v. a. To protect, S. and E. warrant, to give security against danger.

For wytht hym had Maximiane
All the gud fechtarys of the land;
Nane left, that evyr wytht strenthe of hand
Mycht warand the small folk fra the fycht,
Na for to stynt thare fays mycht.

Wyntoun, v. 10, 547.

[O. Fr. *garantir*, *warantir*, to warrant, protect.]

WARAND, WARRANT, s. 1. A place of shelter or defence from enemies.

And thai that saw sa sudandly
That folk come egryly prikand
Rycht betwix thaim and thair warand,
Thai war in to full gret effray.

Barbour, vi. 422, MS.

The chiftanis brak array, and went thare gate,
The baneris left all blout and dyssolate,
Socht to warrand on horsbak, he and he,
Frawart thair fais, and held to the ciete.

Doug. Virgil, 397, 7.

It occurs in the same sense, O. E.

The targe was his warrant,
That none till him threw.

Rob. de Brunne, Ellis's Spec., i. 121.

V. the v.

2. A surety one who secures the fulfilment of any bargain, or warrants a purchase made by another; S.

"Ane beand callit and persewit for the singil and doubil avail of his mariage, may leasumlie call ony person for his warrand, quha is bund and oblist to warrand him thairanent." Balfour's Practicks, p. 320.

WARANDISS, WARRANTICE, s. The security given, by the seller, to the purchaser,

that the bargain shall be made good to him, S.; the same with E. *Warranty*.

—"Na persoun may be callit and convenit for warrandice of ony landis annalyeit and disponit be him, fra ward, releif or non-entres, except he be speciallie and expresselie bund and oblist thairto." Balfour's Pract., p. 318, 319.

"The said Adam allegit to haue a tak of the said land, & warrandiss of the samyn." Act. Audit, A. 1481, p. 97.

L. E. *Warrantis-ia*, ut *Warranta*; Du Cange.

WARBLE, s. 1. A sort of worm that breeds betwixt the outer and inner skin of beasts, S., a swelling on the back of a cow or ox, A. Bor.

"*Warble*, a short thick worm, which lodges between the skin and the *fell* of black cattle, not between the *fell* and the flesh." Gall. Enc. This in Angus is called *Warbie*.

"If at such a time you were to look through an elf-bore in wood, where a thorter knot—has been taken out, or through the hole made by an elf-arrow, (which has probably been made by a *warble*) in the skin of a beast that has been elf-shot, you may see the elf-ball *haiging* (butting) with the strongest bull or ox in the herd; but you will never see with that eye again." Northern Antiq., p. 404.

2. A lean person, a scrag, Aberd.; synon. *Shargar*.

A.-S. *wear*, Teut. *weer*, a knot, puff, or bunch; any thing callous.

To WARBLE, v. n. To wriggle, &c. V. WRABIL.

WARD, s. 1. A division of an army.

Apoun this wyse the oistis and wardis hale
On athir part returnyt in bataille.

Doug. Virgil, 430, 17.

2. A small piece of pasture ground, inclosed on all sides, generally appropriated to young quadrupeds; as, the *calf-ward*, the place where calves are enclosed for pasture, S.

Within the ward I might have clos'd thee
Where well thou mightest have repos'd thee,
Among the Laird's best fillies.

Watson's Coll., i. 49.

"Now the country lords and barons of the covenant being come in to the earl Marischal, as said is, they sent out their horses and destroyed both grass and corns, fed where they pleased in the bishop's ward, and round about New Aberdeen, to the great grief and skaith of the poor labourers." Spalding's Troubles, i. 157, 158.

Sir W. Scott defines this in a note; "An inclosure for securing cattle; i.e., warding them."

But this definition seems too much restricted: for the term is applied to a place that furnishes food. It has obviously this sense as used by Spalding.

Sir W. subjoins the following example of the use of *Calf-ward*.

Waes me for Johnnie Geld's hole now,
His braw *calf-ward* where gowans grew,
Sae white and bonnie;
Nae doubt they'll rive't up wi' the plough,
They'll ruin Johnnie.

The subsequent remark is certainly well-founded. "The commutation, which takes place occasionally betwixt the letters *Gu*, *Y*, and *H*", induces me to

believe that *Ward*, *Guard*, *Gard*, *Gardn*, are originally the same word. Thus *Guild-Hall* is spelled *Whelde-Hall* and *Yeld-Hall*. The *Gu* in Scottish manuscripts, stupidly printed *Qu*, is equivalent, like the same letters in Spanish, to *Wh*, as *Quhilk*, *Whilk*, &c.

Thus Su.-G. *ward*, not only signifies custodia, but *sepes*, *sepimentum*, i.e., the means of keeping in safety; A.-S. *geard*.

[3. The name given to the divisions of certain counties or districts; thus Lanarkshire is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Wards.

4. Guard, post; pl. *wardis*, places to be guarded, Barbour, xvii. 627, 349.

5. Guardianship of a minor, Ibid. xii. 320; also, tenure by military service, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 168, Dickson.

This was called the casualty of ward. The superior was entitled to the whole profits of a vassal's estate during his minority, under burden of his support. This was by way of recompence for the loss of his service.

6. Imprisonment, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 53.]

7. A decision, a determination; a forensic term, *Interloquutour* synon.

"And ilk soytour before he is admitted and received be the Judge, should be examinat in thrie courts, gif he can make recorde of the court (of *ane proces deduced incourt*) or report *ane sufficient wairde* (*interloquutour*) or dome, anent *wairdes* or exceptions asked in the court?" Quon. Attach., c. 36, § 2.

"Our souerane lord, &c., be sensemet and *ward* of parliament, fand and deliuerit that the sailis Erles of Anguss, &c., bure thame trewlie, honourable and manfullie in the said *two battellis*." Acts Ja. V., 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 312. It is also written *Waird*.

"Certane persones—are callit—the keies of the court, that is;—*Ane sutor quha wardis* & pronounces the *waird* & interloquutour of the court." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo *Curia*.

Wairdis is here equivalent to *awards*,—as expl. by the phrase following "pronounces the *waird*."

L. B. *warda*, E. *award*.

WARD AND WARSEL. Security for, pledge, S. B.

—Ye may meet with skaith,
There's fouk gangs here, that's abler than we baith.
Een sit ye still, and rest you here with me,
And I sall *ward* and *warsel* for you be.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 33.

This phrase occurs in Aberd. Reg. "To remane upon his *ward* & *warsall*." V. 24.

"He tuk nothyr *ward* nor *warsell* of the said claitth." Ibid. Cent. 16; i.e., he took no charge of it in any way whatsoever, so as to make him responsible either for the *keeping*, or for the *sale* of it.

The only northern term which bears any resemblance is *Isl. versla*, *verdsla*, nundinatio, cambium; Haldorson.

As *ward* signifies keeping, *warsel* seems corr. from *wardsel*, perhaps from A.-S. *ward*, custodia, and *sellan*, tradere; q. security for delivery of what has been kept. Wachter observes that the Germ. *sal*, from *selan*, tradere, conveys this idea. Traditionem, praebitionem et exhibitionem ejus rei, cui annectitur—significat; Proleg. Sect. V. Su.-G. *waerd-a*, praestare, sensu juridico.

To WARD, v. a. To imprison.

"It appears from the old records, that a company of players were in Perth, June 3d, 1589. In obedience to an act of the General Assembly, which had been made in the year 1574—5, they applied to the consistory of the church for a licence, and shewed a copy of the play, which they proposed to exhibit. The words of the record, some of them a little modernised, are, 'Perth, June 3d, 1589, The minister and elders give licence to play the play, with conditions, that no swearing, banning, nor one [onie] scurrility shall be spoken, which would be a scandal to our religion which we profess, and for an evil example unto others. Also, that nothing shall be added to what is in the register of the play itself. If any one who plays shall do in the contrary, he shall be *warded*, and make his public repentance.' That is, he was to be imprisoned, and afterwards to appear in the church to be rebuked in the public place of repentance." Statist. Acc. (Perth), xviii. 522.

E. *put in ward*; Su.-G. *waerd-a*, custodire.

To WARD, v. n. 1. To go to prison, to submit to confinement, to enter one's person in *ward*.

"The lords refused to let the lady marchioness go to the castle with her husband [Huntly], unless she would *ward* also." Spalding's Troubles, i. 48.

2. To award; an old forensic term.

"This court of parliament schawis for law, that the dome given in the Justice Are of Coupir—was evill gevin & wele again said: And tharfor ilk barone & freehaldare that had soytouris in the said Are, & *warlit* & geve voce with the said dome, is ilkane in amerciaement, sic as thai nicht tyne in the said Are," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1478, p. 66. Also Acts Ja. IV., 1505, Ed. 1814, p. 264.

The origin of the E. term *Award* has been variously accounted for. Skinner derives it, as Johns. observes, "rather improbably," from A.-S. *weard*, towards; Spelman, with far greater verisimilitude, from Anglo-Norm. *agard*, Fr. *garder*, as denoting what is to be kept or observed. Kilian expl. *agard*, awarded; *en vos agardetz*, in your judgment, determination. G, as Spelman remarks, is often changed into *re*. Perhaps we ought rather to say, that *w* of the Goths appears in the Celt. as *gw*, whence the Fr. *gu*. A.-S. *on wearde* signifies, vigilantia, exploratio (Lye); which might assume the form of *award*, as *on weay* has been softened into E. *away*, and *on sid* into *aside*.

The S. word, at least, seems to have been immediately traduced from the Gothic. Su.-G. *word-a*, anciently *ward-a*, signifies custodire, like A.-S. *weard-ian*. Spelman has rightly observed that *warda*, or *varda*, Scotis dicitur interloquitorium, judicium, constitutio. Skene indeed expl. *varda curiae* "the interloquitor or decreets of the court," adding; *Curia dicitur wardare*, considerare, pronunciare, referring to Quon. Attach. in different places. He subjoins; "That quhilk is called *verdictum assise*, in libro Carbreith, is called the *wairde*, *veredite*, or deliverance of the assise." Vo. *Varda*. The primary signification of the term is obviously retained in its secondary sense; as the assisors are supposed, in their award, to keep the oath they have taken; unless we should view it as regarding the result of their accurate investigation, in the sense of *exploratio*.

[WARDANE, s. A warden, regent, Barbour, xiv. 512.]

[WARDANRY, s. Wardenship, office, Ibid. viii. 362.]

WARDATOUR, s. The person who has the wardship of lands while the heir is a minor.

"Gif the *wardatouris* of sik landis refusis to find souirtie,—that the said schireff—charge thame to find the said souirtie,—vnder the pane of wanting of the proffets of all sic ward landis, conjunct-fee or lif-rentis to be inbrocht to the kingis vas." Acts Ja. V., 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

L. B. *guardator, custos.*

WARDOUR, s. A person under ward.

—"The castellis of Edinburgh, Dumbertane, Striueling and Blaknes, being four of the cheiff strenthis of this realme maist necessar to be kept, alsueill for our souerane lordis seruice as his residence within the samin at tymis convenient, as for the gard and keeping of prissoneris and *wardouris* chargit for thair offences to remane within the samin," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 352.

E. *Warder* denotes a keeper, a guard; but this term seems to be used by inversion, as denoting those who are kept, and as synon. with *prissoneris*; from *Ward*, v. n., to go to prison.

WARDEN, s. "The name of a particular kind of pear," S., Gl. Sibb. V. WASH-WARDEN.

WARDLE, s. A singular transposition of *Ward*, the world, Buchan.

—That unto thee our *wardle* blate
May spread its leaf,

—Awa vile trash, thou *wardle's* gain, &c.
Tarras's Poems, p. 39. 126.

"*Wardle*, world;" Gl. *ibid.*

WARDOUR, s. [Meaning uncertain.]

Off ferlifu fyne favour war thair faces meik,
All full of flurist fairheid, as flouris in June,
Quhyt, seimlie, and soft, as the sweet lillies;
New upspreid upon spray as new spynist rose,
Arrayit ryallie about with mony riche *wardour*.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 45.

Mr. Pink. inclines to render it "*ward* or *division*;
what we call *plot* of a garden;" Note, p. 387. But
perhaps it rather means *verdure*.

WARDRAIPPER, s. The keeper of the wardrobe.

The *wardraipper* of Venus' bour
To gif a joblet he is als doure,
As it war off ane fute syd frog.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 90.

Joblet is probably an error for *doublet*, a doublet.

From *wardreip*, *wardrep*, *wardrip*: as *wardrobe* is
written by Dunbar, *Ibid.*, p. 90, 91, 92.

O. E. "*Wardroper*. Vestiarus." Prompt. Parv.

WARE, s. A wire, S.

WARE, WAIR, s. The Spring, Gall., Ayrs.,
Clydes.

There *ware* an' hairst ilk lither hawse
Upon the self-sam tree.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 329.

"*Ware*, Spring." Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 593.
V. VEIR.

WARE-COCK, s. A black cock, Galloway;
perhaps q. the *cock of spring*.

The blow was ettled at a tall ane,
A bra *ware cock*;

Then, thud! I trow it was a bawl ane;
It made him rock.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 113.

WARETYME, s. 1. The season of spring, Ettr.
For., Roxb., Tweedd.

Mactaggart gives a different orthography, assigning
a ludicrous origin to the word. "*Waurtime*, the spring
season, for then the farmers *ware*, or lay out; they
then sow with the hope to reap."

"The *Ware* evening is long and teuch,
The Harvest evening runs soon o'er the heugh.

"In the spring the days are lengthening; in harvest
decreasing; which makes the one seem long, and the
other short." Kelly, p. 334.

But it is not mere *seeming*. The twilight of spring
from a well-known physical cause, is in fact of longer
duration than that of Autumn.

In Angus it is differently expressed:

The spring e'enings are lang and teugh,
The hairst e'ening tumbles o'er the heugh:

i.e., night so speedily succeeds day, that the evening
may be compared to one falling over a precipice, who
disappears at once.

2. Early period of life, *ibid.*

"I—fleechyt Eleesabett noore to let us torrell in the
waretyme of ower raik," i.e., in the spring-season of
our course or life. Winter Ev. Tales, ii. 41.

Lal. vortimi, vernum tempus, Haldorson.

WARE, s. A tough and hard knot in a tree.

Bot fessynyt sa is in the *ware* the grip
That by na maner force, thoct he was wicht,
Furth of the stok the shaft vp pul he micht.

Doug. Virgil, 440, 40.

A.-S. *wear*, Belg. *weer*, callus, nodus, tuber; Radd.
Sibb. renders it as an *adj.* "*War* nott, hard knot in
a tree;" Gl.

WARE, WAIR, s. 1. The sea-weed, called
alga marina; sometimes *sea-ware*, S. pl.
waris.

—As ane roik of the se,—

Skellyis and fomey craggis thay assay,
Rowtand and rarand, and may nocht empare,
Bot gyf thay scheg fra his sydis the *ware*.

Doug. Virgil, 228, 31.

—Suffr that the palmes of our airis

Hirrsil on the crag almaist ilk routh and *waris*.

Ibid., 133, 2.

"Beasydis this Kelnasay forsaaid, layes Berneray-beg,
haffe ane myle lange, and ane myle of breadthe, ane
laiche rough ile, full of little rough craiges and how
betwixt, of naturall fertile eirthe, with infinite *ware*
on every stane of the same." Monroe's *Ilex*,
p. 43.

"On this coast, great quantities of sea-weed, called
ware, are thrown up on the shore, which the farmers
lay on the ground, and find very profitable in raising
crops of barley." P. Gamrie, Banffs. Statist. Acc., i.
472.

A. Bor. *waar*, or *weir*; in Thanet island, *ware*, or
woor; Sommer.

2. *Fucus vesiculosus*.

"Bladder *Fucus*, or common Sea Wrack, Anglia.
Sea-ware, Scotia." Lightfoot, p. 904.

Spelman and Skene derive it from Fr. *rarech*. But
this properly signifies wreck, or all that is cast out by
the sea. It is evidently the same with A.-S. *wear*, *war*,
Belg. *wier*, *alga marina*. *Sea-ware*, Gl. Aelfric.

INCOME WARE. Weeds cast in by the sea, as distinguished from those which adhere to the rocks.

"What I have hitherto observed is only of ware thrown in by the sea, which the farmers call *income ware*. But there is a kind of ware that at low water they shear and cut from the rocks, which is of a much stronger nature, and will last full three years." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.*, p. 116.

WARED, part. pa. Manured with sea-weed, Orkn.

"In the spring season, after the oats are sown, the farmer gives the *wared* land a ploughing, which they call their fallow." P. Westray, *Statist. Acc.*, xvi. 253.

WARE-BEAR, s. Barley manured with sea-weed.

"Near the coast, the principal part of the crop consists of barley, or, what is call *ware-bear*," &c.—"When bear or big is manured with sea-ware, the crop is very abundant, but the grain is very small, and is known by the name of *ware-bear*." P. Ruthen, *Aberd. Stat. Acc.*, vi. 17.

WARE, WAR, pret. v. Wore; from *wear*.

He bad him bring with him the sceptour vaud,—
The collare picht with orient perles als
That sche umquhille war about hir hals.

Doug. Virgil, 33, 42.

To WARE, v. a. To expend, &c. **V. WAR.**

WARE, s. Price, estimation.

The Dowglas in thay dayis, duchtys alquhare,
Archibald the honorable in habitationis,
Weddit that wlowck wicht, worthye of ware,
With rent and with riches.

Houlate, ii. 19.

For A.-S. *wer, were*, capitis estimatio; or rather from *ware*, Sa.-G. *vara*, merx.

WHOLE-WARE, s. The whole of any thing, the whole lot or assortment; a phrase borrowed from mercantile transactions.

"He saith, In the *whole-ware* of these things, the life of my soul standeth." Bruce's *Eleven Serm.*, i. 6. 1. **V. HALE-WARE.**

WARESTALL, s. Perhaps, a stall for holding wares.

"That James erle of Buchane sall restore to—George bischop of Dunkeld—thre malvyay bocis price of the pece viij s. vi d., a Hambro barrel price iij s., a *ware-stall* price xxvj s. vij d., twa pare of hoisting crelis," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1489, p. 129.

May this denote a stall for holding wares or necessary articles? Perhaps it is allied to Su.-G. *waeria*, to defend, as conjoined with *hoisting crelis*, which seem to denote *panniers* for the host or warfare.

WARF, s. A puny contemptible creature, a dwarfish person, Lanarks. *Orf, Loth., Urf, Tweedd., Warwoof*, Ang. **V. WARWOLF.**

WARIDRAG, s. [A weakling, a drag-behind.]

This term is in Moray applied to a puny hog or young sheep that loiters behind the flock, and requires as it were to be dragged along. The first part of the word has been traced to S. *weary*, as signifying puny, weak. **V. WALLIDRAG.**

WARING, s. Wares; as synon. with *Gudis*.

"Certane gudis & waring;" *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 15.

WARISON, WARYSOUN, WARESONE, s. Reward.

—And hycht all Fyfe in *warysoun*
Till him, that mycht othir ta or sla
Robert the Bruce, that wes his fa.

Barbour, ii. 206, MS.

Luve preysis, but comparesone,
Both gentill, sempill, generall;
And of frē will gevis *wareson*,
As fortoun chansis to befall.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 192.

Lord Hailes renders it "remedy, recovery." In this case it would be from Fr. *guarison*, id. from *guarir, guerir*, to heal. But it seems rather to signify, reward.

This is its signification in O. E.

—Alle that him serued he brougt to *warisoun*.

R. Brunne, p. 24.

Chaucer uses this term for *merite*, in the original of Rom. Rose. Tyrwhitt observes that *warysoun* is *donatium*, *Prompt. Parv.* *Garysoun, wareson*, reward, riches; Gl. R. Glouc.

I apprehend that Fr. *guerdon* and E. *reward*, are both from the same origin with this; which probably is Su.-G. *waerl*, pretium, or *waerl*, dignus; Moes.-G. *wairths*. For a reward is that which is given to one who is accounted *worthy* in some respect.

As used by Gower, it seems merely to signify provision, sustenance.

My father here hath but a lyte
Of *waryson*, and that he wende
Had all be lost, but nowe amende
He may well through your noble grace.

Conf. Am., Fol. 28. b. col. 1.

WARISON, s. Expl. "Note of assault."

Either receive within thy towers
Two hundred of my master's powers,
Or straight they sound their *warison*,
And storm and spoil thy garrison.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. iv. 21.

This seems radically different from the preceding; perhaps q. *war-sound*, from Fr. *guerre*, and *son*.

WARK, WARKE, s. 1. Work, S.

"—The ministerie, as I have said, is ane *warke*, and no idleteth." Bruce's *Eleven Serm.*, A. a. 8, a.

"*Wark* bears witness of wha well does;" Ramsay's *S. Prov.*, p. 74.

Ben Johnson uses it, in his *Sad Shepherd*, as a colloquial word, A. Bor.

—I ha' that *wark* in hand,
That web upo' the luime, sall gar 'hem think,
By then, they feelin their owne frights, and feares.

"Lat vs go schortlie without trifling to the purpose, and lat *wark* beir witnes." Reasoning, Crosraguell & J. Knox, F. 25, a.

This proves the antiquity of the proverbial phrase.

2. [A fuss, to-do, show of affection.] *To haud a wark wi' him*, to make much of or much ado about one, S.

[3. A stately building, an hospital, &c.; as, *Mar's Wark, Heriot's Wark*.]

4. A fortification; as in the compound designation, *Burnswark, Dumfr.*

"Two places deserve to be mentioned.—The one is the hill of *Burnswark*, famous for its particular form,

—for the extensive view which it commands, and for the vestiges of Roman works," &c. Stat. Acc., iii. 351. V. also Gordon's Itiner., p. 16, 18.

Isl. *virki*, vallum, munitio; literally, opus; A.-S. *werc*, moles, munimentum, castellum. Dr. Henderson expl. *virki*, as denoting in Iceland "a circular mound of earth, forming the most eminent remains of the fortification, which, in former times, surrounded the farm" of Reykholt. Iceland, ii. 142.

He subjoins in a note; "Hence *Southwark*, Icel. *sudvirki*, the southern fortifications constructed by the Danes in the days of Ethelred, and so called because it lay on the south side of the Thames."

5. In pl., [the pieces or fittings of a machine or instrument]; as, *the works o' a lock or key*, the ward, S.

WARK-DAY, *s.* A day on which one may lawfully work, S.; synon. *Ikaday*, *Every-day*. Yorks. "*wark-day* (pron. *warday*); week-day, in contradistinction to *Sunday*;" Marshall.

WARKLOOM, *s.* A tool or instrument for *working*, in whatever way, S. Thus the term is used as a pen.

But gowked goose, I am right glad,
Thou art begun in write to flyte;
Sen, Lown, thy language I have laid,
And put thee to thy pen to write;
Now, Dog, I shall thee sae despise,
With pricking put thee to sick speid,
And cause the (*Carr*) that *warkloom* quite,
Synse seek a hole to hide thy head.
Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 3.

V. LOME.

WARKLY, *adj.* Given to work, diligent, S. Germ. *wirklich*, effective.

WARKMAN, *s.* 1. A labourer, one who, in the country, engages in any *work* he can find, a jobber, S.

"So he man be a faithfull and a woorthie *warkman*."
Bruce's Eleven Serm., A. a. 8, b.

2. Improperly used for a porter, a bearer of burdens, Aberd.

To **WARK**, **WERK**, *v. n.* To ache, A. Bor. *yerk*, S.

For quhy throw falset and subtiltie,
Thay chaist away Justice, and Equitie,
For laik of quibills my heid dois *wark* and yaik,
And all my body trymbill dois and schaik.
Lament. L. Scott., A. ii. 6.

The Ingliss men tuk playnly part to fle,
On horsis some, to strenthis part can found,
To socour thaim, with mony *werkand* wound.
Wallace, iii. 204, MS.

In edit. 1648, absurdly rendered *working*.
A.-S. *waerc*, Su.-G. *waerk*, dolor; *hufwoulwaerk*, capitis dolor, a head-ache; *werk-a*, dolere; *werk*, Chaucer, id. A. Bor. *wark*, a pain or ache.
O. E. "*Werk-yn*, or hedeakyn. Doleo.—*Werkyng*, or hede ahe. Cephalia." Prompt. Parv.

WARLD, *s.* 1. The world, S.

I wou to God that has the *warld* in wauld.

Wallace, x. 579.

—"Ye say, your cumming in this cuntrie, was not to seek disputation, but simply to propose vnto the

people, Jesus Christ crucified, to be the only Saviour of the *warld*." Reasoning betuix Croisraguel and J. Knox, iii. b.

2. A great multitude, S.

—Standing there, I sawe
A *warld* of folk, and by thaire countenance
Thair hertis semyt full of displeance.

King's Quair, iii. 9.

3. *It's new warlds*; i.e., a complete change of customs has taken place, Aberd.

Su.-G. *wærlid*, id., which has been deduced from Moos.-G. *wæirs*, Isl. *rer*, man, and *alld*, *old*, (ætas) age.

WARLDLIE, *adj.* 1. Belonging to the world, S.

2. Secular, temporal.

"Therfor hir hienes—restoria, reponia, and reinter gratis the said Schir Walter—to his fame, *warldlie* honouris & digniteis in the samin estate, and als frelie as he was befor," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 414.

3. Parsimonious; as, a *warldlie* body, one who is covetous, or eager to amass wealth, S.

WARLD-LIKE, *adj.* Having nothing unnatural or monstrous in one's appearance; like the rest of mankind; often conjoined with *Wyss*, sense 3, "in the full possession of reason."

"Wasna he likely enough to be affronted at ane o' the family keeping aae muckle out o' the wye, as ga she wasna wise an' *warld-like*, or took him for the Black Bull o' Norway." St. Kathleen, iv. 19.

I rather think that, in this phrase, *like* had been originally used as applicable to both adjectives, *wyss-like* and *warld-like*.

WARLD'S GEAR. Worldly substance. *Nae warld's gear*, nothing of any description, S.; as, "I didna taste *warld's gear*;" "There was *nae warld's gear* in the glass but could water," i.e., no mixture, nothing to qualify it," S. B.

"Bairns, bairns," he called loudly, and in a tone of the deepest pathos, "keep together—keep yere heads up the flood, cling to the brutes, and let *warld's gear* gang." Blackw. Mag., May 1820, p. 165.

WARLD'S-WASTER, *s.* A complete spendthrift, S.

This term is more ancient than may be generally supposed, having been used at least as early as the reign of Ja. VI.

—Calling him many *warld's waster*.

Davidson's Kingsandough

V. REBEGEASTOR.

WARLD'S-WONDER, *s.* A person whose conduct is notorious and surprising, S. *Warld's wunner*, Aberd.

WARLIEST, *adj.* Most wary; used metaph.

"Yone is the *warliest* wane," said the wise king,
That ever I wist in my walk in all this warld wyde
And the straiteist of stuf with richese to ring,
With unabasit bernys bergane to abide.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 15.

Instead of *wist*, it is *wist*, edit. 1508.

The meaning is, "Yonder house is the best defended." A.-S. *waerlic*, cautus.

WARLO, s. A term used to denote a wicked person.

Hud-pykis, hurdars and gadderaris,
All with that warlo went.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 28.

This is the account given of *Couatyce*, or Covetousness, personified:—

I half ane quick divill to my wyfe,
That haldis me evir in sturt and stryfe:
That warlo, and sche wist
That I wald cum to this gud toun,
Sche wald call me fals ladhorne loun.
And ding me in the dust.
We men that hes sic wickit wyvis
In grit languor we leid our lyvis,
Ay dreiffand in diseiss.

Lyndsay, S.P.R., li. 6.

It is sometimes used as an *adj.* Thus the title of a poem in the *Evergreen* is,

A bytand ballat on warlo wives,
That gar their men live pinging lives.

L. 51.

The term, throughout the poem, is synon. with *evil*, especially in reference to the temper. A.-S. *waer-loga*, a hypocrite, a covenant-breaker; a wicked person; compounded of *waere*, a covenant, and *logu*, a liar.

WARLOCK, s. A wizard, a man who is supposed to be in compact with the devil, or to deal with familiar spirits, S.

"*Warlock* in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits;" *Johns. Dict.*

"This Barton's wife has been likewise taken with him, who declared, that she never knew him to have been a *warlock* before; and he likewise declared, that he never knew her to have been a witch before." *Satan's Invisible World, p. 87.*

A curious anecdote is told concerning the justly celebrated John Napier of Merchistoun, inventor of the logarithms, who, during great part of the time when he was making his calculations, resided at Gartness in the parish of Drymen.

"He used frequently, in the evening, to walk out in his night gown and cap. This, with some things which to the vulgar appeared rather odd, fixed on him the character of a *warlock*. It was firmly believed, and currently reported, that he was in compact with the devil; and the time he spent in study was spent in learning the *black art*, and holding conversation with *Old Nick*." *P. Killearn, Stirlings. Statist., Acc. xvi. 108.*

Sibb. views *warlo* as synon. with this term. But no proof is given that it is ever used in relation to sorcery. *Warlock* seems radically different, bearing strong marks of affinity to Isl. *varðlok-r*, an incantation, or magical song used for calling up evil spirits. *Carmen quoddam magicum quo concinne cantato invitatur mali genii ad indicandum futura; Verel. Ind., p. 284.*

It seems to have been a received opinion in this country, that the devil gave all those, who entered into his service new names, by which they were to be called in all their nocturnal meetings; and that, if any one of them was accidentally designed by his or her proper name, the spell was dissolved. *V. Satan's Invisible World, p. 14.*

The same idea prevailed in Iceland. It was also believed in that country, that the souls of those, acquainted with magical arts, left their bodies in a sort of lifeless state, when they made those expeditions through the air, which were called *Hamsarir*, and which were undertaken for magical purposes.

WARLOCK FECKET. V. FECKET.

WARLOCKRY, s. Magical skill, S.

"Sin the Rhymer's days, the spirit o' true *warlockry* is gane." *Perils of Man, i. 16.*

WARLOT, s. A varlet.

Amongis the Bischopis of the towne,
He played the beggar up and downe,
—Ane scaffing *warlot* wanting schame, &c.
Leg. Ep. St. Androis, p. 337.

V. SKAFF, v.

WARM, s. The act of warming, S.

This morning raw, gin ye've all night been out,
That ye wad thole a *warm* I makna doubt.

Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

To **WARN, v. a.** Corr. from *Warrant*, S. [Similar to the American "I guess," *Shetl.*]

[To **WARN, v. n.** To give notice of; to request attendance at; also, to summon; as, to *warn the meeting*, to *warn the members*, &c., *Clydes.*]

To **WARNE, v. a.** To refuse.

The Dowglas then his way has tane
Rycht to the horsis, as he him bad;
Bot he that him in yhemself had,
Than *warnyt* hym dispitously.

Barbour, li. 137, MS.

Thus tretyt he, and cheryst wondyr fair
Trew Scottis men that fewtō maid him thar,
And gaiff gretly feill gudis at the wan;
He *warnd* it nocht till na gud Scottis man.

Wallace, vi. 777, MS.

In old editions, it is changed to *spared*.

It is also used in a neut. sense.

And swa the land abandownyt he,
That durst nane *warne* to do his will.

Barbour, iv. 392, MS.

Warne O. E. signifies to prohibit. "I *warne*, I defende one or commande hym not to do a thyngne. *Je deffends.*" *Palsgr., F. 401, a.*

A.-S. *wearn-an, wyrn-an*, to refuse, to deny; whence *waernung*, denial, *wearne*, repugnance, obstacle. *Su.-G. Isl. warn-a*, prohibere, denegare. These may perhaps be traced to *Moesa.-G. war-jan*, prohibere. *Ihre views Gr. ap-ecuai*, nego, as a cognate term.

To **WARNIS, v. a.** To warn, S. B. A.-S. *warnig-an*, id.

WARNISIN, s. Warning; as, "Mind, I've gien ye *warnisin*," *Ang.*

To **WARNIS, WARNYS, v. a.** To furnish a castle, or any fortified place, with that provision which is necessary, whether for defence, or for the support of the defenders.

Till Edinburgh he went in hy,
With gud men in till company,
And set a sege to the castell;
That than was *warnyst* wondre weill
With men and wyttallis, at all rycht,
Swa that it dred na mannys fycht.

Barbour, x. 311, MS.

—Thai sa styth saw the castell,
And with that it was *warnyst* weill;
And saw the men defend thaim swa,
That thai nane hop had thaim to ta.

Ibid., iv. 102, MS.

It is used by *R. Brunne, p. 293.*

His vitaille he was pursued in Brigges forto be,
His wyne were ther leid, & *warneist* that cito.

Su.-G. *waern-a*, to defend, to protect; whence *waern*, a fortification, a castle, or the walls surrounding a castle. Germ. *waern-en*, munire, instruere armis. Fr. *garn-ir*, is evidently from this source; and, among other things, signifies, to furnish, to fortify a weak place. Ith derives *waerna* from *waer*, custodia, and *naa*, capere, q. to keep guard.

[WARNISOUN, s. Garrison, Barbour, x. 325, Herd's Edit.]

WARNSTOR, WARNYSONE, s. Provisions laid up in a garrison, for the sustenance of those to whom the defence of it is committed.

Than Wallace said, Falowis, I mak yow knawin,
The purwyance, that is within this wanyis,
We will nocht tyne; ger sembyll all at any,
Gar wern Ram-say, and our gud men ilkan;
I will remayn quhill this *warnstor* be gan.

Wallace, ix. 1197, MS.

It is one word in MS. In edit. 1648,

I will remain till all the *stufte* be gone.

Warinstour, as used by R. Brunne, is expl. "defence, fortification;" Gl. Hearne.

That castelle hight Pilgrym, of all it bare the flour:
The Sarazins kept it that tym for ther chefe *warinstour*.
P. 180.

It seems properly to signify, a magazine, or a strong hold for preserving provisions.

From Su.-G. *waern-a*, to defend, or *waern*, a fortification, and *store*, Germ. *stour*, used nearly in the same sense as the E. word; vectigal, collecta. Thus the idea is, store laid up in a place of defence. By a similar composition, Alem. *heristaura*, signifies military pay; *brandstaur*, a collection of combustibles; and Sw. *krigs-behoer*, stores for an army or town.

To WARP, v. a. 1. To throw.

The Erie tauld him all his cass,
How he wes chasyt on the se,
With thaim that suld his awyn be;
And how he had bene tane, but dout,
Na war it that he *warpyt* owt
All that he had, him lycht to ma;
And swa eschapyt thaim fra.

Barbour, lii. 642, MS.

Sum bad vnclois the clete, and als fast
Warp up the portis, and wide the wallis cast
To the Troyania.—

Doug. Virgil, 432, 4.

2. To surround, to involve.

Thre velis tho, as was the auld manere,
In wourschip of Erix he bad down quel,
And ane blak yow to God of tempestis fel:
Synne chargit all thare cabillis vp bellue,
His awin hede *warpyt* with ane snod oliue.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 53.

And vther thre Eurus from the deip wallis
Cachit amang the schaldis, bankis of sand,
Dolorus to se them, schap of ground, and stand
Like as ane wall with sand *warpyd* about.

Ibid., 16, 36.

3. To warp wourdis, to speak, to utter; with the prep. out or furth.

Skarsly the auld thir wourdis had *warpyt* out
Quhen some the are begouth to rumbill and rout.

Doug. Virgil, 62, 3.

And he abone him furth *warpyt* sic sawis.

Ibid., 143, 53.

This is a Lat. idiom.

Tallaque illacrymans mutae *jace* verba favillae.

Propert. 2. l. 77.

VOL. IV.

Isl. Moca.-G. *waip-an*, *waip-a*, Belg. *werpen*, id. A.-S. *werpan*, *werpan*, abjicere.

To WARP, v. n. To open; *patere*, Virg.

For bot thou do, thir grete durris, but dred,
And grislie yettis sall neuer *warpe* on bred.

Doug. Virgil, 164, 25.

The hundreth grete durris of that hous with thys

At thare awin willis *warpyt* wyde, I wys.

Ibid., 165, 32.

WARP, s. [1. A smart stroke or blow, Clydes; a stroke in pulling an oar, Shetl.]

2. A designation in reckoning oysters, being the term used for four, Loth.

"A hundred, as sold by the fishers contains 33 *warps*, equal to six score and twelve. The retail hundred contains only 30 *warps*. Four oysters make a *warpe*." P. Prestonpans, Statist. Acc. xvii. 69.

This is undoubtedly from the v. *warpe*, to throw, to cast; as, in like manner, a cast of herring includes four. Both terms allude to the act of the fishermen, in throwing down a certain number at a time, when counting or dealing their fish.

WARPING, s. A mode of making embankments by driving in piles and intertwining them with wattles, Gall.

"An attempt has been lately made by the Earl of Selkirk, to recover land from the sea by *warping*; this is done by driving piles of wood into the beach, interwoven with branches of trees, or any sort of bramble, to retain the mud on the ebbing of the tide." Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 230.

Allied with E. *warpe*, as referring to the operation of weaving. A.-S. *wearp*, not only signifies stamen, the warp of cloth, but vimen, a twig, an osier.

To WARPLE, v. a. To intertwine so as to entangle. "That yarn's sae *warplit*, that I canna get it redd;" it is so twisted that I cannot disentangle it, S.; synonym. *Rare*.

Dan. *wrappl-a sammen*, implicare; Seren. This is written *Vreel-er*, Stephanij Nomencl. Hence,

To WARPLE, v. n. 1. To be intertwined; applied to children who are tumbling and tossing, with their limbs twisted one through another, S. B.

—At greedy-glad, or *warpling* on the green
She 'clips'd them a' an' gar'd them look like driff,
For she was like the corn, an' they the caff.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 10. First Edit.

2. Used in a moral sense, to denote the confusion of any business, S. B.

For Nory's heart began to cool right fast,
Fan she saw things had taken sic a cast,
An' sae thro' ither *warpl'd* were, that she
Began to dread atweesh them what meith be.

Ibid. p. 60.

V. WRABIL, v., which, if not originally the same, must be nearly allied.

To WARRACH, v. n. (gutt.) The term *warrachand* is applied to those who, from impetuosity of temper, are given to scolding, or to the use of abusive language, S. B.

It seems radically the same with WART, q. v. Perhaps Isl. *varg-ur*, furiosus, is allied.

W 4

[WARRACH, *s.* A dogged, stubborn, or cross-tempered person, Baniffs.]

[WARRALY, *adv.* V. under WARRAY.]

WARRANT, WARRANT, *s.* Surety, security, S.

—"Showing that she had but one son to him, which was but a weak warrant to the realm." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 1768, p. 175. V. WARAND.

[WARRANTICE, WARRANTISS, *s.* The security given by the seller to the buyer that the bargain shall be made good: same with E. *Warranty*.]

WARRAY, WERRAY, *adj.* True, real.

It is my purpos nowe til hast
Throwch wertu of the Haly Gast,
And be *warray* relatyowne
Thare personale successyowne,
That has ws in that fredwme set.
Wynlowe, vi. Prol. 43.

Fo scho tauld all to the King
Thair purpos, and thair ordanynng;
And how that he suld haf bene ded,
And Sowillis ring in till his steid.
And tauld him *warray* takinnyng
This purches wes suthfast thing.
Barbour, xix. 29, MS.

WARRALY, WERRALY, *adv.* Truly, verily.

—He gat wytyng *warraly*.
That Harald occupyd the land.
Wynlowe, vi. 20, 84.

Fra that moneth evynlykly,
Eryn to rekyn *werrally*,
August may be sextile
Cald.—

Belg. *waarlyk*, id.

Ibid. ix. 12, 16.

Belg. *waar*, *waarachtig*, Alem. *waar*, Germ. *wahr*; Lat. *ver-us*, O. Fr. *veriae*. Wachter apprehends that the root is *waer-en*, esse, a word of general use in the Goth. dialects; a thing being said to be true, because it is, or really exists. To this source he is disposed to trace the Lat. term.

[To WARRAY, WERRAY, *v. a.* and *n.* To war against, to make war, Barbour, v. 220, xx. 522; *warraying*, *werraying*, warfare, struggle, v. 140. V. WERRAY.]

WARREN, *adj.* Of or belonging to the pine tree.

The mekill sillis of the *warren* tre
Wyth wedgeis and with proppis bene dluid.
Doug. Virgil, 365, 14.

Belg. *rueren*, id. V. FERRON.

WARRER, *adj.* Compar. of *war*, wary, cautious.

[WARRER, *adj.* Compar. of *war*, worse, Barbour, v. 546.]

WARROCH, WARRACH (gutt.), *s.* 1. A knotty stick, Strathmore. V. VIRROCK.

2. A stunted, ill-grown person, or puny child. A *weary warroch*, one who is feeble and puny, Ang., Mearns; nearly synon. with

Wroul, *wurl*; but used in a more contemptuous sense.

Teut. *wier*, *weer*, nodus, callus, whence *weerachtigh*, knotty; A.-S. *wearrig*, *wearricht*, callosus, nodosus, "knotty, knobbed;" Somner. *Wyrock*, the name given to a callosity on the foot, has evidently a common origin.

WARRACHIE, *adj.* Rough and knotty, as applied to the trunk of a tree, Ang., Mearns.

To WARROCH, (gutt.), *v. n.* To wallow, Gall.

"*Warroching*, wallowing, struggling, like a creature lairing in mud;" Gall. Enc.

The body's living brawly;

Tho' *warroching* in mires.

Pure Mally never tires. Gall. Enc., p. 228.

This resembles Isl. *worgug-r*, squalidus, sordidus.

WARROP, *s.* [Prob. wardrobe.] Ane *war-rop*, Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

WARRY, *adj.* Of or belonging to *sea-ware*; as, "de *warry* gad," the fish from the sea-ware; Shetl.

WARS, WARSE, *adj.* Worse. *Waur* is generally used, S.

His fame spread like a spate wide foaming;

Warse deeds has gien to mony a Roman

Eternal fame.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 54.

Bot my hard fatis war *wars* than thou wenyt.

Doug. Virgil, 181, 52.

Moes.-G. *wairs*, A.-S. *wers*, id.

WARSCHE, WARSH, WERSH, *adj.* 1. Not salt; not sufficiently salted, S.; as, "What for do ye no sup your *kail*," or "your parritch?" "I dinna like them; they're unco *wersh*; gie me a wee pickle saut."

2. Insipid to the taste, S.; *walsh*, synon.

"Eftir thair spawning they grow sa lene and small, that na thing apperis on thaym bot skyn and bane, and hes sa *warsche* gust that thay are vnprofitable to eit." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 11.

"There is a good old Scottish proverb, 'A kiss and a drink o' water is but a *wersh* (i.e., insipid) breakfast.' Sine Baccho et Cerere friget Venus, says an ancient." Falls of Clyde, Note, p. 223.

3. Insipid to the mind.

Your arguing will lose it's sale,
And turn us *wersche* as saltless kail.

Cleland's Poems, p. 72.

4. Having a feeling of squeamishness, S.

—That we might spen' the day wi' mirth and glee,
To stock our drouth's a knag o' berry brown—
Our cheeks are bleet, our hearts are *wersh* and raw;
'Twill drown our sorrow, an' ca' care awa.

Tarras's Poems, p. 8.

5. Having a sickly look, S.; used obliquely.

—Euridices he knewe,

Lene and dede like, pitouse & pale of hewe,

Richt *wersh* & wan, & walowit as a wede;

Hir lily lyre was lyke unto the lede.

Henryson's Trailie of Orpheus Kyng, Edin. 1503.

V. WALSH.

6. Delicate, easily affected; applied to the stomach, S. B.

7. Having no determinate character, or fixed principles.

—"The Worcester man was but *werah* parritch, neither gude to fry, boil, nor sup could." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 228.

Versae has been already mentioned, (vo. WALSH), as signifying fresh. Our *warsh* appears in other forms in O. E. It is evidently the same with *wearyshe*, inconditus, (Huloet) q. not pickled or salted. For Elyot expl. inconditus, *wearyshe*; and Skinner, after Gouldman, *werish*, inconditus, insipidus, insulsus. "*Werish* (old word) unsavoury;" Phillips.

WARSH-STOMACH'D, *adj.* Having a delicate or squeamish stomach, S.

"The head o't was as yellow as biest milk; it was enough to gi' a *warsh-stomack'd* body a scunner." *Journal from London*, p. 3.

WARSEL, *s.* V. WARD and WARSEL.

To WARSELL, WERSILL, *v. n.* To wrestle, to strive, S.

Quha with this world dois *warzell* and stryfe,
And dois his dayis in dolour dryfe,
Thocht he in lordship be possest,
He levis bot ane wrechit life.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 58.

And eik quha best on fute can ryn lat se,
To preif his pith, or *wersill*, and bere the gre.

Doug. Virgil, 129, 36.

Belg. *worstel-en*, id. Teut. *werzel-en*, reluctant, reniti, obniti, Kilian; most probably from *wers*, *war*, contrarius, adversus: for what is wrestling, but one opposing another, by an exertion of strength? From *wers* is formed O. Teut. *wers-saem*, contrarius, and from *wersel-en*, *wersae-linghe*, repugnantia, contrarietas. This analogy indicates their radical affinity. It is equally clear, that E. *wrestle*, is a vitiated mode of pronunciation.

WARSELL, WARSLER, WARSTLE, *s.* Struggle, S.; *wi' a warsle*, with difficulty, S.

The world's wrack we share o't,
The *warsle* and the care o't.

Burns, iv. 15.

—The herd-boy seeing
Th' impetuous onset, fearfu' o' the fray,
Flings plaid and luggy by, and stens the burn
Unto an aged elm, whence, out o' harm,
He views the *warsle*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 45.

"Though I had got a fell crunt ahint the haffit, I wan up *wi a warsle*." *Saint Patrick*, i. 166.

WARSLER, WARSTLER, *s.* A wrestler.

"I'm sair cheatit gin some o' your *warstlers* dinna *warstle* you out o' ony bit virtue and maidenly mense that ye hae." *Winter Ev. Tales*, i. 289.

WARSET, *adj.*

"Or gif they be found in the forest in time of nicht lyand, haeand an horne, or ane hound quhilk is called *Warset*: in that case lauchful witnes being brocht (to testify the trueth) achit kye sall be payed." *Forest Laws*, c. 1, § 2.

Skinner seems rightly to derive this from A. S. *ware*, observation, caution, and *set-an*, to set; as denoting a dog employed by a thief, for watching and interrupting the deer in the forest.

[WARSH, *adj.* V. WARSCHIE.]

WARSH-CROP, *s.* The third crop from Outfield.

"There are four breaks of the outfield in tillage. The first out of ley.—The second, what they call *Aould*, where the produce will not exceed two bolls, or two bolls and a half, an acre. The third, or *Warsh-crop*, where the return may be much as on the second." *Maxwell's Sol. Trans.*, p. 214.

The term seems here used in the sense of indifferent.

WARST, *adj.* Worst. The superlative from *War*.

"I ken ower weel that the *warst* we get is far aboon our demerits." *Blackw. Mag.*, Mar. 1823, p. 312. V. WEIL, *adv.*

WART, in composition of adverbs, is the same with *ward* in Mod. Eng., as, *inwart*, inward, *utwart*, outward. Moes.—G. *weirthe*, A. S. *weard*, Isl. *vert*; Gl. Wynt. Add. Alem. *uverti*. *Wart*, locus, is probably the origin. This Wachter deduces from *icar*, ubi, E. *where*.

WART, WARD, *s.* 1. A tumulus or mound thrown up on high ground, in the Orkney and Shetland islands, for the purpose of conveying intelligence.

"To convey intelligence readily from one place to another, and particularly to spread the alarm in case of the approach of an enemy, the latter were generally thrown up on the highest hill, and had fires of wood and other combustible matter lighted on them; and the name of *Warts*, or *Warls*, which they at present bear, has a manifest allusion to this circumstance." *Barry's Orkney*, p. 95.

Sometimes these were intended for beacons to direct navigators.

"The ancient inhabitants of these islands set up on the eminences around the harbours, *warts*, or marks to direct the course of vessels sailing along the coast, placing one near the point of each arm of the harbor, and a third near the bottom." P. Unst, Shetl. *Statist. Acc.*, v. 184, N.

—"That all manner of men shall convene, with all possible diligence, at Kirkwall, in their best attire and array, immediately after they shall see the *cart* of Whiteford Hill on fire, and therefore to follow direction from that part of [if] that any invasion shall be." *Barry's Orkn.*, App., p. 469, A. 1623.

2. The beacon or fire kindled on the mound, S.

"*Wart*, a heap of turfs and peets [peats] placed on the top of the highest hills, which being fyrd gives advertisement to the country people to meet there; this being seen by the adjacent *Warl*." MS. *Explic. of Norish Words*.

It is evident that the writer views this as a different use of the term. For he distinguishes "*Wart*, or *Wardhill*, from *Wart* formerly explained;" and thus defines it; "High hills in sight of so much ground upon which they placed Beacons, which, fyrd upon occasion, the people resort thither; and there is always there the fell ready. See *Wart*."

The language implies that it was still customary to kindle these beacons, when this *Explication* was written.

With these may be conjoined *bergward*, a term in the Sw. laws, denoting the watches kept on mountains and headlands against the approach of an enemy; Ex-

cubiae in montibus et promontoriis, contra adventurum hostem; Loccen. Lex. Jur. Sueo-Goth., p. 25.

This is the same with Isl. *ward*, Su.-G. *waard*, excubiae, custodia, vigilia, E. *watch and ward*; from *ward-a*, *waard-a*, attendere, custodire. Hence Isl. *Strandavard*, Su.-G. *strandavard*, excubiae littorales, Ibre; excubiae in littore, Verel.; *Botavard*, *botavard*, excubiae ad speculas positae, Ibre; excubiae in promontoriis ad strues lignorum incendendas, visa classe hostili; Verel.

WARTH, s. An apparition, Ayrs. "Waith, a spirit or ghost, Yorks., Durh." Grose.

At last, the queer spectre drew near like a Warth,
And sett'd just straight i' my view,
But I ne'er was sae muckle amazed i' the earth
As when I beheld it was—you.

Picken's Poems, 1786, p. 184.

Picken, in his Gl., gives Warth as synon. with WRAITH, q. v.

• **WART NOR.** Corr. perhaps from War [were] it not for, but commonly used as signifying, "Had it not been for," Aberd.

WARTWEIL, WRATWEL, s. The skin above the nail, when fretted, S.

WARWOLF, WERWOLF, s. 1. A person supposed to be transformed into a wolf.

In this sense the word occurs in O. E.

—Christ seyde himself, of swiche I you warn,
And false profetes in the feith, he fulliche hem calde,
In vestimentis ovium, but only with inne
They ben wilde wercolves, that wiln the folke robben.
The fen [fiend] founded hem first, the feyth to distrie, &c.
Peres Ploughm. Crale, D. 1, b.

Throw power I charge the of the Paip,
Thow neyther girne, gowl, glowme, nor gaip,
Lyke anker saddell, lyke unsell aip,
Lyke owle nor alrische elfe:
Lyke fyrie dragon full of feir,
Lyke warwolf, lyon, bull nor beir,
Bot pass yow hence as thow come heir,
In lykenes of thy selfe.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 46.

Wod *Werwolf*, worm and scorpion vennemous,
Lucifer's laid, and foul feyns face infernal.

Kennedie, Evergreen, ii. 61.

With *warcolfs*, and wild cats thy weird be to wander,
Dragleit through dirty dubs and dykes
Tousled and tugged with town tykes.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 16.

2. A puny child, or an ill-grown person of whatever age; pron. *warwoof*, Ang.

A.-S. *wer-wulf*, Su.-G. *warulf*, Germ. *werwolf*, vir-lupus, lycanthropos, man-wolf. It is undoubtedly the same word which is also pron. *wurl*, *wroul*, and *worlin*, S., used precisely in sense second. Sibb., without any probability, thinks that "*warlock* may be a corruption of this word."

In Fr. the term is inverted; *loup garou*, or wolfman. Wächter says, that *garou* is derived from Celt. *gur*, vir; C. B. *gier*, pl. *gierin*. *Gur-a*, to wed; *gierach*, a woman, a wife. There is no good reason to doubt that *gur* is radically the same with Goth. *wer*, man, Isl. *vair*; and may we not add Lat. *vir*? But as Fr. *garoul* is also used, it is evident that this is merely the Gothic term with *g* prefixed. Hence it appears that *loup*, in the other, is redundant.

The Gr. term *λυκανθρωπος*, corresponding in signification to *warwolf*, was formed from the same idea which prevailed among the Northern nations, that a man might transform himself into the shape of a wolf,

and roam in quest of prey, actuated by the disposition of that ferocious animal.

Cornelius Agrippa introduces Virgil, Pliny, and Augustine, as attesting this transformation.

"Virgill also speaking of certayne hearbes of Pontus sayde:

With these, O Merim, haue I seene,
Oft times a man to haue
The fearfull shape of wilde wolfe, and
Him selfe in woodes to saue.

"And Pliny saith, that one Demarchaus Pharchasius in a sacrifice of mans bodie, which the Arcadians offered to Jupiter Liceus, tasted the inwardes of a sacrificed childe & was turned into a wolfe, for the which transformation of men into wolves Augustine thinketh that Pan was called with another name Liceus, and Jupiter Liceus. The same Augustine [De Civitate Dei, Lib. xviii., c. 18.] doth recompt, that when he was in Italie, certaine women witches, like Circes, when they had giuen enchantments in cheese to straungers, they transformed them into horses, and other beasts of cariage, and when they had caried the burdens that they listed, againe they turned them into men: and that this chaunced at that time to one Father Prestantius." Vanitie of Sciences, Fol. 56, b.

Pliny elsewhere rejects this idea; Homines in lupos verti, rursunque restitui sibi, falsum esse confidenter existimare debemus, aut credere omnia quae fabulosa tot seculis comperimus. Hist. Lib. viii., c. 28.

Solinus, speaking of the Neuri, a Scythian nation, says; Neuri, ut accepimus, statis temporibus in lupos transfigurantur; dein exacto spatio, quod huic sorti attributum est, in pristina faciem revertuntur; c. 15.

Solinus derived his information on this subject from that very ancient and faithful historian Herodotus. For he nearly transcribes his language concerning the Neuri. "The same men," says Herodotus, "enter into danger, that they may be deemed necromancers; for it is said by the Scythians, and by those Greeks who inhabit Scythia, that once every year for a few days they become wolves, and again return into their former state." Melpom. c. 105.

Some, among whom we may reckon the learned Kilian, have ascribed the origin of this fable to the idea which has been entertained by persons disordered in mind, that they were actually transformed into the likeness of other animals. But Wächter justly rejects this view, as those, who were called *lycanthropi*, were supposed to produce this change at pleasure, and in consequence of an act of their own wills; whereas the idea, proceeding from disease, has always been a source of suffering. He apprehends that the fable had its origin from those who, at stated times, and for the purpose of celebrating certain mysteries, clothed themselves in the skins of animals, and that it was propagated by those, whose interest it was that it should be believed, that this was a real metamorphosis by the power of the deity whom they worshipped.

Finn, in his Dissertation concerning the *Speculum Regale*, adopts an hypothesis nearly allied to this. He observes that, as the fable, of men being transformed into wolves, was common amongst the ancients in almost every country, it probably originated from the sports, in which persons appeared masked, which were celebrated from time immemorial about the season of Christmas.

Cotgr. explains *Loupgarou* as if equivalent to *canibal*; "a mankinde wolfe, such a one as being flesht on men and children, will rather starve than feed on any thing else."

It is surprising that Verstegan should give credit to all the fables connected with this term. "The *Were Wolvis*," he says, "are certain sorcerers, who, having their bodies annointed with an ointment, which they make by the instinct of the Devil; and putting on a certain enchanted girdle, do not only unto the view of

others seem as *wolves*, but to their own thinking have both the shape and nature of *wolves*, so long as they wear the said girdle. And they do dispose themselves as very *wolves*, in wourrying, and killing, and most of humane creatures.

"Of such, sundry have been taken and executed in sundry parts of Germany, and the Netherlands. One Peter Stump, for being a *Were-wolf*, and having killed thirteen children, two women, and one man, was at Bedbar, not far from Cullen, in the year 1589, put unto a very terrible death, the flesh of divers parts of his body was pulled out with hot iron tongs, his arms, thighs, and legs broken on a wheel, and his body lastly burnt. He died with very great remorse, desiring that his body might not be spared from any torment, so his soul might be saved." *Restitution*, p. 263, 264.

Those who wish to have further information on this subject may consult Wachter, vo. *Werwolf*, and Keyser, *Antiq. Septent.*, p. 453, 494—496. V. WOLFIN. The accounts given by Isl. writers of the *Berserker* greatly resemble the fables concerning *warwolves*. V. EYTTIN.

Among the other fanciful names given to pieces of ordnance, or to engines for throwing stones, we find the *Warwolf* mentioned. It was used by Edw. I. at the siege of Stirling. With it, as we learn from Camden, he "pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread two vauntmures [or outer walls], as he did before at the siege of Brechin, where Thomas Maile [Maule] the Scots man scoffed at the English artillery, with wiping the wall with his handkerchief, until both he and the wall were wiped away with a shot." *Remains, Artillery*, p. 266.

Matth. of Westminster calls this engine *lupus belli*, p. 449. *Annals of Scotl.*, I. 279, N. If he has not mistaken the meaning of the term, as used by the E. in military affairs, it must be understood as having a different origin from that which has been explained. It may seem to confirm this, that Langtoft [ii. 826.] mentions an engine used at this siege, called a *ludgare* or *lurdare*. "This," Lord Hailes has observed, "is plainly a corruption of *loup de guerre*, *lupus belli*, *warwolf*." *Annals*, iii. 346.

Grose views the *Lupus* mentioned by Procopius, *De Bello Goth.*, Lib. i. c. 27, as the same instrument with the *war-wolf*. Du Cange considers it as different, and as only used for defence, vo. *Lupus*.

To WARY, WARYE, WERRAY, v. a. 1. To curse, to execrate; Lancash. to wish evil to.

The time sal cum, quhen Turnus sal perfay
Hate and warye this spulye and this day.

Doug. Virgil, 335, 10.

They curs and wary fast this vengeabil were.

Ibid., 368, 40.

"The day, the day, the terrible day sall cum quhen the unhappy avaricious man sall *warry* the tyme that ever he had the brother, or sone, to quhamo he bure sic fleschelic and ungodlic favour as to steir him up to be ane gydare and rewlar of Christis floke, quhilk culde not gyde himself. The malheuris prince sall *warry* the tyme that ever he tuke on hym the charge, quhilk wes na wayis convenient for him." *Compend. Tractive*, Keith's Hist., App. p. 203.

In margin this is rendered *lament*. But it undoubtedly signifies to curse, to execrate.

Lord Hume and Ker of Farnyhirst were accused in Parliament, A. 1526, of the "treasonable art and part of the making of dampnable & *waryit* factious aganis our soverane lord." *Acts*, V. II. 303.

Both *v.* and *s.* appear in O.E., although not acknowledged by modern lexicographers. "*Warygn* Imprecor. Exprecor. Maledico.—*Warygn*, or bannar. Imprecator. Anathematizator. Maledicus. *Waryinge*. Maledictio. Imprecatio. Anathematizatio." *Prompt. Parv.*

Warrie is used by Chaucer. Urry has erroneously expl. it, "to make war upon, to disturb or molest, to worry." Tyrwhitt renders it, "to abuse, to speak evil of." This may correspond with the sense of the first passage he has referred to.

This soudanasse, whom I thus blame and *warrie*,
Let prively hire conseil gon hir way.

Man of Lawes Tale, v. 1492.

But he refers to another, in which the term evidently conveys a more forcible idea—

Answerde of this echel worse of hem than other,
And Poliphete thei gonnin thus to *waryen*:
"And bongid be suche one, were he my brother.
And so he shal."—

Troil. and Cress., ii. v. 1619.

"Maledico, to curse, ban or *wary*.—Maledictio, *waryinge*, or spekyng of yll, or cursyng." *Ort. Voab.*

2. To bring a curse upon; *wariit*, *wareit*, really accursed.

"About this tyme deceissit the *wariit* creature Machoniete, quilk was in the tyme of kyng Ferquhart." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. ix., c. 21.

"Cursit and *wariit* is he that honouris nocht his father and mother." *Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme*, Fol. 7, b.

Thane *wareit* war thy weirdis and wanhap.

Maitland Poems, p. 161.

It occurs in O. E.

"Than he began to *warye* and to swere." *Wiclif, Matt. xxvi.*

"I *warye*, I banne or curse.—This is a farre northern terme;" *Palsgrane*.

A.-S. *wæri-an*, *waery-an*, *waerig-an*, maledicere, execraria. Moes.-G. *warg-ian*, damnare, and *wrok-jan*, accusare, seem radically the same. Junius views A.-S. *wærg-an*, to accuse, as formed from *wærig-an*, to curse; *GL. Goth.* V. WARRACH.

WARYING, s. A curse, an execration.

"And to ilkane of thir cursingis & *waryingis* afore reherait, the peple answered Amen." *Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme*, Fol. 7, b.

To WARY, v. a. To defend, to protect.

"The Regent's factioun were makand all the preparatioun they could to fortifie thair caus, and *warying* thair men." *Hist. James the Sext*, p. 131.

A.-S. *wæri-an*, *wæri-an*, *waerig-an*, *wæry-an*, defendere. V. WARYS.

To WARY, v. a. To alter, for vary.

Bot laith me war, but vther offences or cryme,
Ane rural body suld intertrik my ryme,
Thocht sum wald swere, that I the text haue *waryit*,
Or that I haue this volume quite mysaryt.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11, 53.

WARYDRAGGEL, s. 1. "One who is dragged with mire," S. B.

"—They saw how blubber'd an' dronkit the peer *wary-draggels* war fan they cam in." *Journal from London*, p. 7.

Far *wary-draggle*, or sharger elf,
I hae the gear upo' my skelf,
Will make them soon lay down their pelf.

Forbes's Shop Bill, *Ibid.* p. 12.

V. WALLIDRAG and WRIG.

To WARYS, v. a. To guard, to defend.

"As thou art soverane God, sicklerly, and syre.
"At thow wald *warys* fra woe Wavane the night!"
Gawain and God, iv. l.

[WARYSOUN, WARISOUNE, *s.* Reward, Barbour, ii. 206, x. 526.

"O. Fr. *warison* or *garison*, security, from *warir* or *garir*, to secure; A.-S. *werian*, to fortify, protect. Sir W. Scott uses *warrison* to signify 'a note of assault,' Lay of L. Minst., iv. 24, which is, I suspect, a mere blunder. *Warysoun* is the same word as our *garrison*." Prof. Skeat's Barbour, p. 746.]

WAS, *imperf. v. subs.* Used in defining the past time; as, "Yesterday *was* aught days," yesterday week; "Martinmas *was* a year," the term of Martinmas a year by-past, S.

—"Andro Balfoure sal broik & joiss the tak of the twa parte of the landis of Balledmont set—to the saide Andro—for ten merkis of male for the termis of five yeris fra Witsunday *was* a yere." Act. Audit., A. 1482, p. 108.

WA'S. Used for way, [or ways.] "*Slips his wa's*, slips away;" S., Gl.

Hame as the gloamin nearer draws,
Convener Tamson slips *his wa's*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 100.

This is analogous to *Gang's his wa's*. V. GANG, v. I observe that this is a Scandinavian idiom. Nec praetermittendum loquendi genus, quo utimur, *gaa sin waeg*, quod est abire; immo *han aer sin waeg*, abest. *Ihre, vo. Waeg*. He adds, that the ancients used the same mode of expression, referring to Otfrid, Lib. V. c. x. 15. *Ther dag ist siner sindes*, dies abiit. For *sind* denotes a way, a journey.

WASH, WESCHE, *s.* Stale urine; especially as used for the purpose of steeping clothes, in order to their being *washed*, S. being sometimes substituted for a lye; whence most probably the name.

There was a still more filthy and pernicious use of urine, in former times, in the fermentation of ale, in order to make it intoxicating. It is thus described by the Knight of the Mount—

And thay can mak withouttyn dowl
A kind of aill thay call *harnis owt*;
Wait ye how thay mak that?
A coubroun quene, a laichly lurdane,
Off strang *wesche* sheill tak a jurdane
And settis in the *pylcfut*.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 192, 193.

Leg. gylefat.

But however congenial this practice may seem to the manners of our forefathers, we cannot claim the whole honour to ourselves. It has evidently prevailed, in the North of E. at least, in a much later period. Hence, as Ray gives *land*, *lant*, *leint*, as signifying urine, he adds, "To *leint ale*, to put urine into it to make it strong;" Coll. p. 42, and Gl. Grose.

Yorks. "*wash*, or *wash*, urine;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 341.

"Thow fals heretick said that hollie watter is not so guid as *wesch*." G. Wischart's Trial, Pitscottie's Cron., p. 463.

"Put into your copper a little stale *wash*, which will make your wald spend and raise your colour." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 368.

This mode of washing, which certainly does not suggest the idea of great refinement, has probably been transmitted from the Goths. It is retained in Iceland to this day. Van Troil, speaking of the fulling of *wadmal*, or coarse cloth, says that for this purpose "they make use of urine, which they also employ in

washing and bucking, instead of soap and pot-ashes." Letters on Iceland, p. 114.

"Learn your gooddam to kirn *wash*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 49. This has evidently the same meaning, and has a common origin, with another Proverb; "Learn your Gooddam to make kail." This is "spoken to them who officiously offer to teach them who know more than themselves." Kelly, p. 233, 234.

Teut. *wasch*, lotura.

WASH-TUB, *s.* A large tub or cask into which urine is collected, S.O.; synon. *Maister-can*.

"A cask, into which urine was collected—known by the name of the *wash-tub*." Ag. Surv. Ayr, p. 114.

WASH-WARDEN, *s.* A coarse, harsh-tasted winter pear, also called *Worry-carl*, Roxb.

To WASH WORDS *with one*. To converse in any way, Perth.

"He debarred her frae ever speakin' to the poor fellow, either at kirk or market; an' as far as I ken, they've never *washen words* wi'ither sainsyne." Campbell, i. 333.

WASIE, *adj.* 1. Sagacious, quick of apprehension, Ang. A *wasie lad*, a clever fellow.

2. Apparently in the sense of gay, playful, or lively.

The ploughmen, now their labour o'er,
Enjoy'd the balmy gloamin' hour,
Right *wasie* wax'd, and fou of fun,
They whiselt down the setting sun.

Beattie's John o' Arnha, p. 18.

Alem. *wass*, Su.-G. *whass*, also denote quickness of apprehension; originally signifying any thing that is sharp. Dan. *hvas*, sharp-witted.

WASPET, *part. adj.* Become thin about the loins, "something like a *wasp*;" Gall. Enc.

WASSEL, *s.* A vassal.

"Oure sowerane lord—vnderstanding that dyuerss of the frie tennentis and heretable fewisaris of the temporall landis of the priorie of Sanctandros, being for the maist pairt meine *wassellis*,—Grantis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 588.

WASSALAGE, WASLAGE, *s.* Great achievement; also valour. V. VASSALAGE.

WASSIE, *s.* A horse-collar, Orkn.; originally the same with WEASSES. V. also WAESE.

WASSOCKS, *s. pl.* 1. "A kind of turban on which the milkmaids carry their pails, or *stoups* on their heads;" Gall. Enc.

2. "A kind of bunch put on a boring *jumper*, to hinder the water required in boring from leaping up into the quarriers' eyes;" *ibid*.

This must be merely *Waese*, S. B. with the diminutive termination of the West of S.

WAST, *adj.* West, S.; [*to wast*, to veer to the west.]

"The king of France—send him thrie schipes furnished with men, money, and amunitioun, and landit in the *wast seas*." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 298.

WASTLAND, WASTLIN, adj. Western, westerly, Clydes.

WASTLAND, s. The west country.

"Many of the lordis assemblit,—to witt, the earle of Angus, &c., with all the lordis of the *Wastland*." Pitcottie's *Cron.*, p. 298.

WASTLANDMAN, s. An inhabitant of the west.

"Thair was no *wastlandman* away except the earle of Lennox, and the lord Erskine." Pitcottie, *ibid*.

WASTLE, adv. To the westward of, Roxb.

WASTE, s. The deserted excavations in a mine, S.

"The extent of excavation or *waste*, in these mines, [the alum mines at Hurler, Renfrews.], is about 1½ mile in length, and the greatest breadth about ¾ of a mile." *Agr. Surv. Renfr.*, p. 26.

To WASTE WIND. To talk, reason, or explain, without effect; to spend one's lungs in vain, S.

WASTEGE, s. A waste, a place of desolation, Ayrs.

"Carwell's family has all gone to drift, and his house become a *wastege*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 303.

WASTELL, s. A thin cake of oat-meal baked with yeast, Moray.

"They make not all kindes of bread, as law requyres; that is, ane fage, symmell, *wastell*, pure cleane broade, mixed bread, and bread of trayt." Chalm. *Air*, c. 9, § 4.

Wastellum, Lat. copy. L. B. *wastell-us*, id., defined by Du Cange, "a more delicate kind of bread, or cake." Fr. *gâteau*.

It has generally been supposed, that this was the bread used with the *wastell-bowl*, in drinking which the Saxons, at their public entertainments, wished health to one another, in the phrase of *Waes heil*, i.e., Health be to you. V. Cowel. The origin ascribed to this custom in England is so well known that it is scarcely necessary to mention it. Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, by the counsel of her father, who wished, by the influence of her charms, to have Vortigern king of the Britons completely under his power, presented him with a bowl of wine, at an entertainment given by Hengist, saying, *Waes heil, Hlaforg Kyning*.

It seems doubtful, however, whether the term is not rather derived from Isl. Su.-G. *veitsla*, *veitsla*, a feast, from *vet-a*, a v. used to denote the invitation of many guests. Isl. *blotveitzlar*, in pl. commensationes sacrae.

Kersey mentions *Wastel-bread*, as occurring in old statutes, for "the finest sort of white bread or cakes."

Undoubtedly from a common origin with O. Fr. *gastiel*, a cake, in L. B. *guastell-us*, *gastell-us*, placenta panis delicatior, also *Wastell-us*. In Picardy, Du Cange says, the maker of this bread is called *Wastelier*. He thinks the word may be from A.-S. *witel*, expl. tegulum, tegmen, (a word I have met with no where else), because this bread is roasted in the ashes. But it is evidently from Armor. *gwastell*, gâteau, sorte de pain plat et uni. This Pelletier derives from *gwast*, as the root of *gwastadeld*, plain. Davies gives C. B. *gwastad* also in the sense of planus, aequus.

WASTELL, Willie Wastell, the name given to a game common among children, S. A piece of ground is chosen for a *den*, circum-

scribed by certain bounds. He, who occupies this ground, bears the name of *Willie Wastell*; the rest, who are engaged in the play, approach the limits of his domain; and his object is to get hold of one of them, who sets his foot within it, and to drag him in. If successful, the person who is seized occupies his place, till he can relieve himself by laying hold of another. He who holds the *castle*, or den, dare not go beyond the limits, else the capture goes for nothing.

The assailants repeat the following rhyme:—

Willie, Willie Wastell,
I am on your Castle.
A' the dogs in the town
Winna pu' Willie down.

It is thus given in *Scotch Presb. Eloquence*, 139.

Like *Willie, Willie Wastell,*
I am in my castel.
A' the dogs in the town
Dare not ding me down.

This form evidently shews, that the rhyme was formerly repeated by the person supposed to hold the castle.

This, I am informed, is the same game with that in England called *Tom Ticker*.

To WASTER, v. a. To squander, to waste, S.

"My servant lasses, having no eye of a mistress over them, *wastered* every thing at such a rate, and made such a galravitching in the house, that, long before the end of the year, the year's stipend was all spent, and I did not know what to do." *Ann. of the Par.*, p. 58.

"Since that time he's been neither to bind nor to hand,—*wasting* his income in the most thoughtless way." *The Entail*, ii. 184.

WASTER, s. A detached bit of the wick which causes a candle to run down, S.

Of on the wick there hangs a *waster*,
Which makes the candle burn the faster.

G. Wilson's *Coll. of Songs*, p. 72.

WASTERFUL, WASTERFOW, adj. 1. Destructive, devastating.

"The chiefe of the clanne in the boundis, quhair broken men and limmers dwellis, and committis any *wasterful* reife,—sall be charged to find caution," &c. Acts Ja. VI., July 1587.

2. Prodigal, lavish, unnecessarily expensive, S.

"There's no need, for all the greatness of God's gifts, that we should be *wasterful*." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 262.

WASTRIE, adj. Prodigal; a *wastrie* person, one who is extravagant. V. *Wastrife*, adj. of which it is a corruption.

WASTRIE, WASTERY, s. 1. Prodigality, wastefulness, S.

"He abruptly exclaimed,—'Hey, what's a' this *wastery* for?' and, ere an answer could be returned, his jaw dropped, his eyes fixed, and the Laird of Ckifers ceased to breathe." Marriage, ii. 24.

"You no [know] my way, and that I like a bea house, but no *wastrie*." Ayrs. Legatces, p. 182.

2. What is wasted, Clydes.

WASTRIFE, *adj.* Prodigious, wasteful, S.

"Do not slit the quill up sae high, its a *wastrife* course in your trade, Andrew; they that do not mind corn-pickles, never come to forpits." Nigel, i. 119.

WASTRIFE, *s.* The same with *Wastery*.

"She confessed afterwards, that besides the *wastrife*, it was lang ere she could walk sae comfortably with the shoes as without them." Heart M. Loth., iii. 61.

WASTER, *s.* A kind of trident used for striking salmon, Dumfr., Eskdale; the same with *Wester*.

"This chawe, in which the fish is pursued and struck with barbed spears, or a sort of long-shafted trident, called a *waster*, is much practised at the mouth of the Esk; and in the other salmon rivers of Scotland." Guy Mannering, ii. 61.

Isl. *vas*, cum impetu feror.

A very intelligent and accurate correspondent explains *Leister* as properly denoting a spear with three prongs, and *Waster* one with five; assigning both terms to Selkirks.

WAT, *s.* Moisture, S.B. V. WEIT.

Although my brogues may draw some *wat*,
That winna stop my thrivin'.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 125.

WAT, WATE, *adj.* 1. Wet, moist, S.

—Though I got my moggan *wat*,
I didna let them gae.

Ibid.

2. Addicted to intemperance in drinking; as,
"They're gey wat *lads* thae, they'll no part
sune," S.

WAT, WATTIE. Abbrev. of the name
Walter, S.

Wat, Act. Dom. Conc., p. 10. col. 1. "*Wattie* Newall," Acts Ja. VI., Ed. 1814, p. 390.

To WAT, *v. n.* To know. V. WAIT.

In heuy *wate* frog stade and chagrit sore,
They gan with iro wappynnis me invade.

Doug. Virgil, 176, 1.

A.-S. *waet*, Dan. *waad*, humidus; A.-S. *waet-an*, humectare. V. WEIT, *s.*

WATAKING, WAYTAKING, *s.* The act of carrying off, or taking away. Generally by theft or violence. Clydes. *wa-takkin*.

"Comperit David Wemys summond at the instans of Baldrade Blakater anent the *wataking* of thre oxin furth of the landis of Myrecarny, tane for his annuale tharof." Act. Audit. A. 1479, p. 93. V. AWAY-TAKAR.

"The *waytaking*, stealing," &c. Ab. Reg. Cent. 16.

WATCH-MAIL, WATCH-MEAL, *s.* A duty imposed for maintaining a garrison.

"Others more probably conjecture, from its name given it by Skeen, roce Pension—of the *watch-meal* of Kilpatrick, that it was for the sustenance of the garrison of Dumbarton.—When this *watch-mail* was constituted, there was no such measure known as that of Linlithgow." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 779, 780.

The sense is determined by these words in the decision; "That this *castle-ward duty* being a part of the king's patrimony, it can pay no cess."

From A.-S. *waecce*, vigilia, excubiae, and *mal*, vectigal, stipendium. V. MAIL, tribute.

* WATCHMAN, *s.* The uppermost grain in a stalk of corn; also called the *Puom*, Aberd.

It must have received the first name from its fancied resemblance to a centinel, placed on an elevated spot. Shall we suppose that it has obtained the other designation in consequence of its lofty situation, in allusion to one who carries the *palm* of victory? We learn from Cotgr., indeed, that one species of grain is denominated *orge paumée*. But this is confined to that species of barley called big, because of its being as it were branched out like a *palm-tree*.

[To WATE, *v. a.* and *n.* To watch, to wait for, Barbour, i. 202. O. Fr. *waiter*, *gaiter*, id.]

WATE, *s.* 1. A watchman, a sentinel.

Misenus the *wate* on the his garrit seis,
And with his trumpet thame ane takin maid.

Doug. Virgil, 75, 42.

The minstrels who go about playing in the night season, both in S. and E., especially before the new year, are called *waitis*; not, as Skinner supposes, because they *wait* on magistrates, &c., but because they seem to have been anciently viewed as a sort of watchmen. The word was written *wayghtes*, in the reign of Edw. III.; "players," says Ritson, "on the hautboy or other pipes during the night, as they are in many places at this day." E. Metr. Rom. I Dissert. on Romance, & Minstrelsy, ccxcvii. N.

Palgrave mentions the term as denoting the instrument itself. "*Wayte*, an instrument, [Fr.] hauboy;" B. iii. F. 73, a.

Teut. *wachte*, excubiae, castrensis vigilia; et vigiles, excubitores, (Kilian) from *wacht-en*, vigilare; Moes.-G. *wahts*, vigilia; L. B. *guet-a*, *guett-a*, *gait-a*, vigil; O. Fr. *gaite*, *aguayt*.

2. A place of ambush. At the *wate*, in wait.

—Aruns by his mortale fate
Into myscheus dede predestinate,
Circulis at the *wate*, and espyis about
The swift madin Camilla.—

Doug. Virgil, 392, 22.

Thys foresaid Aruns, liggand at the *wate*,
Seand this mayde on focht at sic estate,
Chosis hys tyme that was maist oportune,
And towart hir his dart addressit sone.

Ibid., 893, 27.

About hym walkis as his godly feris,
Drede with pale face, Debait and mortall Weris,
The Wrayth and Ire, and eik fraudfull Dissait,
Ligging vnder couert at ane buschement or *wate*.

Doug. Virgil, 421, 7.

WATER, WATTER, *s.* 1. A river, or pretty large body of running water, S.

"Baith seys and *watteris* geuis be vnjust merchis als mekle to sum landis, as thay reif fra vther." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. 1.

"If the water is of quantity sufficient to drive a small water-wheel for light machinery, it is called a *burn*. Large streams are called *waters*. Tweed is our only *water* designed river." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 16.

The E. term is very seldom applied even to Tweed by the lower classes.

Bellenden generally uses it to denote a river, sometimes as distinguished from a rivulet.

"Sindry small *burnis* descendis fra the hillis of Cheutot, and vthir montanis lyand thair about deuiding Cumbir fra Annardail, and fallis in the *watter* of Sulway;" Ibid. c. 5. Solveum *fluvium*, Boeth. It is also used when *amnias* occurs in the original; Ibid.

It does not appear that A.-S. *water* denoted a body of running water. Nor is *Ir. uige, eac*, mentioned in Dictionaries as having a similar sense. But it is reasonable to suppose that this was the case in ancient times; as we find it in the composition of the names of many places situated on rivers. Besides, *esk* and *water*, in some parts of S., are promiscuously used to denote a river. Thus, in Angus, North Esk is most commonly called *The Nord Water*, and South Esk *The Soud Water*.

Germ. *wasser* is used in the sense of river, torrent, &c. V. Wachter.

2. As a generic word, it denotes any body of running water, whether great or small, S.

"Rivers in Scotland are very frequently called *waters*." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 93, N.

Bellenden's orthography of the word marks the pron. universally retained in S., except in the Southern counties, where it is sounded *q. wäüter*.

3. The ground lying on the banks of a river, S.

"The *water*, in the mountainous districts of Scotland, is often used to express the banks of the river, which are the only inhabitable parts of the county." Minstrelsy Border, I. 109, N.

4. The inhabitants of a tract of country watered by a certain river or brook, S.

Gar warn the *water*, braid and wide,
Gar warn it sunn and bastille!
They that winna ride for Telfer's kye,
Let them never look in the face o' me!

Minstrelsy Border, I. 109.

"To raise the *water*,—was to alarm those who lived along its side." N. Ibid., p. 109.

- [5. A *watter*, a wave, Shetl.]

WATER-BERRY, *s.* Water-gruel, Dumfr. V. BREAD-BERRY.

WATER-BRASH, *s.* A disease consisting in a sense of heat in the epigastrium, with copious eructations of aqueous humour, S. the Pyrosis of Cullen.

Mactaggart defines this term, as if he knew of one cause only that could produce the ailment.

"*Waterbrash*, an eruption in the stomach, brought on by drinking grog;" Gall. Enc.

WATER-BROO, *s.* "Water-gruel;" Gl. Antiq.

WATER-BROSE, *s.* "Brose made of meal and water simply, without the addition of milk, butter," &c., Gl. Shirr., S.

WATER-CORN, *s.* The grain paid by farmers, for upholding the dams and races of mills, to which they are astricted according to their leases, S.

"1 boll of *water-corn*, being small corn, yearly, for each of the said three ploughs, for manufacturing and upholding the dams and water-gangs." Abstract of Proof, Mill of Inverumsay, A. 1814, p. 3.

WATER-COW, *s.* The name given to the spirit of the waters, especially as inhabiting a lake, South of S.

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The torrents rush, the mountains quake,
The sheeted ghosts run to and fro;
And deep, and long, from out the lake,
The *Water-Cow* was heard to low.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 81

"The *Water-Cow*, in former times, haunted Saint Mary's Loch, of which some extremely fabulous stories are yet related; and, though rather less terrible and malignant than the *Water-Horse*, yet, like him, she possessed the rare slight of turning herself into whatever shape she pleased, and was likewise desirous of getting as many dragged into the lake as possible." Ibid. N., p. 94.

[*Wattir-coos*, Water-beetles, Banffs.]

WATER-CRAW, *s.* The water ouzel, S. *Sturnus cinclus*, Linn. Statist. Acc. xvii. 249.

"*Sturnus cinclus*, water ouzel, or *Water-Craw*." Agr. Surv. Forfars., App., p. 43.

• WATERFALL, *s.* Used in the same sense with *Watershed*, Border.

WATERFAST, *adj.* Capable of resisting the force of rain; synon. *watertight*.

—"Has consentit to ane taxt,—for helping to repair the said kirk and halding of it *waterfast*." Council of Glasgow, 1574, Life of Melville, i. 439.

To WATER-FUR, *v. a.* To form *furrows* in ploughed ground for draining off the *water*, S.

"Plow up the land and *water-fur* it, and so let it ly exposed through the winter to frosts, snows and rains, to mellow it, and make it fall." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 51.

Teut. *waetere-vore*, sulcus aquarius, lira.

WATERGANG, *s.* 1. The race of a mill.

"The parliament hes statute and ordanit, that the breif vnder writtin, haue cours quhill the next parliament, allanerly of *watergangis*, that is to say, of myle leidis and nane vther thingis." Acts Ja. I. 1433, c. 149. Edit. 1566.

"The auld *watergange* of the said burgh;" Abrol. Reg., A. 1539.

L. B. *watergang-ae*, *watergang-ia*; aquae ductus & fossae, per quas eliciuntur aquae in palustris regionibus, Flandris *waterganck*, a *water*, aqua, & *ganck* ductus, iter. Spelmanus a Saxonibus vocabulis, quae idem sonant, deducit. Du Cange. It occurs so early as the reign of Henry III. of England.

2. "A servitude whereby we have power and privilege to draw water alongst our neighbour's ground for watering our own; Stair, p. 287." Spottiswoode's MS. Dict. v. *Aqueduct*.

WATERGATE, *s.* [The act of voiding urine.]

"I'll watch your *watergate*;" S. Prov.; "That I'll watch for an advantage over you." Kelly, p. 38.

This seems to refer to a man's turning his face to the wall for a certain purpose, when an enemy might easily take his advantage. The only word that resembles it is A.-S. *waeter-gytle*, the name given to the sign Aquarius. Lye expl. it, Qui aquam effundit: la O. E. *Watyr wey* is rendered by Meatus. Pr. Par.

[WATER-GAW, *s.* Synon. with *Teeth*, q. v.]

X 4

WATER-HORSE, s. The goblin called *Water Kelpie*, North of S.

"In some places of the Highlands of Scotland the inhabitants are still in continual terror of an imaginary being called the *Water-Horse*.—On our way to Harries, —although our nearest road lay along the shores of this loch, Malcolm absolutely refused to accompany me by that way for fear of the *Water-Horse*, of which he told many wonderful stories swearing to the truth of them; and, in particular how his father had lately been very nigh taken by him and that he had succeeded in decoying one man to his destruction, a short time previous to that. This spectre is likewise an inhabitant of Loch Aven at the foot of Cairn Gorm, and of Loch Laggan in the wilds betwixt Lochaber and Badenoch." Hogg's Mountain Bard, N., p. 94.

The same dangerous quadruped also inhabits Loch Tay. According to tradition, he has been known to come ashore, and entice a whole family of fine boys to mount him, that he might have the pleasure of plunging with them all into the deep. V. **WATER-COW**.

WATER-KAIL, s. Broth made without any meat in it, S.

WATER-KELPIE, s. The spirit of the waters. V. **KELPIE**.

WATERKYLE, s. Meadow ground possessed by the tenants of an estate by rotation; synon. *Alterkyle*.

Kyle seems to be the common corr. of *Cavel*, as signifying *chance*, or share, q. one's turn or share of the irrigated land, perhaps originally determined by lot, or by casting *cavils*. Shall we view *Alterkyle* as denoting a *change* of the lot?

WATER-MOUSE, WATER-ROTTEN. The water rat, S.

"*Arvicola aquatica*. Water Campagnol. E. Water Rat. S. *Water Mouse*, or *Rotten*." Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 505.

WATER-MOUTH, s. The mouth of a river, vulgarly *Watter-mou*, S. B. Thus the mouth of South Esk is denominated in Angus. [*Water-neb*, Renfr.]

"*Prout eadem piscariae et lie cruiffies* respective *bondantur et jacent a lie water-mouth dictae aquae de Done*."—Chart. K. Ja. VI., 1617. State, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 298. *Lie* seems an errat. for *le*.

"In the mean time, I'd be glad to see one of the original charters granted by the town to the heritors of Nether Don, to know whether they have got a right to the town's fishing 'twixt the *water mouths*, or if the town gave it to the heritors of Dee." Lett. 1727, State, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 320.

"—Through a great speat of the water of Dee, thir haill four ships brake loose—and were driven out at the *water-mouth* by violence of the speat." Spalding's Troubles, I. 60.

WATER-PURPIE, s. Common brooklime, an herb, S. *Veronica beccabunga*, Linn. It seems to receive the latter part of its name from its being somewhat of a purple colour. It is also called *Horse well-grass*, S.

This seems to be meant in the following passage. "*Leaves*, of great Fow, Myrrh, Nightshade, Plantain,

Purpie, *Roses*, *Violet*." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 52.

"*Cresses* or *water-purpie*, and a bit oat-cake, can serve the master for breakfast as weel as Calch." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 72.

WATER-SLAIN MOSS. "As peat earth is readily diffused in water and carried off; wherever it comes again to be deposited, we have water-born peat, or, as it is sometimes called by our country people, *water-slain moss*." Dr. Walker, Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S., ii. 13.

[**WATER-SPOWNGIS, s. pl.** Sponges, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 377, Dickson.]

WATER-STOUP, s. 1. A bucket for carrying water, S.

For hae I ridden,
An' farer hae I gane;
But siller spurs on *water stoups*
Saw I never nane.

Herd's Coll., ii. 173.

V. **STOUP**.

2. The name given, in the vicinity of Leith, to the common periwinkle, (*Turbo terebra*, Linn.) from its resemblance to a pitcher.

WATER-TATH, s. Luxuriant grass proceeding from excess of moisture, S. V. **TATH**.

WATER-TICHT, WATTIRTEICH, adj. Secure against the entrance of the water, S. *Water-tight*.

"Our souerane lord—gaif &c. to the said vmquhile James lord Downe—certane fewfermes—for the custodie of the said castell of Downe, and for vphalding of the samyn *wattirteich*." Acts Ja. VI., 1607, Ed. 1814, p. 381.

WATER-WADER, s. A home-made candle of the worst kind, Roxb.; synon. *Sweig*.

When a family make their own candles, after the regular operation is ended, there is generally some tallow left in the pot, swimming in a scum on the top of the water. Into this, for licking it up, a few wicks are immersed; which having much to do for accomplishing the purpose in view, because of their frequent passage through the water, are significantly called *water-waders*. They of course prove miserable lights.

WATER-WAGTAIL, s. The name given to the wagtail, or *Motacilla*, S.

"*Motacilla*, a *waterwagtail*." Wedderburn's Vocab., p. 14.

WATER-WRAITH, s. The spirit of the waters, S. B. V. **WRAITH**.

Hobgoblins, fudd'rin thro' the air,
Clip Kelpies i' their moss-pot chair,
An' *water-wraiths* at intack drear,
Wi' eerie yamour.

Tarras's Poems, p. 40.

[**WATERY-NEBBIT, adj.** Of a pale and sickly countenance, Clydes.]

TO BURN THE WATER. V. under **BURN**, v. a.

TO GAE DOWN THE WATER. To go to wreck, to be totally lost; like corn carried down a river by a flood, S.

"If the life of the dear bairn,—and Jeanie's, and my ain, and a' mankind's depended on my asking sic a slave o' Satan to speak a word for me or them, they should a' gae down the water for Davie Deans." Heart M. Loth., i. 322.

TO RIDE THE WATER ON. *He's no to ride the water on*, he cannot be depended on, S.

The allusion seems to be to a horse, on which one may venture to ride on dry ground, but not to ford a river, where one, in consequence of a false step, runs the risk of being drowned.

WATER, s. The name given to a disease of sheep, Shetl. V. SHELL-SICKNESS.

WATH, s. A ford.

"The small river, Kirtle, touches the N. E. part of the parish, & the Solway Firth or Booness wath, as it is called, as its Southern boundary." P. Dornock, Dumfries Statist. Acc., ii. 15.

"The same *Scottinwath* is also called *Myreford* by old English writers." Pinkerton's Enquiry, II. 207. A.-S. *wad*, Belg. *waede*, Lat. *vad-um*.

WATLING STRETE, VATLANT STREIT. A term used to denote the milky way.

Of every sterne the twynkling notis he,
That in the still hevin moue course we se,
Arthurys hafe, and Hyades betaiknyng rane,
Syne *Walling strete*, the Horne, and the Charle wane.
Doug. Virgil, 85, 43.

Henryson uses it in the same sense, in his account of the journey of Orpheus, first to heaven, and then to hell, in quest of his wife Euridice.

Quhen endit was the sangis lamentable,
He take his harp, and on his brest can hyng,
Syne passit to the hevin, as sais the fable,
To seke his wife; but that auailit no thing.
By *Wadling strete* he went but taryng;
Syne come down throw the spere of Saturn ald,
Quhilk fader is of all thir sternis cald.

Traillie of Orpheus, Edin., 1508.

"It aperis oft in the quhyt circle callit *Circulus Lacteus*, the quhilk the marylinalis callis *Vallant Streit*." Compl. S., p. 90.

In the same manner it was called by the Romans *Via Lactea*, from its fancied resemblance to a broad street or causeway, being as it were paved with stars. The street itself, it is said, was thus named "from one *Vitellianus*, supposed to have superintended the direction of it; the Britons calling *Vitellianne*, in their language, *Guetalin*." Statist. Acc., xvi. 325, N.

WATRECK, interj. Expressive of astonishment; sometimes perhaps of commiseration, Loth. V. RAIK, s. 2.

Probably also used as a sort of execration; as formed from *traik* instead of *raik* or *rack*, care. Thus, it would be equivalent to *What plague*, or to the sense in which *sorrow* is frequently used in S.

[**WATSNA.** Wots not. V. WAT, v.]

WATTEL, s. V. WATTLE.

WATTIE, s. A blow, Ang. Su.-G. *hwat*, celer?

WATTIE, s. An eel, anguilla, Roxh.

If not a cant term, allied perhaps to Su.-G. *wat*, any noxious or monstrous animal, because of the vulgar antipathy to this species.

[**WATTIRTEICH, adj.** V. under WATER.]

WATTLE, s. A billet of wood, Berwicks.

Apparently an oblique use of the E. word as signifying a hurdle; or perhaps from Dan. *reel*, firewood.

WATTLE, s. A tax paid in Shetland.

"Another payment exacted by the grantees of the Crown, is called the *Wattle*. In the beginning of the 16th century, when Popery blinded mankind, the priests begged, from these islands, money under the name of *Wattle*, in consideration of the extraordinary benefit which the people were to receive from the liberal distribution of holy water among them." P. Northman, Shetl. Statist. Acc., xii. 353.

This was "a duty of old paid by the inhabitants of Shetland for the maintenance of the Sheriff yearly, when he came to do justice." It included "18 night meat and drink to him for men and servants; first converted by Olave Sinclair Fold in Stock-fish, taking for each night 7 meals of fish, each meal allowed to 9a. Dense (Danish). So the night's *Wattel* is 5 Gullyions and 3s., reckoning to an Angel in Gold and an English 6 pence each Gullyion; estimat to 24s. Scots, the 5th part of the Angel.—The duty of the Fair-isle extends to 100 Gullyions in hard fish, each Gullyion weighing 2 hispunds, estimat to 2 Trone stones as aforesaid, extending to 20 Angel Nobles, and in Scots money to 120l." From a Rental of Shetland under Robert Earl of Orkney.

WATTY. *Ye look like Watty to the worm*, a proverbial phrase, expressive of the appearance of disgust, or great reluctance, S.B.

His father says, Lay by, man, thir humdrums,
And look na mair like *Watty to the worm*;
Gin ye hae promis'd, what but now perform!
Ross's Helenore, p. 102. See Ed.

"*To look like Watty to the worm*, to look confusedly;" Gl.

TO WAUBLE, v. n. "To swing, to reel," Gl. Burns, S. O. [V. WABBLE.]

That day ye was a jinker noble,
For heels an' win'!
An' ran them till they a' did *wauble*,
Far, far behin'.

Burns, iii. 142.

Perhaps rather to hobble.

The snipe, rous'd by the early traveller,
Starts frae the slimy drain; and to the spring,
Wide smoking with the sun, now *waubles* fast.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 154.

Expl. "to move up and down," Gl. It seems to denote a vacillating motion. Perhaps allied to Teut. *wepel-en*, *weyfel-en*, vacillare, fluctuare.

WAUCH, s. Wall.

Ay as the gullwyf brocht in,
Ane scorit upon the *wauch*.

Pebbis to the Play, st. 11.

A.-S. *wah*, paries; A. Bor. *wogh*, id.

This marks the antiquity of the custom, retained to this day, in country tipping-houses, of marking the bill with chalk on the wall, or behind the door.

[**TO WAUCH, v. a.** To watch, Barbour, i. 520; *wauch him*, be on one's guard.]

WAUCHIE, (gutt.), *adj.* 1. Swampy, [boggy, damp.] Clydes.

Germ. *waeghe*, gurgles; fluctus; unda; A.-S. *waeg*, wey, aqua, vis aquarum; Su.-G. *waeg*, fluctus.

2. Sallow and greasy, Lanarks. Also expl. wan-coloured, disgustingly pale; as, "a *wauchie* skin."

A *steefu' sen'* will rise at your feet,
Wi' *wauchie* cheek and wauland ee.

"This word is applied only to the countenance, and denotes that the person has a sallow and greasy face." Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 527, 529.

"When the bad Fairies carried off a child, they always left one of their own number in its place, generally described in the language of the country as an ill-fair'd *wauchie* wandocht of a creature." Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818.

The term may have the same origin with *Wak*, moist. C. B. *gwelw* signifies pale, *gwelugan*, pale white, *gwelw-goch*, pale red.

To WAUCHLE, *v. n.* 1. To move from side to side in walking, like a young child, Clydes.

2. "To walk after a fatigued manner; *wauchling*, walking, yet almost exhausted;" Gall. Enc.

Merely a variety of *Waigle* or *Wachle*, *q. v.*

To WAUCHLE, *v. a.* 1. To fatigue very much; as, "The road *wauchlit* him gay and sair;" Upp. Lanarks.

2. To puzzle; as, "That question *wauchlit* him;" *ibid.*

As Belg. *vaggel-en*, signifies to stagger; here the term bears the same sense actively, to cause to stagger.

To WAUCHT, WACHT OUT, WAUGHT, WAUCH, *v. a.* To quaff, to swig, to take large draughts, S.

And for thir thithings, in flaskoun and in skull
They skynk the wyne, and *wauchtis* cowpys full
Doug. *Virgil*, 210, 6.

Do *waucht* and drink, bring cowpys full in handis,—
And with gude will do skynk and birll the wynis.
Ibid., 250, 47.

So Sathan led men steidfast be the mane;
That nather Lord nor Knight he lute alane,
Except his coup war *wachlit* out alway,
Seasonit with blasphemie, sacrilige, disdayne,
All godlie lyf and cheritie to slay.

Thus Nicol Burne, an apostate, writes of the Reformation; Chron. S. P., iii. 454.

And, as thai talkit at the tabil of mony taill funde,
They *wauchit* at the wicht wyne, and warit out woundis;
And syne thai spak more spedelie, and sparit no materis.
Dunbar, *Mailland Poems*, p. 46.

Here *wauch* is used, and rather as a *n. v.*

Sibb. supposes, without any sufficient ground, that it is "probably from *Queych*, a drinking cup." Rudd., with more versimilitude, refers to A.-S. *weaht*, irriguus. For the idea seems to be that of moistening the throat well. Isl. *roka*, madefieri, Teut. *weyck-en*, macerare. V. *WAK*.

E. *swig* is probably from a common origin, *s* being prefixed. Johns. derives it from Isl. *swina*. He seems to have mistaken the word used by Junius, which is Isl. *sing-a*, sorbere, rather angere. This may indeed be the root of the E. word. For a child is said

to *wacht*, S., when sucking so forcibly as to swallow a considerable quantity at once.

But whether there be any affinity between *swig* and *waucht*, E. *quaff* seems to have been originally the same word. For Palsgrave gives it in a form nearly allied to that which it still bears in S. "I *quaught*, I drinke alle out.—Wyll you *quaught* with me?" B. iii. F. 331, a. The modern E. word, having lost the guttural sound like *Laugh*, is written according to the pronunciation, the *t* being thrown away.

WAUCHT, WAUGHT, s. A large draught of any liquid, S.

Neist, "O!" cries Halbert, "cou'd your skill
But help us to a *waught* of ale,
I'd be oblig'd t' ye a' my life."

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 527.

To WAUE, *v. a.* "To toss, to agitate."

Quhat aventure has brocht the leuand hiddier!
Quhiddier *wauit* wilsum by storme of the sey,
Or at command of goddis, cum thou, quod he?
Doug. *Virgil*, 182, 41.

A.-S. *waf-ian*, fluctuare.

To WAUFF, *v. n.* To wave. V. *WAFF*, *v.*

To WAUFLE, *v. n.* To waver in the air, as snow, chaff, or any light substance, Upp. Clydes.

WAUFLE, s. A slight fall of snow. *ibid.*

Teut. *weyfel-en*, vagare, fluctuare; A.-S. *wafol*, fluctuans; Isl. *vafi*, dubium, dubitatio.

WAUGH, WAUCH, adj. 1. Unpleasant to the taste, nauseous, S.

"It tasted sweet i' your mou', bat fan anes it was down your wizen, it had an ugly knaggim, an' a *wauch wa-gang*." Journal from London, p. 3.

2. A heavy, damp, unwholesome smell; as that of a newly-opened grave, S.

"For my share," said one, "I think she'll no put owre this night. The *wauch* earth smell is about her already." Saxon and Gael, iii. 189.

Linens that have not been properly dried, when suffered to lie in this state for a time, are said to contract a *wauch smell*, Ang.

Yorks. "*waugh*, insipid, unsalted, and so unsavoury;" Thoresby, *Ray's Lett.*, p. 340.

[3. Affected with nausea, Banffs.]

4. In a moral sense, bad, worthless; as, *waugh fouk*, loose or disorderly people. [The common form is *waff fouk*.]

Teut. *walghe*, nausea, *walgh-en*, nausese, *walghigh*, nauseosus. Isl. *mig velger*, nauseo, *velge*, nausea. But this is only a secondary sense. The primary meaning of the Isl. *v. relg-ia*, is, tepefacere; G. Andr., p. 257. The transition is very natural; as liquids in a tepid state excite nausea.

WAUNGEOUR, WAUYNGOUR, s. A vagabond, a fugitive.

Rutulianis, hynt your wappinnis, and follow me,
Quham now yone *waungeour*, yone ilk strangerere,
Affrayis so wyth hys vnworthy were.

Doug. Virgil, 417, 32.

Lye, (Addit. Jun. Etym.) properly refers to *wafe*, *bestia erratica*. V. *WAFF*.

To WAUK, WAULK, WALK, *v. a.* 1. To full cloth, to thicken it, S.; pron. *wauk*.

"The sheep supply them with wool for their upper garments; this, when spun and woven, is full'd, or *walk'd*, as they term it, in a particular manner by the women." Garnet's Tour, I. 157.

The idea of Dr. Garnet, as to the origin of the term, is similar to that of Skinner, (vo. *Walker*, fullo). He derives it from the circumstance of the women sitting round the board and cloth, and "working it with their feet, one against another." "It is this part of the operation," he says, "which is properly called *walking*, and it is on this account that fulling mills, in which water and machinery are made to do the work of these women, are in Scotland and the north of England frequently called *walk-mills*." Ibid., p. 158.

The custom of fulling cloth with the feet would seem anciently to have been also practised in England.

Cloth that cometh from the weuing is not comely to wear,
Till it be *fulled vnder fote*, or in fulling stocks,
Washen well wyth water, and with tasels cratched,
Touked and teynted, and vnder saylours hande.

Peres Pl., p. 84, b.

2. To make close and matted, S.

3. To render callous; as when the palm of the hand is hardened by severe work, S.

Su.-G. *walk-a*, pressare, volutare, ut solent, qui fulloniam exercent; Belg. *walk-en*, Ital. *qualc-are*, id. Ray and Skinner view Lat. *calc-are*, to tread, as the origin. This has great appearance of probability, especially as A.-S. *swurner*, a fuller, is from *swern-ettan*, calcitrare, conculcando agitare. But there is one difficulty. The synon. A.-S. term *wealcere*, is undoubtedly from *wealc-an*, volvere, revolvere, to roll; whence *wealc*, a revolution. This A.-S. *v.*, however, is viewed by Somner and Johns. as the origin of E. *walk*, to go.

To WAUK, *v. n.* To shrink in consequence of being wetted, S.

WAUKER, WAUK-MILLER, *s.* A fuller, S. *walker*, Lancash.

—"William Cowtis deacon of the *walkers*,—The deaconis of craftis—ar fourtene in nowmere,—wobstaris, *walkers*, bonnet-makeris," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 361-2.

Belg. *walcker*, Su.-G. *walkare*, Germ. *waukmuller*. V. the *v.*

[WAUKIN, WAUKING, *s.* Fulling, the act of fulling, S.]

[WAUKIT, *adj.* Full'd; become thick and callous; as, *waukit skin*, a *waukit loof*, S.]

WAUKITNESS, *s.* Callousness, Clydes.

WAUK-MILL, WAULK-MILL, *s.* A fulling-mill, S. A *walk-mill*, A. Bor.

"The parish—has within itself, or is in the close neighbourhood, of mills of many kinds, not only meal-mills, but flour-mills, *wauk-mills*, lint-mills, barley-mills, and malt-mills." P. Calder, Inver. Statist. Acc., iv. 253.

Germ. *walk-muhle*, id.

To WAUK, WAUCH, *v. a.* To watch, S. V. WALK.

WAUKER, *s.* A watchman, one who watches clothes during night, S. A.-S. *waecer*, Belg. *waaker*. V. WALK, *v.*

WAUKING, *s.* The act of watching, S. *Wauking of the Claise*, the act of tending, during night, a washing of clothes, spread out on the grass to be bleached or dried.

Wauking o' the Fauld, the act of watching the sheep-fold, about the end of summer, when the lambs were weaned, and the ewes milked; a custom now gone into disuse.

My Peggy is a young thing.

And I'm not very aukl;

Yet well I like to meet her at

The *wauking o' the fauld*.

Ramsay's Gent. Sh.p., Act I.

Wauking o' the Kirk-yard, the act of watching the dead after interment, for preventing the inroads of resurrection-men, S.

To WAUKEN, *v. a.* To chastise, Aberd. I know not if this be formed from S. *Whauk*, id.

To WAUKEN, *v. n.* 1. To awake from sleep, S.; like E. *waken*.

2. To become animated, with the prep. on added; as, "He *wauken't* on his sermon," S.

3. To become violent in language, as in scolding. "O! how she *wauken't* on him! and gied him an awfu' flyte!" S.

WAUKENIN, *s.* 1. The act of awaking, S.

2. An outrageous reprehension; as, "My certie, that is a *waukenin*," S.

3. *Could waukenin*, a phrase applied to a very bad farm, S.

WAUKFERE, *adj.* Able to walk about; as, "He's gayly fail't now, but he's still *wauk-fere*;" Renfr.

From the *v.* to *walk*, and S. *ferre*, entire; Isl. *faer*, habilis, sufficiens. In that language *herfaer* is compounded precisely in the same manner; fit for warfare, militiae habilis.

To WAUL, WAWL, *v. n.* 1. To look wildly, to roll the eyes. S.O. and A.

And in the breist of the goidles graif thay
Gorgonis hede, that monstour of grete wounder,
Wyth ene *wauldand*, and nek bane hak in soun-der.

Doug. Virgil, 257, 51.

Bot fra the auld Halesus lay to de,
And yeiklis vp the breith with *wauland* E,
The fatall sisteris set to hand anone,
And gan his young Halesus so dyspone,
That by Euandrus wappinnis, the ilk stound,
He destynate was to caucht the dethis wound.

Ibid., 331 16.

• *Canentia*, lumina, Virg. x. 418.

The sicht forbow't her *waulen* een,
She lay in the deadthraws.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 325.

"Presently recovering himself, he *wauls* on me with his grey een, like a wild cat, and opened his mouth which resembled the mouth of an oven." The Pirate, iii. 56. V. WAUL, v.

2. To gaze with a drowsy eye, Tweedd.

Rudd. derives it from A.-S. *weall-an*, *furere*. But it is rather from *weallu-ian*, to roll, Lat. *volve-re*.

WAUL, *adj.* Agile, nimble, Dumfr.

This seems merely a provincial variety of *Yaul*, or *Yald*, *id.*, q. v.

WAULIE, *adj.* Used in the same sense, Tweedd.

WAUL, *interj.* Expressive of sorrow, Buchan.

—Something gasp't and grain'd hum-hae!

Will Lor'mer's dead!

Nae ferlie, though it pierc't my saul;

I peght, I hegh't, syne cried *Waul! Waul!*

Tarras's Poems, p. 8.

Abbreviated perhaps from A.-S. *weala*, ehen! ah!

WAULIESUM, *adj.* Causing sorrow, Ang.

A *waesum*, wild, *waudiesum* sight,

Enough to quench the fires o' night,

And blanch the lightning's vivid light.

John o' Arnha's, p. 36.

WAULD, *s.* The plain open country, without wood, Lanarks.; [E. *Wold*.]

Ower wud an' *wauld*, the rowkis cauld

Spread like a siller sea.

Marmaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.*, May, 1820.

WAULD, *s.* Government, power. *In wald*, under sway.

I vow to God, that has the world in *wauld*,

Thi dede sall be to Sotheroun full der sauld.

Wallace, x. 579, MS.

Dan. *vold*, Isl. *vellde*, power, *vallid*, *id.* Hence *yfer wald*, magistracy. V. WALD, v.

[WAUMLE, *s.* and *v.* Banffs. form of *Wamble*, q. v.]

To WAUNER, *v. n.* To wander, S. O.

I saw, them, tentless, *wauner* owre the height.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 21.

WAUR, *adj.* Worse. V. WAR.

[To WAUR, *v. a.* To injure; also, to overcome. V. WAR, v.]

WAUR-FOR-THE-WEAR, *adj.* Shabby, rusty, Fife.

"He lent me this bonnie auld apron, and his warst workin'-jacket forby this crunkled *waur-for-the-wear* hat." Tenn. Card. Beaton, p. 154. V. WAR, WAUR.

WAUR, *s.* Spring. V. WARE, *s.*

To WAUR, *v. a.* To expend. "It's weel *waur'd* o' his hand," or "i' his hand;" S. Prov. V. WAR, v.

[WAUSIE, *adj.* Weary, tired and sore, Banffs.]

WAUT, *s.* A border, a selvage, a *welt*, Buchan

Gin onie chiel had coolie scaw't,
Sic's grooglit crown, or raggit *waut*,
Wad we na jeer't?

Tarras's Poems, p. 38.

[To WAUT, *v. a.* To welt, to bind the edge.

"Thre quartaris of velvuus to *waut* hir gowne," Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 162, Dickson.]

WAVEL, *s.* A sort of slug or worm found in bake-houses, among the flour which is scattered on the earthen floor, Roxb.

This must be the same with E. *Weevil*, a worm bred under ground. V. JOHNSON.

To WAVEL, *v. a.* and *n.* To move backwards and forwards, to wave.

He mov'd his shoulders, head did fling,

From van to rear, from wing to wing.

Some were alledging, that had good skill,

He could not speak if he had stood still,

Like some school boy, their lessons saying,

Wha rocks like fiddlers a playing.

Like Gilbert Burnet when he preaches,

Or like some lawyers making speeches;

He making hands, and gown, and sleeves *wavel*,

Half singing vents this *wavel* ravel.

Cleland's Poems, p. 107.

From the same origin with WAUL and WEFFIL, q. v.

WAVELOCK, *s.* An instrument for twisting ropes of straw, rushes, &c., Clydes.; synon. *Thraucrook*.

Perhaps from Teut. *weyfel-en*, *vacillare*, because of its rotatory motion.

* To WAVER, WAWER, *v. n.* 1. To wander; from A.-S. *waf-ian*. V. BELL-WAVER.

And in that myrk nycht *wawerand* will, &c.

Wynetown, vi. 13. 105.

V. WILL, *adj.* and HAMALD, *adj.* sense 2.

2. To exhibit slight symptoms of *delirium*, in consequence of fever or some other disease, S.; synon. *Vary*.

WAW, *s.* Wave; pl. *wawys*.

—For quhilum sum *wald* be

Ryght on the *wawys*, as on mounté;

And sum *wald* slyd fra heycht to law,

Ryght as thai doune till hell *wald* draw,

Syne on the *waw* stert sodanly.

Barbour, iii. 706, MS.

It is used by Wiclif.

"And a great storm of wynd was maad and keste *wawis* into the boot, so that the boot was ful." Mark iv.

"Wave of the water. Flustrum. Fluctus. Unda." Prompt. Parv.

To WAW, *v. n.* To wave, to float.

The discourrouis saw thaim command,

Wyth baneris to the wynd *wawand*.

Barbour, ix. 245, MS.

V. WAFF, v.

A.-S. *waeg*, *weg*, *id.* pl. *waegas*. Teut. Germ. *waeghe*, *fluctus*; gurgis. Moes.-G. *weg-os*, pl. *undao*, from *wega*, *motus*, *fluctuatio*. The origin is evidently A.-S. *wag-ian*, *wecg-ian*, &c. *movere*, to move, to shake. The Moes.-G. *v.* must have also been *wag-ian*, as appears from the part. pa. *wagide*, *agitatus*.

WAW, *s.* Wall, *S. pl. wawis.* In O. E. it had been pron. nearly in the same manner.

"Wall or Wowe.

A loklate bar w
Bot thal mycht

Think that it w

— To mak bair wawis
Thay think na schame.

Ibid. p. 332.

A.-S. *wag, wagh, id.* Bryden *wah, firmus paries*;
Lye.

WAW, *s.* Wo, sorrow.

God keip our Quein; and grace hir send
This realme to gyde, and to defend;
In justice perseveir;
And of her *wawis* mak an end,
Now into this new yair.

Mailland Poems, p. 279.

V. WA.

To WAW, *v. n.* To caterwaul, to cry as a
cat, *S.* A. Bor.

"Then she *waw'd* and she screamed an' she sprawled,
till I thought she wad win away frae me." Wint. Ev.
Tales, i. 314.

This seems the same with E. *waul*, allied perhaps
to Isl. *vaele*, ejulo, plango; if not formed from the
sound.

WAW, *interj.* Pshaw, *Aberd.* V. WA.

WAW, *s.* A measure of twelve stones, each
stone weighing eight pounds.

"Walk, at the entering, nathing, bot at the outpas-
sing, gif it be weyit be haill *wawis*, viii. d. ilk *waw*;
bot gif it be weyit be stanes, for ilk stane, i. d." Bal-
four's *Practicks, Custumis*, p. 87.

"Ane *waw* sould contene twelue stane: the wecht
qubereof contenes aucht pound." Stat. Rob. III. c.
62, § 7.

This is certainly the same with E. *wey*; as, a *wey*
of wool, cheese, &c. from A.-S. *wæg, waga, weg*, a
load. Su.-G. *wag*, signifies a pound, in which sense
the A.-S. term is also used.

WAWAG, *s.* Voyage, *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

WAWAR, *s.* A wooer.

Be that the daunsing wes all done,
Thair leif tuik les and mair;
Quhen the winklotts and the *wawarris* twynit,
To se it was hart sair.

Pebilis to the Play, st. 24.

A.-S. *wogere*, *id.*

WAWARD, *s.* The vanguard.

Thal saw in bataillyng cum arayit,
The *waward*, with baner displayit.

Barbour, viii. 48, MS.

[To WAWER, *v. n.* To waver, *Barbour*,
viii. 41; part. pr. *wawerand*, xii. 185;
waweryng, vi. 584.]

WAWIL, *adj.* Loosely knit.

Ane pyk-thank in a prelots chayse,
With his *wawil* feit, and virrok tals;
With hoppir hippis, and hanches narrow.—

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 110.

It denotes feet, so loosely connected with the ancle-
joints as to bend to one side when set on the ground.

Thus, the phrase, *shackling feet*, is still used. This is
evidently the same with *W'gfil*, q. v.

To WAWL, *v. n.* To look wildly. V.
WAUL, *v.*

WAWS, *s. pl.* *Waws of cheese*, the crust,
especially that round the width, *Aberd.*;
obviously q. the *walls*.

WAWSPER, *s.*

he fischingis in said tyme fra all
obillis, *wawspere*, herryvalteris
all wther instrumentis." *Aberd.*

.S. *wig-spere*, bellica hasta, or q.
caedes, "a slaughter spear!"

WAWTAKIN, *s.* The act of removing or
carrying off. "The *wawtakin* wrangusly,"
&c., *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1521, V. 11.

To WAWYIK, *v. n.* To be vacant; for *Vaik*.

"We haue power till choyse a Cheplaine till do diryn
service dayly at our said altar at all tymes, when the
same should *wawryik*." Seal of Cause, A. 1505, Blue
Blanket, p. 57.

WAX-KERNEL, WAXEN-KERNEL. An in-
durated gland, or hard gathering, which
does not suppurate; often in the neck, or
in the armpits of growing persons, *S.*

It seems to receive its name from *waxing* or increas-
ing in size.

*[WAY. The compounds of this term in *S.*
are somewhat peculiar.]

WAY-GANGING, WAY-GOING, *s.* Departure.

WAY-GANGIN' CROP. V. WA-GANG CRAP.

WAY-GATE, *s.* Space, room, *S.*

He's awa to sail,
Wi' water in his *waygate*,
An' wind in his tail.

Jacobite Relics, i. 24.

Way-gate signifies space, room, *Roxb.* Here, how-
ever, it would seem to contain an allusion to what is
called the tail-race of a mill.

WAY-GAUN, WA'-GAUN, WAY-GOING, *adj.*
Removing from a farm or habitation, *S.*

"The *way-going* tenant, in scourging his farm, in-
jures his landlord and successor, at the expense of his
own professional character." *Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*, p. 172.

WAYGET, WA'GATE, s. Speed, the act of making progress. *He has nae wayget*, Loth. He does not get forward. *Wa'gate*, Lanarks.

It might appear doubtful whether this should be resolved, *q. getting on the way*, or *getting away*. From the pronunciation of Lanarks, the latter seems preferable, because although in *S. aua* is used for *away*, *wa'* never occurs for *way*. The last syllable is not from *S. gait*, road. For we must suppose too great an ellipsis, as if it were said; "He cannot get away on the road."

WAY-GOE, s. Run, course, place where a body of water breaks out.

"They use to stop the *way-goe* of the water, sometimes in the summer, and let the place overflow with water." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 129, 130.

Teut. *wegh-ga-en*, abire, discedere.

WAYKENNING, s. The knowledge of one's way from a place.

"He that's ill of his lodging, is well of his *way-kenning*," S. Prov. "Spoken when I ask my neighbour a loan, and he tells me that he cannot, but such a one can." Kelly, p. 143.

The phrase, "well of his *waykenning*," seems to have originally signified, that one is happy who knows how to get away from disagreeable lodgings; which is not the case with him who is detained as a prisoner.

Formed like Teut. *wegh-komen*, evadere; *wegh-ga-en*, abire, &c. Or shall we view *way* as a contr. of *away*, a word indeed formed from the *s. way*?

WAY-PASSING, s. Departure.

"—Ordanis that the persouns that past fra the election of the said Alex^r be summond to a certane day to ansmer to our souerain lord for their *way-passing* contraire his lawis." Act. Conc., A. 1479, p. 45.

To WAY-PUT, v. a. To vend, to dispose of by sale.

"—Nane of thaim *way put* nor dispoone," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. 16; i.e., *put away*. V. AWAY-PUTTING.

WAYTAKING, s. The act of removing or carrying off.

"The thiftouss *waytaking* of his money;" Aberd. Reg. V. WAYAKING.

[**WAY, adj.** Sad]; *wayest*, most sorrowful or woeful. V. **WA, adj.**

[**WAYIS.** *Wayis me*, woe is me.]

WAYMENT, WAYMYNG, s. Lamentation, such as implies a flood of tears.

There come a Lede of the Lawe, in londe is not to layne,
And glides to Schir Gawayne, the gates to gayne;
Yauland, and yomerand, with many loudle yelles;
Hit yaules, hit yamers, with *waymyng* wete.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., l. 7.

Bare was the body, and blak to the bone,
Al bielagged in clay, unconmly cladde.
Hit waried hit *wayment*, as a woman;
But on hide, ne on huwe, no heling hit hadde.

Ibid. st. 9.

i.e., It varied its mode of wailing, like a woman. Or perhaps for the pret.; it cursed, it lamented like a woman.

"Waymentinge. Lamentacio. Eiulatus. Planctus. Lactus. — *Wayment-ga*. Eiulor. Lamentor. Gemo. Plango." Prompt. Parv.

Waymenting, Chaucer, id. "I *wement*, I make

mone;" Palsgrau. A. S. *wea-mod* is rendered angry; but Somner thinks that it more properly signifies lugubris, sorrowful; adding, "We sometimes, (with Ryder) say *wayment* for *lamentor*." Teut. *weemoedig*, mournful, lacrymabundus, ad lacrymas pronus, Kilian; from *wee*, grief, woe, and *moed*, mind.

WAYER, s. A weigher, one who weighs.

"Libripens,—stipis ponderandae pensator,—a *wayer*." Despaut. Gram. C. 2, b.

WAYFF, s. A wife. MS. of Pitscottie's Cron.

"Sir William Crichtoun—was sent to spous Margaret, the duke of Gildares dochter, to be brocht home to *wayff* to King James the Second." P. 59.

WAYN, WAYNE, s. Plenty, abundance.

Wyld der thai slew, for othir bestis was naye;
Thir wermen tuk off venysoune gud *wayn*.

Wallace, viii. 947, MS.

Off horsis thai war purwaide in gret *wayn*.

Ibid. x. 707, MS.

Su.-G. *winn-a*, sufficere, is the only word I have observed, to which this seems to have any affinity.

WAYN, s. A vein.

Bot blynd he was, so hapnyt throw curage,
Be Ingliss men that dois ws mekill der,
(In his rysyng he worthi was in wer,)
Throuch hurt of *waynys*, and mystyrt of blud:
Yeit he was wiss, and of his conseil gud.

Wallace, i. 361, MS.

Veines, edit. 1648.

To WAYND, v. n. To change, to turn aside, to swerve.

I love you mair for that lofe ye lippen me till,
Than ony lorischip or land, so me our Lorde leid!
I sall *waynd* for no way to wrik as ye will,
At wiss, gife my werd wald, with you to the deid.

Houlate, ii. 12, MS.

A.-S. *waend-an*, mutare, vertere, versari; Su.-G. *waend-a*, vertere; cessare.

To WAYND, v. n. To care, to be anxious about.

Quhar he fand ane without the othir presance,
Eftir to Scottis that did no mor grewance;
To cut hys throit or steik him sodanlye
He *wayndit* nocht, fand he thaim fawely.

Wallace, i. 198.

He cared not, fand he them anerly.

Edit. 1648.

It is probably the same word which Gawin Douglas uses, expl. by Mr. Pink. "fears."

Richt as the rose upspringis fro the rute; —
Nor *waendis* nocht the levis to out achute,
For schyning of the sone that deis renew.

King Hart, i. 12.

A.-S. *wand-ian*, Su.-G. *waand-a*, Isl. *vand-a*, curare. *Flaestir aera nua haerdialosir, at ther vanda eigh, hucat bonden faar sitt ater eller eigh*: Plerique adeo incuriosi sunt, ut *parum pensi habebant*, si paterfamilias suum recipiat, necne. Literae Magni R. ap. Thre, vo. *Waanda*.

WAYNE. In *wayne*, in vain.

His kyn mycht nocht him get for na kyn thing,
Mycht thai haiff payit the ransoune of a king.
The more thai bad, the mor it was in *wayne*.

Wallace, ii. 151, MS.

WAYNE, s. Help, relief.

—No socour was that tyde.
Than wist he nocht of no help, bot to de,
To wenge his dede among thaim lousse yeld he.—
Hys byrnyst brand to byryst at the last,
Brak in the heltis, away the blaid it flew;
He wist na wayne, bot out his knyff can draw.
Wallace, ii. 132, MS.

Perhaps from A.-S. *wen*, *spes*, expectatio.

To WAYNE, v. n. [To strike; to batter.]

Streyte on his steroppis stoutely he strikes,
And waynes at Schir Wawayn als he were wode.
Then his leman on lowde skirles, and skrikes,
When that burly barne blenket on blode.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 16.

It seems to denote the reiteration of strokes; allied perhaps to Su.-G. *waan-a*, to labour, *winn-a*, id., also to fight, pugnare, coufigere. "The Bishop shall accuse the Parish; *aen ther widhir then wight wan*; and it shall accuse the person who began the struggle." West. G. Leg. ap. Ihre, vo. *Winna*. A.-S. *winn-an*. *Theod winth onyeon theod*; Nation shall fight against nation; Matt. xxiv. 7. Hence *ge-winn*, bellum, *gewinne*, pugna. Alem. *muinn-an*, pugnare.

To WAYNE, v. a. To remove.

He wayned up his viser fro his ventalle:
With a knightly contenance he carpes him tille.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 6.

V. VENTAILL.

To WAYNT, v. n. To be deficient, to be wanting.

Syndry wayntyt, bot nane wist be quhat way.
Wallace, i. 199, MS.

The word is here used according to the Gothic idiom; Isl. *vant-a*, deesse, deficere; from *van*, defectus.

To WAYT, WATE, v. a. and n. [1. To wait, watch; to lie in ambush. V. WATE.]

Thare wywys wald thai oft forly
And thare dowchtrys dyspytysly;
And gyev one thare-at war wrath,
Wayt hym welle wyth a gret skath.

Wyntown, viii. 18. 38.

A.-S. *waeth-an*, Su.-G. *wed-a*, Isl. *veid-a*, Germ. *wed-en*, venari. Ihre derives this Goth. term from *wed*, a wood, as being the place for hunting. It may perhaps be allied to Moes.-G. *wethi*, a flock. Su.-G. *wedehund*, a dog used in the chase. A.-S. *waethan mid hundum*, to hunt with dogs. It may be observed, by the way, that our modern term *hunt*, although immediately from A.-S. *hunt-ian*, id. must be traced to *hund*, a dog. V. WAIT, s. 3.

2. To hunt, to pursue, to persecute.*** WAX, s.** For the use of this in witchcraft, V. WALK.**WAZIE, adj.** V. WASIE.**WE, WEY, WIE, s.** Conjoined with *litill*;**1. As denoting time.**

Till his fostyr brodyr he sayis;
"May I traist in the, me to waik
"Till Ik a litill sleeping tak!"
"Ya, schyr," he said, "till I may drey."
The King then wynkyt a litill wey;
And slepyt nocht full encrily.

Barbour, vii. 182, MS.

The Quene Dido astonyst aue litill we
At the first sicht, behalding his bewte,

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Ay wondring he quhat wyse he cumin was,
Unto him thus sche said with myld face.
Doug. Virgil, 32, 34

Aue roundel with aue cleine clait had he,
Neir quahir the king nicht him baith heir and se.
Than, quod the King a lytil we, and leuch;
"Sir faill, ye ar lordly set aneuch."

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 22

i.e., in a little while the king said, laughing.

2. In relation to place, [or space].

We sall fenyhé ws as we wald fle,
And wyth draw ws a litill we:
Fast folow ws than sall thai,
And sone swa moné thai brek aray.

Wyntown, viii. 33, 144

3. As expressing degree.

Nere quham thare grew an rycht auld laurer tre,
Bowand toward the altare aue litill we,
That with his schalow the goddis did over heild.

Doug. Virgil, 56, 15

Sone as the fyrst infectioun aue litill we:
Of slymy venom inyat quently had sche;
Than sche begouth hyr wittis to a-sale.

Ibid., 218, 55.

A wee, S. signifies a short while.

Ye hardy heroes, whase brave pains
Defeated ay th' invading rout,
Forsake a wee th' Elysian plains,
View, smile, and bless your lovely sprout.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 104

It is also sometimes used as equivalent to, in a slight degree. Wee, little; Wee and weeny, very small, A. Bor.

This word has been viewed as an abbrev. of Teut. *weiniht*, little; Macpherson, Sibb. But both terms are used, A. Bor. Or of A.-S. *weene*, few; L. Addit. Jun. Etym., vo. *Way-bit*. But this is far from being satisfactory; and, perhaps, no instance of a similar abbreviation can be produced, where the part of the first syllable is retained. Teut. *weene* being apparently from the A.-S. word, it is extremely improbable that these terms should be retained in *wee*, *quene*, few, and at the same time in an abbreviated form.

It is observed by Wachter, vo. *Wan*, that Lat. *o*, a composition, has the power of diminution; as *grandia*, little, literally, not great; *Ve-joris*, parvis Jupiter, concerning whom Ovid thus writes:—

Vis ea si verbi est, cur non ego *Ve-joris* aedem,
Aedem non *Magni* suspicer esse *Jovis*?

As this term generally occurs as a *s.*, the sense of which is determined by the *adj.* conjoined, perhaps we did not originally signify little, but may have been a term expressive of time or space. The use of *way-bit*, A. Bor., for a short way. S. a wee bit might seem to indicate, that the term had been merely A.-S. *weay*, *wey*, Isl. *wey*, as primarily denoting distance as to space. *Way-bit* would then signify a bit of a way. It may be observed, however, that Isl. *va* is used to denote weight, being applied to that which contributes very little to it. *Thud er a litil*; parvi ponderis est; vel nullius momenti est. Verel.

WE, WEE, WIE, adj. 1. Small, little, S.

C. B. *raeyh*, Gael. *beg*, id. The word is often repeated, as signifying very little.

I wuss I had a wee, wee house,
A wee, wee cat to catch a mouse,
A wee, wee cock, to crow fu' crouse.

Popular Song, Gall. Ec.

Esop relates a tale weil worth renown,
Of twa wee myce, and they wor sisters deir.

Y 4

Of quhom the eldier dwelt in borrowstown,
The yauger echo wond upon land weil neir.
Henryson, Evergreen, i. 144.

Tak a pur nian a schelp or two,
For hungir, or for falt of fude,
To five or sex weie bairnis, or mo,
They will him hing with raispis rud.
Bot and he tak a fok or two,
A bow of ky, and lat thame blud,
Full saifly may he ryd or go.
Johnie Up-on-Land's Compl. Chron. S. P., ii. 33.

Shakspeare has adopted this word.

—"He hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard." *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. Mean, as regarding station; as, "wee fowk;" people of the lowest ranks, Clydes.

3. Mean, applied to conduct; as, "That was very wee in him;" *ibid.*

WEENESS, *s.* 1. Smallness, littleness, S.

2. Mean-spiritedness, Clydes.

WEEOCK, *s.* A little while; as, "Ye had better wait for him a weeock." S.O.; a dimin. from WE, WEE, little. V. Oc, Ock, termin.

WEAM-ILL, *s.* The belly - ache. V. WAMBE.

WEAN, WEEANE, *s.* A child, S. bairn, synon.

—Ilka day brought joy and plenty,
Ilka year a dainty wean.

Macneill's Poems, i. 19.

The name the weeane gat, was Helenore,
That her ain grandaie brooked lang before.

Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

Perhaps from A.-S. *wēan-an*, O. Belg. *wenn-en*, Sw. *af-waen-ia*, ablactare, E. *to wean*; Dan. *afwenn-er*, to take away lambs from their dam. It has, however, been viewed, q. *wee ane*, synon. with *little ane*, S. id. Hence Johns., in expl. *wee*, observes; "In Scotland it denotes small or little: as, a *wee ane*, a little one, or child; a *wee bit*, a little bit."

WEANLY, *adj.* Feeble, slender, ill-grown, Fife.

It seems doubtful if from S. *wean*, a child; or, allied to Teut. *weynigh*, parvus, *weynighlick*, exigue. A.-S. *wān-ian*, minui, decrescere.

To WEAR, *v. a.* To conduct to the fold, or any other inclosure, with caution, S.; as, "Stand on that side, and wear that cow;" "I'll kep her here." "Wear them cannily, dinna drive them," S.

[A.-S. *wāder*, *wēr*, an enclosure.]

To WEAR IN, *v. a.* 1. To gather in with caution.

Will ye go to the ew-bughts Marion,
And wear in the sheep wi' me?

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 49.

Teut. *weer-en*, propulsare.

2. As a *neut. v.*, to move slowly and cautiously. One who is feeble, when moving to a certain place, is said to be *wearing* in to it, S.

To WEAR *inby*, *v. n.* To move towards a place with caution, S.

We'll cast about and come upon the bught.—
I think I see't mysell, we'll wear *inby*,
Gin we'll win there, it's time to milk the ky.

Ross's Helenore, p. 76.

[To WEAR *roun*. To prevail on; to gain the favour of; as, "She'll wear *roun* him yet," S.]

To WEAR *up*, or *up weir*. [To drive cautiously or carefully]; as a thief drives home the cattle he has stolen.

Of sum grit men they have sic gait,
That redy ar thame to debait;
And will *up weir*
Thair stolin geir:
That nane dar steir
Thame, air nor lair.

Maitland Poems, p. 333.

To WEAR, *v. a.* 1. To guard, to defend, S.A.

"I set him to wear the fore-door wi' the speir, while I kept the back-door wi' the lance." *Minstrelsy Border, i. 208.* V. WER, WERE, *v.*

2. To stop, Roxb.

A.-S. *wer-ian*, prohibere, arcere; "to restrain, to forbid," Somner. [Sw. *vāra*, to defend.]

To WEAR *aff*, or *off*, *v. a.* To defend from or against, S.

"The lasses should wear the lads *aff* them," i.e., keep them at a distance, Galloway.

For wearin' corn of hens an' cocks,
For huntin' o' the hare or fox,—
His match was never made for thae tricks.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 23.

WEAR, WEIR, *s.* Force, restraint, Roxb.

A.-S. *waer*, sepimentum, retinaculum, Tent. *waer*, weyr, propugnaculum.

* To WEAR, *v. n.* To last, to endure; as, "That hame-made clath wears weel," S. [Sw. *vara*, to last.]

To WEAR, *v. a.* "Wear the jacket." This phrase alludes to a custom, now, we believe, obsolete, by which, on paying a certain fee, or otherwise making interest with the huntsman of the Caledonian Hunt, any citizen aspirant, whose rank did not entitle him to become a member of that highly-born society, might become entitled to the field-privileges of the Hunt, and among others, was tolerated to wear the jacket of the order," Gl. Antiq.

[To WEAR *aff*. To pass away gradually; to pay by degrees, Clydes. Banffs.]

[To WEAR *awa'*. To consume or decline slowly, to die, S.

I'm wearin awa, Jean,
Like snaw when it's thaw, Jean.

Baroness Nairne's Land o' the Leal.

[To WEAR *on*. To near, to approach; as, wearin on to gloamin, Clydes.]

[To WEAR *roun*. To recover, to become well; as, "He's *wearin roun* fast again," S.]

[To WEAR *thro'*. To waste, consume, Banffs.]

[To WEAR *up*. To grow, to come to maturity; *wearin up in years*, growing old, S.]

WEAR, *s.* Clothing, apparel. "Every day *wear*," one's common dress, S.

WEARY, *adj.* 1. Feeble; as, *a weary bairn*, a child that is declining, S.

2. Vexatious, causing trouble, S. as, "the *weary*," or "*weariful fox*;" Gl. Sibb.

3. Vexed, sorrowful; Gl. Ritson's S. Songs.

4. Tedious, causing languor or weariness to the mind from prolixity, S.

"We gat some water-broo and bannocks, and mony *a weary* grace they said,—ere they wad let me win to." *Tales of my Landlord*, iii. 9.

Sibb. derives it, in sense 2, from *wary*, to curse. And indeed, A.-S. *werig*, signifies malignus, infestus, from *werig-an*, to curse. In sense 1 it is from *werig*, lassus, fatigued; and also in sense 3, as the same word signifies depressus animo.

To WEARY *for*, *v. a.* To long for, eagerly to desire, S.

To WEARY *on*, *v. a.* 1. To become weary of, S.

2. To long for, Roxb.

A.-S. *weri-an*, fatigare. As signifying to long for, it merely denotes that one becomes fatigued or worn out, in waiting for an object that is earnestly desired, but delayed beyond expectation.

WEARIFUL, WEARIFU', *adj.* 1. Causing pain or trouble; pron. *wearifow*, S. V. WEARY, sense 2.

"If Mr. Mordaunt should have settled down in the Roost, as mair than ae boat had been lost in that *wearifu'* squall the other morning,—who, said Swertha, will be the auld fool then?" *The Pirate*, ii. 269.

2. Tiresome in a great degree, Ayrs.

"My head was buzzing like a beescap, and I could hear nothing but the bir of that *weariful* woman's tongue." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 83.

WEARY FA', WEARY ON. An imprecation, S.

"O *weary fa'* his filthy picture, to set my bairn a sichin an' sabbin." *Saxon and Gael*, ii. 33.

"O! *weary on* him! he ne'er brought gude to these lands or the indwellers." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 71.

"O! *weary fa'* thae evil days!—what can evil beings be coming to distract a poor country, now its peaceably settled, and living in love and law?" *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 71.

Literally, a curse *befal*, from *Wary*, to curse, *q. v.*

WEASSES, *s. pl.* A species of breeching for the necks of work-horses, Orkn.; synon. with *breacham*.

"The oxen be yoked with cheatts [i. theatts] and

haims and breachams, which they call *weassie*, albeit they have horns." MS. Adv. Libr. Barry's Ork., p. 447.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *wease*, Isl. *veasi*, a bundle of twigs or *withea*; as the furniture of horses was anciently made of these. -V. RIGWIDDIE, TRODWINNIE.

* WEATHER, *s.* 1. A fall of rain or snow accompanied with boisterous wind, Roxb. When the wind comes singly, people say, "It'll be no *weather* the day, but wind."

This corresponds with Isl. *veidr*, *veidur*, tempestas.

2. *Fair weather*, flattery.

"If he'll no du'd [do it] by *fair weather*, he'll no du'd by foul," Prov., Roxb. If you cannot prevail with him by coaxing, you will not by severity.

O. E. to make *fair weather*, to flatter. V. NAREN.

WEATHERFU', WEATHERIE, *adj.* Stormy, Roxb.

WEATHER-GAW, *s.* 1. Part of one side of a rainbow, S. V. under WEDDIE.

"*Weathergaw*.—The rainbow and it seems to be of one nature, and to proceed from the same cause.—The back ground of the *weathergaw*—is always a black cloud, and instead of being the segment of a circle, is, so far as it appears, a straight line." *Gall. Encycl.*

2. Any change in the atmosphere, known from experience to presage the approach of bad weather, S.

"See how much heavier the clouds fall every moment, and see these *weather-gaws* that streak the lead-coloured mass with partial gleams of faded red and purple." *The Pirate*, i. 59.

3. Any day too good for the season, indicating a reverse, S.

4. Metaph. any thing so favourable, as to seem an indication of a reverse; Aberd., Mearns.

Old Colonel Monro uses *Weather-gall* in this sense.

"This dayes service was but like a pleasant *weather-gall*, the fore-runner of a greater storm; for they made bootie this day, that had not the happiness to enjoy it eight and fourtie houres." Monro's Exped., P. I., p. 52.

WEATHER-GLEAM, *s.* V. WEDDIE-GLIM.

"Often when Millar had driven his prey from a distance, and while he was yet miles from home, and the *weather-gleam* of the eastern hills began to be tinged with the brightening dawn, he has left them to the charge of his dog, and descended himself to the banks of the Leithen, off his way, that he might not seem to be connected with their company." *Edin. Mag.*, Oct. 1817, p. 64.

* To WEAVE, *v. a.* and *n.* To knit, applied to stockings, &c.; pron. *Wyre*, Aberd.

WEAVER, WYVER, WYBISTER, *s.* A knitter of stockings, Aberd.

WEAVIN, *s.* A moment, Aberd.

"The auld wife complain'd sae upo' her bones, that you wou'd hae thought she had been in the dead-thraw in a *wearen* after she came in." *Journal from London*, p. 7.

A.-S. *wifend*, breathing; as we say, in the same sense, in a *breath*, S. This seems also the origin of E.

whiff, which Johns., after Davies, derives from C. B. *chwyth*, flatus.

WEAZLE-BLAWING, *s.* A disease which seems to exist only in the imaginations of the superstitious. V. CATER.

WEB, WAB, *s.* The covering of the entrails, the cawl, or omentum, *S.* apparently named from its resemblance to something that is *woven*; as in *Sw.* it is called *tarmnaet*, *q.* the net of the intestines.

WEBSTER, WABSTER, *s.* 1. A weaver, *S. A.* *Bor.*

Need gars naked men rin,
And sorrow gars *websters* spin.

Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 26.

"O. E. *Webstar*. Textor. *Webstars* lome. Telarium." Prompt. Parv. *Webbar* was used for a female weaver. "*Webbar* or maker of clothe. Lanifica. Telaria. Lanifex." Ibid. It is singular, that the original use of the terminations should thus be completely inverted.

2. Metaph. transferred to a spider, because of the web that it weaves for catching its prey, *S.*

A.-S. *webbestre*, textrix, a female weaver. The use of this term indicates that, among our forefathers, the work of weaving was appropriated to women. This, it is well known, was the case among the Greeks and other ancient nations, who reckoned it an employment unworthy of the dignity of man. Hence the frequent allusions to this, in the poets.

—Tibi quam noctes festina diesque
Urgebam, et tela curas solabar aniles.

Virg., ix. 489.

We find, indeed, that the Roman writers make mention of *Textores*, or male weavers. But this name was given to the slaves employed in this business, when, in consequence of the increase of luxury, it came to be despised by women of rank. For, in early ages, it was accounted an employment not worthy of queens. It appears, that among the Jews also, and other eastern nations, women were thus engaged. A loom seems to have been part of the furniture of the faithless Delilah's chamber; as she was no stranger to the art of weaving, *Judg.* xvii., 12—14. Solomon gives such a description of the good wife, as implies that she wove all the clothing worn by her household; *Prov.* xxxi., 18—24. V. WOB, WOEBSTER.

WECHÉ, *s.* A witch.

"Ane *weche* said to hym, he sould be crounit kyng afore his deith." *Bellend.-Cron.*, B. xvii. c. 8.

A.-S. *wicca*, *wicca*, id.

WECHT, WEIGHT, WEGHT, *s.* 1. An instrument for winnowing corn, made in the form of a sieve, but without holes.

—Ane blanket, and ane *wecht* also,
Ane schule, ane scheit, and ane lang flail.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 159.

—Ay wi' his lang tail he whisquit,
And drumm'd on an auld corn *weicht*.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 229.

"You shine like the sunny side of a shernie *weicht*." *S. Prov.* Kelly, p. 378. *Wright*, Ramsay. V. SHARNY.

Meg fain wad to the barn gaen,
To win three *wechts* o' naething;

But for to meet the deil her lane,
She pat but little faith in.

Burns, ill. 184.

The rites observed in this daring act of superstition, are thus explained in a note.

"This charm must likewise be performed, unperceived, and alone. You go to the *barn*, and open both doors, taking them off the hinges, if possible; for there is danger, that the *being*, about to appear, may shut the doors, and do you some mischief. Then take that instrument used in winnowing the corn, which, in our country dialect, we call a *wecht*; and go through all the attitudes of letting down corn against the wind. Repeat it three times; and the third time an apparition will pass through the barn, in at the windy door, and out at the other, having both the figure in question, and the appearance or retinue, marking the employment or station in life."

There are two kinds of *wechts*, *S. B.* The one is called a *windin wecht*, immediately used for winnowing, as its name intimates. This is formed of a single hoop covered with parchment. The other is called a *maund-wecht*, having more resemblance of a basket, its rim being deeper than that of the other. Its proper use is for lifting the grain, that it may be emptied into the *windin wecht*. It receives its name from *maund*, a basket.

Germ. *faecher*, *fechel*, *focher*, *fucker*, an instrument for winnowing; *Belg.* *wayer*, more properly written *vecher*, a fanner or winnower, from *Germ.* *wech-en*, *wechen*, *Belg.* *wai-en*, ventum facere; *Wachter*. *Su.-G.* *west-a*, ventilare. This is the natural origin of *wecht*; and there is every reason to suppose that it is a very ancient term. As *Lat.* *vent-us*, has been deduced from *Gr.* *auw*, flare, *E.* *wind* is evidently allied; being formed from *wai-en*, id. of which *Junius* views it as the part *wayend*, *q.* blowing.

2. A sort of tambourin.

In May the pleasant spray vpspringis;
In May the mirthfull mavis singis:

And now in May to madynnis fawis,
With tymmer *wechtis* to trip in ringis,
And to play vpcoil with the bawis.

Scott, Evergreen, ii. 186, MS.

It seems to receive this name from its resemblance of the instrument employed in winnowing; the word *tymmer* being conjoined, for the sake of discrimination, to denote that it is wooden, whereas the proper *wecht* is made of skin.

We have a description in Chaucer which is somewhat similar, especially as the performers *plaid up-coill*.

There was many a *timbestere*,
And sailours, that, I dare well swere,
Ycouth the hir craft full partilly.
The *timbres* up full subtilly
Thei casten, and hent hem full oft
Upon a finger faire and soft,
That thei ne failed never mo.

Tyrwhitt, *Rom. Rose*, v. 770, says;

"According to this description, it should rather seem that a *Timbestere* was a woman who plaid tricks with *timbres*, (basons of some sort or other,) by throwing them up into the air, and catching them upon a single finger; a kind of Balance-mistress." *Gl.*

But in the original of the *Romaunt*, in another place the *timbre* is evidently mentioned as an instrument of music.

Cil flues si joliment,
E maine si grand dissonent,
Qu'il résonne, tabourne et *timbre*,
Plus souef que tabour ne *timbre*.

V. Dict. Trev. in vo. There the term is expl. "un instrument approchant du tambour."

It is most probably to this instrument that *Palsgrave*

refers. "I playe vpon a *tymbre*; Je timbre. Maydens playe nat so moche vpon *tymblers* as they were wonte to do: Les filles ne tymbrent poynt tant quelles souloyent." B. iii. F. 318, a.

This is confirmed by Prompt. Parv. "*Tymber taboure. Tympanillum.*"

To WECHT, *v. a.* To fan, to winnow, Buchan.

She *wechts* the corn anent the blaw,
Thinkin her joe wad send her
Fast by that night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 67.

We ought undoubtedly to consider as cognate terms C. B. *gewgr*, a sieve; *gewgr-a*, to turn in a sieve, to sift.

WECHTFUL, *s.* As much as a *wecht* can contain, S. pron. *wechtfow*.

WECHT, *s.* 1. Weight, S.

2. The standard by which any thing is weighed, S.

To WECHT, *v. a.* To weigh, S.

WECHTY, *adj.* 1. Expensive.

—"His leving and rentis is sua trublit and burdynnit, that he can nocht defend the said actioun, being sua *wechty* that the same is hable to compyre ane greit pairt of his heretage." Acts Ja. VI., 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 80.

[2. Important, powerful; applied to an argument, a discourse, &c., as a *wechty sermon*, S.]

WED, *s.* Woad. "Ane pyip of *wed*;" Aberd. Reg., V. 16. V. WADD.

To WED, *v. a.* To *Wed a Heretage*, to enter on possession of an estate.

"The rycht & *heretage* that he had or *wed* eftir his foreldaris." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

WED, *s.* A pledge. To WED, *v. a.* To pledge. V. WAD. Hence,

WEDKEEPER, *s.* One who preserves what is deposited in pledge.

"For as to this conscience, it is a faithfull *wed-keeper*; the gages that it receiveth, it randeris, of good turnes it giveth a blyith testimonie, of evil turnes it giveth a bitter testimonie." Bruce's Eleven Sermons, 1591, Sign. C. 4. 2.

WEDDER, WEDDIR, WEDDYR, *s.* 1. Weather; used as a general term.

He thoct he to Kyntyr wald ga,
And sa lang soiwyrnyng thar ma,
Till wyntir *wedder* war away.

Barbour, lii. 387, MS.

And in the calm or loune *weddir* is sene,
Aboue the fludis hie, ane fare plane grene.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 42.

I traist not with this *wedder* to wyn Itale,
The wynd is contrare brayand in ouer bak sale.

Ibid. 127, 49.

2. Wind.

And all the *weddrys* in thaire fayre
Wes to thare purpos all contrayre.

Wyntoun, vi. 20, 105.

And thare be a tempest fell
Of gret *weddrys* sharpe and anell,
Of iors thai behowyd to tak
Quhylye land, and thame for battayle make.

Ibid. vii. 10, 184, also viii. 6, 54.

O. E. "*Wedyr* of the ayer. *Aura. Tempus.*" Prompt. Parv. There was also a *r.* of this form, signifying to blow. "*Weder-yn. Auro.*" Ibid.

A.-S. *waeder*, Teut. *weder*, Alem. *weter*, Isl. *rethar*, coeli temperies, "the weather good or bad," (Somner.) Su.-G. *waeder*, id. also the wind; O. Dan. *rethar*, *ventus*, turbo. This shews the origin of the term *weather-bound*, i.e., detained by wind or bad weather. One might almost conjecture, that this were the origin of the term *winter*, which in Isl. is *retur*, very nearly allied to *rethar*, *rethar*, weather; as if denominated from the storminess of the weather, which is the characteristic of this season. Ihre, however, derives it from *waat*, humidus.

Weder seems to retain the sense of storm, Ywaine and Gawin.

The king kest water on the stane,
The *storme* rase ful sone onane,
With wikked *weders* kene and calde,
Als it was byfore-hand talde;
The king and his men ilkane
Wend tharwith to have bene slane;
So blew it stor with slete and rayn.

Ritson's E. M. R., i. 55.

V. also p. 16, v. 411.

WEDDER DAIS, WEDDER DAYIS. A phrase denoting a particular season in the year.

"And the clergy presumys thar may be specialte gottin to thame and it be desiryt. And thair trow the Inglismen will alsueill consent till a specialte fra Candilmess till *Wedder dais* as thair dide now till Candilmess." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1456, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 45. *Wedder dayis*, Ed. 1566.

Wedderdayis, in Fife, denotes the time of sheep-shearing; and hence, the phrase, "fra Candilmess till *Wedderdais*," signifies, "from the beginning of spring till mid-summer." The idea that would occur at first view, that the word is formed from S. *wedder*, A.-S. *weder*, or Su.-G. *waeder*, a ram castrated, cannot be entertained as there appears to be no sufficient reason for this particular specification. The compound term is more probably allied to Su.-G. *waederlag*, which in the laws of the Ostrogoths, denotes mild weather. Notat diem serenum, et colligendis frugibus aptum; Ihre. He adds that the word has the same sense in Isl. *Thar ver um viril einr veddrdag gothann*; Erat tempus vernum et coelum mite; Ol. Trygg. S. V. II. p. 170. Thus it might appear probable that the *Wedder dayis* referred to in the Act, were meant of the more advanced season when the weather is settled.

WEDDERFU', WEATHERFU', *adj.* Unsettled, stormy; applied only to the weather; as, in a very bad day, "What a *weatherfu'* day is this!" Roxb. Sw. *waederfull*, windy, full of wind.

WEDDIR-GAW, *s.* Part of one side of a rainbow, appearing immediately above the horizon, viewed as a prognostick of bad weather; pron. *weather-gaw*, S. In some parts of the country, this is called a *deg*, also a *stump*, [and a *tooth*.]

The term *weather-gaw* is used in England, to denote the secondary rainbow. This is analogous to Germ. *wasser-gall*, reperussio iridis; from *wasser*, humor, moisture, and *gall*, splendor. Hence Wachter renders

wasser-gall, splendor pluvius; referring to A.-S. *gyl*, splendit, Benson.

A *weather-gaw*, as the term is used in S., corresponds to Isl. *vedr-spaer*, literally, that which *spaes* or fortells bad weather; Landnamab., p. 264. Our term seems formed in the same manner with Isl. *kaf-galle*, which has precisely the same signification; Meteorum perlustre in mari, ante ventos apparens; G. Andr., p. 82, col. 2. As *kaf*, signifies the sea, one might suppose that the other component term were Isl. *galle*, naevus, vitium, q. a defect in the weather; did not the explanation given by G. Andr. confirm the sense assigned to *gall* by Wachter.

WEDDIR-GLIM, s. Expl. "clear sky near the horizon; spoken of objects seen in the twilight or dusk; as, *between him and the wedder-glim*, or *weather-gleam*, i.e., between him and the light of the sky." Gl. Sibb.
A.-S. *weder*, coelum, and *gleam*, *glæm*, jubar, splendor; Teut. *weder-licht*, coruscatio.

WEDDERBOUK, s. The carcase of a wether. "ij s. Scottis for half ane *wedder-bouk*, to pay the samyn of his awin purs." Aberd. Reg.

To WEDE, WEID, WEYD, v. n. To rage, to act furiously, part. pr. *wedand*.

In this meyne tyme Athelred,
Edgare the pesybil sowne, we rede,
Of Ingland tuk posses-syowne,
Scepter, and coronatyowne,
Quhen the Denmarkis wes *wedand*,
Wyth fyre and slawchter dystrowand.
Wynton, vi. 15, 63.

Off thir payns God lat you neur preiff,
Thocht I for wo all out off wit suld *weid*.
Wallace, ii. 204, MS.

Quhen Wallace saw scho ner of witt couth *weid*,
In his armess he caught hir sobrelly,
And said, "Der hart, quha hass mysdoyne "ocht I?"
"Nay I," quoth scho, "hass falslye wrocht this trayn;"
"I half you said, rycht now ye will be slayn."
Ibid. iv. 752, MS.

Mr. Ellis interrogatively expl. it, "She could not imagine any contrivance;" Spec. I., 355.

And he for wo weyle ner worthit to *wiede*;
And said, Sone; thir tithingis sittis me sor.
Ibid. i. 437, MS.

The term not being understood, editors have taken the liberty of altering the phraseology, as in Edit. 1648.

And he for woe neare swelt of this *wede*.

In this passage it might be viewed as a s.
So mekill baill with in his breyst thar bred,
Ner out off wytt he worthit for to *weyt*.
Ibid. xi. 1161, MS.

A.-S. *wed-an*, insanire, furere. Isl. *acd-a*, id. *acde*, furor, *acdefullr*, furibundus. V. WEID.

WEDEIS, pl. n. Withes.

Thai band thaim fast with *wedeis* sad and sar.
Wallace, iii. 215, MS.

V. WIDDIE.

WED-FIE, s. "Wage, reward, recompence; perhaps some payment of the nature of the interest of money;" Gl. Sibb.

[WEDIS, WEIDIS, s. pl.] Weeds, i.e., garments, Barbour, xi. 130, 467.]

WEDO, WEDOW, s. A widow, Aberd. Reg.

WEDOET, s. Widowhood.

—"The said Cristiane—band and oblist hir to relef & kepe him scathles tharof, like as hir lettres obligatouris niad in hir pure *wedoet* to the said George thar-uppon purportis." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 204. Evidently corr. from *wedohed*.

WEDONYPHA, s. This term occurs in a curious list of diseases, in Roull's Cursing, MS.

—The Cruke, the Cramp, the Colica,
The Worm, the wareit *Wedonypha*,
Rimbursin, Ripplis, and Bellythra.

V. Gl. Compl., p. 331.

This is certainly the same with *wytenon-fa*, Aberd.

"I was fley'd that she had taen the *wyten-on-fa*, an' inlakit afore supper, far she shuddered a' like a klippert in a cauld day." Journal from London, p. 7.

This is rendered "trembling, chattering." But it is the term generally used in the North, to express that disease peculiar to women, commonly called a *weid*; *wedinson-fa*, Ang.

We might suppose that it were allied to A.-S. *wite*, pain, suffering, calamity, *witn-ian*, to punish, to afflict, *wit-nung*, punishment; Su.-G. *wit-a*, to punish, *wike*, punishment, also any physical evil, &c. But *Wedon-faw* is merely the *onfall* or attack of a *weid*, Border. *Onfaw* and *weid* are sometimes used as synon. V. WEID, s.

To WEE, WEY, v. a. To weigh, S.

[WEE-BAUK, WEES-BAUK, s.] The beam or lever of a balance; also, a balance, S. V. under WEYES.]

WEE CHEESE, WEE BUTTER. A childish play, in which two, placing themselves back to back, and linking their arms into each other, alternately lift one another from the ground, by leaning forward; at the same time the one, when it is his or her turn to lift, crying, *Wee cheese*, [i.e., weigh] and the other, when he lifts, answering, *Wee butter*, Roxb.

WEE, adj. Little. V. WE.

WEE-ANE, s. A child, S. B. V. WEAN.

My grushy *wee-anes* roun' my knee
Sometimes do clim', an' sometimes tumble.
Taylor's S. Poems, p. 42.

This is the general pronunciation of Kincardineshire and the other northern counties.

WEE-BAUK, s. A small cross-beam nearest the angle of a roof, S. O. V. SILL, s.
This seems to be q. *little bauk*.

[WEENESS, s.] Smallness, S.]

[WEEOCK, s.] A little while, a short time; in a *weeock*, by and bye, Clydes.]

WEE-SAUL'T, adj. Having a little soul, S.

'Tis also said, our noble Prince
Has play'd the *wee-saul't* loun for ance, &c.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 105.

WEE, *s.* Wight; used for *try*.

Arthur asked on hight, herand hem alle,
"What woldes thou, wee, if hit be thi wille?"
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., li. 6.

V. WY.

WEEACK, *s.* A *weack*, [a squeak], Buchan.

As I was tytin lazy frae the hill,
Something gat up, an', wi' a *weack* dire,
Gaed slaughtin a', an' vanish't like a fire.

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

Isl. *kuaka*, garritus avium; *quak*, minuritie; Hal-dorson.

[To WEEACK, *v. n.* To chirp, squeak, whine, Clydes., Banffs.]

WEEBO, *s.* Common Ragwort, an herb, S. Senecio jacobaea, Linn. Also denominated *Stinking Weed*, and *Elshinders*, corr. from E. *Alexanders*.

* WEED, *s.* Formerly used in S. as in E. for dress.

"This was the ordinary *weed* [brown velvet coats side to their hough, with boards of black velvet, &c.] of his majesty's foot guards." Spalding, i. 22.

* To WEED, *v. a.* To thin growing plants by taking out the smaller ones; as, "to *weed* firs," S.

WEEDER-CLIPS, WEEDOCK, *s.* The instrument for grubbing up *weeds*, S.

The rough bur-thistle, spreading wide
Among the bearded bear,
I turn'd the *weeder-clips* aside,
And spared the symbol dear.

V. *Minstrelsy Border*, I. Introd. cxxx.

V. CLIPS.

WEEDINS, *s. pl.* What is pulled up, or cut out, in thinning trees, &c.

WEEG, *s.* The Kittiwake, *Larus minuta*, Linn., Shetl.

Shall we view this term as originally the same with *wake* in the Scottish name? In Sw. the name of the *Anas Fuligula* is *Wigge*; Linn. Faun. Suec. N. 132. As this bird is denominated the Lesser Sea Swallow, it may be observed that in Isl. a swallow is called *igda* and *egda*.

To WEEGLE, WEEGLIE, *v. n.* To waggle. V. WAIGLE.

WEEGLE, *s.* An act of waggling or waddling. WEEGLER, *s.* One who waddles, S.

[To WEEGLE-WAGGLE, *v. n.* To shake or move from side to side rapidly, Clydes., Banffs.]

WEEGLIE, WEEGLIE, *adj.* 1. Wagging, unstable, S.

2. Having a wriggling motion in walking, S. Belg. *be-weeglik*, unstable, pliable.

[WEEGLIE-WAGGLIE, WEEGLE-WAGGLIE, *adj.* Very unstable, S.]

[WEEOLTIE-WAGGLTIE, *adv.* Shaking from side to side, without stability, Clydes., Banffs.]

WEEK, *s.* Weeks of the month. V. WEIL.

WEEL, WELL, with its composites. V. WEIL.

WEEM, *s.* 1. A natural cave, Fife, Ang.

"In the town there is a large cove, anciently called a *weem*. The pits produced by the working of the coal, and the striking natural object of the core or *weem*, may have given birth to the name of the parish." P. Pittenweem, Fife, Statist. Acc., iv. p. 369.

2. An artificial cave, or subterranean building, Ang.

"A little westward from the house of Tealing, about 60 or 70 years ago, was discovered an artificial cave or subterraneous passage, such as is sometimes called by the country people a *weem*. It was composed of large loose stones." P. Tealing, Forfars. Ibid., p. 101.

From Gael. *uamha*, a cave; unless allied to Teut. *weme*, terebra, a wimble, as an excavation may be compared to what is bored.

[To WEEN, *v. n.* To boast, the Banffs. pron. of *Wind*, q. v.]

WEEPERS, *s. pl.* Strips of muslin, or cambric, stitched on the extremities of the sleeves of a black coat or gown, as a badge of mourning, S.

Auld, cantie Kyle may *weepers* wear,
An' stain them wi' the saut, saut tear.

Burns, iii. 215.

WEER, *s.* Fear, apprehension. V. WERE.

WEERELY, *adj.* Warlike.

He sall deliever thee at need,
And saue thy life from pestilence;
His wings are thy *weerely* weed;
His pen[n]is are thy strang defence.

Po. XCI. *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*, i. 98.

V. under WERE, war.

WEERIGILLS, *s. pl.* V. WEIRIEGILLS.

WEERIT, *s.* 1. The name given to the young of the Guillemot, or *Colymbus Troile*, Mearns.

It is supposed that the name has originated from their cry, which it resembles in sound; as they have an incessant peevish note. Brisson, however, gives this bird the name of *Uria*. Hence,

2. A peevish child, *ibid.*

WEESE, *s.* A bundle of straw; also, a stuffed roll of cloth, of a circular form, which a woman puts on her head, for enabling her to carry on it a wooden vessel, &c. From the same origin with *Weasses*. V. WAESE.

To WEESE, WEEZE, *v. n.* To ooze, to distil gently, S. B.

Or sinn'd ye wi' yon greetin cheese,
Frae which the tears profusely weeze!
Morison's Poems, p. 105.

Both the S. and E. terms are evidently allied to Isl. *vos*, *voca*, *veisa*, humor, mador, humectatio, perfusio aquae; G. Andr., vo. *Vaele*, p. 249, 250. Dan.-Sax. *væse*, id.; A.-S. *weas*, *weose*, liquor, *weosing*, moist, "succus plenus, full of juice or moisture," Somner. G. Andr. views Germ. *wasser* as formed from *wasa*, the genit. of Isl. *veitna*; and Isl. *oes* signifies the mouth of a river.

A.-S. *weas* also signifies humor, mador, aqua. Hickes has observed that in E. a marshy and moist place is called a *wash*. Gramm. A.-S., c. 20.

WEESH, interj. Addressed to a horse, to make him go to the right hand, Aberd. [The opposite of "come ader," i.e., come hither.]

Su.-G. *hyss*, est vox sues abigentium; Ihro. Rather allied perhaps to *hiss-a*, incitare; Teut. *hissch-en de honden*, instigare canes.

[WEESHIE, WEESHIE-WASHIE. V. WISHY-WASHIE.]

WEEST, part. adj. Depressed with dullness, Buchan.

— For Jamie maun ilk shepherd mourn;
Shepherds to come shall weest his sacred urn.
Pal. Oh! wæs my heart! nae ferlie, then, that ye
Should gang aæ weest', and tine your wonted glee.

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

Weest is expl. "hebetated;" GL. *ibid.* R. *hebetated*. Teut. *wease* signifies, dilutum malti cerevisiarum; *weese*, orphanus; Isl. *vos*, miseria, and *weasa*, inquietare. But the origin is very doubtful; although the last mentioned term seems to have the preferable claim. It might indeed originate from the common expression used in lamentation, "Wae's me," wo is me, an A.-S. idiom.

WEET, WEETY, adj. Wet, rainy; as, a weety day, S. V. WEIT.

The gait was ill, our feet war bare,
The night is weety.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 36.

WEET, s. Rain, S.

"Monro caused big up betwixt the crosses a court de guard, for saving his soldiers frae weet or cold on the night, and wherein they should be, except such as were on watch." Spalding, i. 218nd.

WEETNESS, s. 1. Wet, rainy weather, S.

2. Applied to any thing drinkable, Tweed.

WEET-MY-FIT, s. The quail, Roxb., Fife, Perth.

The name seems given from its cry, as if the sound were equivalent to "Wet my foot."

To WEEUK, WEEAK, v. n. A term used to denote the squeaking of rats, the neighing of stallions, or the bellowing of bulls when they raise their voice to the shrillest pitch, Moray; *Weeack*, Buchan.

This is obviously a provincial variety of *Wheak*, *Week*, to whine, q. v. Teut. *wiechel-en*, huiusmodi, would seem to be a diminutive from the radical term. This was secondarily used to signify divination, because, as

Tacitus testifies, the Germans were wont to divine from the neighing of horses. V. Kilian, vo. *Wychelen*.

[WEFF, adj. Having a musty smell, Shetl.]

WEFFIL, adj. Limber, supple, not stiff, S.

A.-S. *weafol*, fluctuans; Teut. *weapel*, vagus; *weyffel-en*, vagari, vacillare; *weyffeler*, homo vagus, inconstans; Germ. *wappel-n*, motitari; Isl. *veif-a*, vibrare, *veif-a*, to twist or twine one from his own opinion. Here we perceive the true origin of E. *schiffle*.

WEFFILNESS, s. Limberness, the state opposed to stiffness, S.

WEFFLIN, WEFFLUM, s. The back-lade, or course of water at the back of the mill-wheel, Ang.

When a mill is so overcharged with water from behind, that the wheel cannot move, the term *quæfiva* is used in Su.-G. But perhaps the similarity of sound is merely accidental.

WEFT, s. Woof. V. WAFT.

WEFT, s. A signal by waving.

"Your boatmen lie on their oars, and there have already been made two *wefts* from the warder's turret, to intimate that those in the castle are impatient for your return." Abbot, iii. 66. V. WAFT, v. and s.

WEHAW, interj. "A cry which displeases horses," &c. Gall. Enc.

To WEID, v. n. To become furious. V. WEDE.

WEID, adj. Furious, synonym. *wod*.

He girt, he glourt, he gapt as he war *weid*,
And quhylum sat still in aye studying;
And quhylum on his buik he was reydung.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 77.

V. WEDE, v.

A. Bor. "*wead*, very angry; mad, in a figurative sense." Grosse derives it from *Wode*. But it is from the old v. V. WEDE, v.

WEID, s. 1. A kind of fever to which women in child-bed, or nurses, are subject, S.

—"There to appearance she still lay, very sick of a fever, incident to women in her situation, and here termed a *weid*." Edin. Mag. March 1819, p. 220.

Men, women, and animals are liable to be affected by this disease. "Milk cows are not unfrequently subject to what is here called a *weid*, which is a kind of feverish affection." Agr. Surv. W. Loth., p. 163.

2. A fit of the ague, Tweedd.

Germ. *weide*, or *weite*, corresponds to Fr. *accablé* as signifying that one is oppressed with disease.

WEID, Gawan and Gol., i. 4. Leg. Theid.

All the wyis in welth he woilltis in *weid*,
Sall halely be at your will, all that is his.

Leg. theid, as in Edit. 1503.

To WEIF, v. a. To weave; part. pa. *weyff*, woven.

With subtell slayis, and hir heddes slee
Riche lenye wobbis naityt *weyff* sche.

Doug. Virgil, 204, 45.

—Quharon was *weyff*, in subtell goldin thredis,
Kynge Troyus son, the fare Ganymedis.

Ibid. 186, 6.

A.-S. *wef-an*, Isl. *wef-a*, Su.-G. *wafsw-a*, Moes.-G. *waib-jan*, C. B. *groce*, *texere*.

[WEIGH, *s.* A denomination of weight used in Orkn. and Shetl., equal to 1 cwt.; as, *a weigh of fish.*]

[To WEIGHT, WECHT, *v. a.* To weigh. V. under WEYES.]

WEIGHT, WEGHT, *s.* An instrument for winnowing the corn. V. WECHT.

WEIK, WEEK, *s.* A corner or angle. *The weiks of the mouth*, the corners or sides of it, S., *wikes*, A. Bor. id. *The weik of the ee*, the corner of it, S.

Auld Meg the tory took great care
To weed out ilka sable hair,
Plucking out all that look'd like youth,
Frae crown of head to *weck of mouth*.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 496.

It is sometimes written *wick*. V. example in WICK, *s.* a bay.

Thoresby mentions Yorks. "*warcks*, or corners of the mustachios;" Ray's Lett., p. 340. This seems originally the same word.

Su.-G. *wik*, angulus, *orgen wik*, the corner of the eye; Alem. *geuwig*, id. Teut. flexio, cessio. Perhaps *hoeck*, angulus, is radically the same.

The same phraseology occurs in Isl., Dan., and Sw. Isl. *munneig*, canthus oris; Dan. *mundvig*, "the corner of the mouth," Wolff; Sw. *munviken*, id., Wideg. Isl. *augnarik*, Dan. *ojevig*, sinus oculorum.

The terms, in different languages, originally denoting any angle or corner, have been particularly applied to those formed by water. A.-S. *wic*, the curving reach of a river, Somner; Teut. *wijk*, id. Su.-G. *wik*, Isl. *wik*, a bay of the sea; whence pirates were called *Viking-ur*, because they generally lurked in places of this description.

The town of *Wick* in Caithness seems to be named from its vicinity to a small bay, although it has been otherwise explained.

"The ancient and modern name of this parish, as far as can be now ascertained, is that of *Wick*, an appellation common all over the Northern continent of Europe, supposed to signify the same with the Latin word *vicus*, a village or small town, particularly when lying adjacent to a bay, or arm of the sea, resembling a wicket." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc., x. i. V. WICK, *s.*

To HING BY THE WEIKS OF THE MOUTH.
To keep the last hold of any thing, to keep hold to the utmost.

"The men of the world say, we will sell the truth: we will let them ken that we will *hing by the wicks of the mouth* for the least point of truth." Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 18.

WEIL, *s.* An eddy. V. WELE.

WEIL, WEILL, WEEL, *adj.* 1. Well, in health, S. "*Weel*, well, North," Grose.

2. Sufficiently dressed; applied to meat. "Is the denner *weel*?" Is it ready to be served up? Clydes., Roxb.

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With hunger smit, may hap they seem to feel,
Or cry, perhaps, Oh! is the hodgill *weel*?

A. Scott's Poems, p. 10.

Or it may be used as the adv. Then the phrase must be viewed as elliptical for "well done."

3. Many.

Bot all to few with him he had,
The quethir he bauldly thaim abaid;
And *weill* oot, at thair fryst metyng,
War layd at erd, but recoveryng.

Barbour, lii. 15, MS.

It is used in the same sense as *feill* elsewhere. In edit. 1620, p. 38.

And *feill* of them at their first meeting, &c.

V. FEIL.

Engelond ys a *weel* god lond.

R. Glouc., l. l. *GL Wynt.*

WEIL, WEEL, WELE, WELLE, *adv.* Very, [quite well], joined with *gret*, *gud*, &c.

"Mair, ane uther coitt of blew velvet *weill* auld and worn." Inventories, A. 1562, p. 159; i.e. "very old and much worn."

For in-til *welle* gret space thare-by
Wes nothir hows lewyd, na herbry.

Wyntown, viii. 37. 119.

V. GUD, *adj.*

And sic lik men thair waillyt *weill* gud speid.

Wallace, ix. 706, MS.

Sibb. justly observes that this, as prefixed to adjectives, is "commonly used in a good sense, as *sere* [sair] in a bad." V. FEIL.

In this sense it is often conjoined with the comparative and superlative *war* and *warst*. Thus, "It cudna be *weill war*," S. This nearly corresponds with the E. phrase, "It could not *weel* be worse;" but, from the unaccountable influence of idiom, it seems, at least to a Scottish ear, to express a more forcible idea, "Gin ye tak that way, it'll be *weill war*," S. Here it seems to have one of the senses of A.-S. *wel*, *weil*. This is vere, revera, sane; or, as expressed by Somner, "greatly, very much." Teut. *wel* is rendered valde. It is used in a similar mode in the superlative; as, "He abus'd me the *weel warst* that could be," S.B.; He could not have given me more abusive language.

WEIL, WEILL, WEEL, *s.* 1. Prosperity, advantage.

For victory me hatis not, dar I say,
Nor list sik wyse withdraw their handis tway,
That I refuse suld till assay ony thing,
Quhilk mycht sa grete beleif of *weil* inbring.

Doug. Virgil, 373, 35.

"The *weill* of the kingdom's metropolis of the city of our solemnities, must also be here considered, in so far as it draws not with it any considerable prejudice to the rest of the country." Fount. Dec. Suppl., u. 567.

Hence *weil* is me, S., happy am I, q. It is well to me. *Weil* is yow, happy are ye.

Now *weilis* yow priestis, *weilis* yow, in all your Iyis,
That ar nocht waddit with sic wicket wywis.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 55.

2. A benefit.

A.-S. *wel*, *well*, bene. *Wel* beon, bene esse. *Wel* is tham the that mot; Bene est iis quibus possit esse; Caed., 99. 8. *Wel* us waes; Bene nobis erat; Num. xi. 18, from *wel*, bene, and *is*, est. Su.-G. *weales* mig, O! me felicem.

[WEIL-AFF, WEEL-AFF, *adj.* In comfortable circumstances, fortunate, Clydes.]

∴ 4

[WEIL-AT-HIMSEL, *adj.* Applied to a person grown stout, Shetl.]

WEIL-BUILT, *adj.* Strongly made, S.

"But d'ye hear Laddy Sibby, hae nae thing to do wi' that feckless coif o' a Frenchman; leuk at Sir John Gawky there, a stout *weel-built* caller chield, an' ne'er fash your thumb wi' the monshiera." Saxon and Gael, i. 81.

WEIL-FAUR'T, WEILL-FARAND, *adj.* Well-favoured, having a handsome or goodly appearance, S. V. FYRAND.

There was a may, and a *weel-far'd* may,
Lived high up in yon glen;
Her name was Katharine Sanfarie,
She was courted by many men.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 238.

In the same manner, *ill-far'd* or *ill-faur'd* is used for hard-favoured, S.

"'He's a pratty man, a very pratty man,' said Evan Dhu.—'He's very weel,' said the Widow Flockhart, 'but no naithing so *weel-far'd* [rather *weel-fa'ur'd*] as your colonel, ensign.'" *Waverley*, ii. 238.

"Jenny, who was a *weel-far't* lassie, had as many woocers as Tibbie Fowler." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 357.

WEIL-FAUR'TLIE, *adv.* 1. Handsomely, S.

2. Avowedly, as opposed to any clandestine measure, S.

3. "With a good grace," S., Gl. Shirr.

WEIL-FAUR'TNESS, *s.* Handsomeness, S.

[WEIL-GAIN, WEEL-GAUN, *adj.* Spirited... applied to animals; smoothly working, ... applied to machinery, Clydes.]

WEIL-GAITIT, *part. adj.* A term applied to a horse that is thoroughly broke, S.

[WEIL-GIRST, WEEL-GIRSED, *adj.* Fed on good pasture, Banffs.]

[WEIL-GROWN, *adj.* Nearly mature, nearly at the age of puberty, S.]

[WEIL-HAINT, *adj.* Well kept, well preserved, little used, S.]

[WEIL-HAUDEN-IN, *adj.* Saved to good purpose, S.]

WEILL-HEARTIT, *adj.* 1. Hopeful, not dejected.

[2. Well disposed, liberal, willing to give, Banffs.]

WEILNESS, *s.* The state of being in good health, Clydes.

WEIL-PAID, *adj.* 1. Well satisfied, Buchan, Mearns. V. ILL-PAID.

[2. Severely beaten, well whipped, S.]

WEIL-PUT-ON, *adj.* Well dressed, S.

"I met ane very honest, fair-spoken, *weel put-on* gentleman," &c. *Nigel*, i. 77.

WEEL-SLEEKIT, *adj.* Well drubbed, S.

"If ye have ony wish for a *weel-sleekit* hide, ye can follow me out to the green fornent the amidy-door." *Macrimmon*, iv. 137.

In reference perhaps to the gloss produced on the skin of a horse by currying, as the E. v. *to curry* is used as signifying to beat, to drub.

[WEIL-SOCHT, *adj.* Very much exhausted, Banffs.]

WEIL TO LIVE, 1. In easy circumstances.

Well to live is given as E. by Sherwood, and expl. by Fr. *Bien moyennée, aisé, riche*.

2. Tipsy, elevated with drink, half seas over.

WEEL TO PASS, 1. In comparative affluence, S.

"Ye see, Ailie and me we're *weel to pass*, and we would like the lassies to hae a wee bit mair lair than oursells, and to be neighbourlike—that would we." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 321.

Well enough to pass is an E. phrase, but more limited in its sense than this.

WEILL-WAL'D, *adj.* Well-chosen; [syn. *hand-waled*.] V. WALE, v.

[WEIL-WAURT, *adj.* Well-spent, well bestowed; also, well deserved, as, *it's weil-waurt ye want*, you deserve to want, S.]

WEILL-WILLAR, *s.* A friend, a well-wisher.

"The earle of Huntlie—brunt the on syd of the toun,—bot spaired the other syd, be reasonn the greatest pairt thair of perteaned to his awin favoureris and *weillwilleris*." *Pitcottie*, Ed. 1814. *Goodwillers*, Edit. 1728.

"The said Admiral—sall gar the heidismen, capitania, and mariucris of ilk ship, befor thair departing, sweir, that he sall weill and richteously govern, but doing damage to our soverane Loril's subjectis, friendis, allyais, favouraris or *weill-willaris*." *Sea Lawis*, Balfour's Pract., p. 632.

"*Weillwillaris*, wellwishers;" *Aberd. Reg.*

WEILL-WILLIE, WEILL-WILLIT, *adj.* 1. Liberal, not niggardly, S.

"*Willy* (as they say) *ill willy, good willy*, i.e., malevolent, benevolent, but mostly used for sparing or liberal." *Rudd*.

"Naething is difficult to a *well-willed* man;"—*Ferguson's S. Prov.*, p. 26.

Su.-t. *willic, willing, waehwillic, A.-S. wellwillenda, benevolus*.

Well-wylled is given by Palegr. in a more general sense, being rendered, *de bonne volonté*. It is thus expl., *Prompt. Parv.*, "*Wel wyllynge* or other gode wyl. *Benevolus*."

[2. Kindly disposed, very willing, Clydes., Banffs.]

TO WEILD, v. a. 1. To obtain, by whatever means; to manage, so as to accomplish.

Weild be his will, if he obtain his desire.

He rekkys nowthir the richt, nor rekles report,
Al is wele done, God wate, *weild* be his wyl.
Doug. Virgil, *Prolog.* 233, a, 28.

2. To enter on possession of an estate; used as a n. v.

Gif any deys in this bataille,
His ayr, but ward, releff, or taile,
On the fyrst day sall *Weid*;
All be he neuir sa young off eld.

Barbour, xii. 322, MS.

A.-S. *weald-an*, potiri.

WEILDING, *part. pr.* Prob., running wild.

—"The inexpert student, in search of letters *Weilding* amidst infinite variety, is cast in such doubt of choice, that, tasting about, before hee happilie fall on ought worthy to feed on, appetite is spent, and he filled with hee cannot tell what." Bp. Forbes on the Revel. Dedic.

Apparently "running wild," or "bewildering himself;" like Su.-G. *fara wild*, a via aberrare, *foerwilla*, in errorem abducere.

WEILL, s. A calf.

"An article for slaughter of *Weillis* and lambis." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 214. V. WEIL.

WEIN, s. Barbour, xv. 249. Leg. *Wem*, as in MS.

In tyme of trewys ischyt thai;
And in sic tyme as on Pasche day,
Quhen God rais for to sauf mankind,
Fra *Wem* of auld Adamys syne.

Weme, edit. 1620.

A.-S. *Wem*, *Wemm*, labes, macula. E. *Wem* signifies a spot; also, a scar. V. WEMMYT, UNWEMMYT.

[WEIR, s. Doubt, Barbour, iv. 222. V. WERE.]

WEIR, s. 1. A hedge, Galloway; used as synon. with E. *Fence*.

Now *weir* an' fence o' wattled rice
The hained fields inclose;
Poor Brawny presses 'gainst the thorn,
But cannot reach the rose.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 51.

Su.-G. *Waer-ia*, tueri; as a hedge is used for defence. A.-S. *Waer*, *Wer*, septum, sepimentum, retinaculum. (Flandr. *Weer*, id.); from *Waer-ian*, defendere. This seems originally the same with E. *Weir*. V. YAIR.

2. A term including cows and ewes giving milk, Roxb.

It occurs in this sense in Percy's Ballads; and is obviously, like *Weir*, a hedge, from A.-S. *Waer*, sepimentum, because cows or ewes, giving milk, were formerly inclosed in a fold.

To WEIR, v. a. To herd, to keep, to watch over, Roxb.

He tether'd his tyke ayont the dyke,
And bad it *Weir* the corn.

Old Song.

V. WER, &c., also WEAR, v. to guard.

WEIR-BUSE, s. A partition between cows, Clydes.; q. a partition for defence. V. BUSE.

WEIR, s. WER; WEIR-MEN, WEIR-HORS, WEIRLY, WEIR-WALL. V. WERE.

WEIR of Law. The act of a person, charged with a debt of which there is no legal

evidence, whether by contract or by the presence of witnesses, who engages, in the next court, to clear himself of it by his own oath, supported by the oaths of five compurgators, who shall attest their belief that he swears truly.

This is synon. with the E. forensic phrase, *Wager of Law*: (V. Jacob's Dict.) and L.B. *radiare legem*. The E. phrase is from O. Fr. *gagiere*, *gaigiere*, act, promise, engagement; corresponding with L.B. *radium*, *gaigium*. V. Roquefort. Ours seems to be immediately from A.-S. *Waere*, foedus, pactum; whence, as Lye observes, *Waer-borh*, *Wer-borh*, fidejussor, sponsor.

There is the near affinity between the latter, and the language in the Act of Ja. I., "a *borgh*—foundin is a *Weir* of law."

"Quhare twa partiis apperis at the bar, and the tane strek a *borgh* apone a *Weir* of law, the tothir party sall haf leif to be avisit, gif he will ask it, quethir he will recounter it or nocht:—And gif he recounteris the *borgh*, & strenthis it with resonnis, he & his party removit the court." Acts Ja. I., A. 1429, Ed. 1814, p. 18, c. 7.

The language of Quon. Attach. on this head is; Et si non habeat probationem, pars negans suum delictum, faciat legem suam, ad proximam Curiam cum se sexto. Cap. 5, sect. 5.

It might seem that the phrase had an intimate connexion with A.-S. *Wer-ian*, defendere; Germ. *Wer*, Alem. *Waere*, *Wera*, *uuera*, defensio; Su.-G. *Waer-ja*, sensu forensi juramento purgatorio sese defendere, corresponding with Isl. *Waernar ed*, juramentum defensorium, the synonym of which, as given by Verelius is Sw. *Waerje eed*.

It may be subjoined, that Schilter explains Alem. *gewaer* as signifying, testis; vo. *Waere*. He at the same time gives sponso as the primary sense of *Waere*, and renders *kenuaro*, spondeo, constituo, pro me vel pro alio. L.B. *garire* also signifies, tueri, protegere, evidently formed from the Goth. terms bearing this meaning; and O. Fr. *garir*, *guar-ir*, garantir, se mettre en sureté, and *garieur*, caution, répondant, garant. Roquefort.

This has, however, most probably been meant, although inaccurately, as a translation of L.B. *Wer-lade*, A.-S. *Wer-lade*, compounded of *Wer*, aestimatio capitis, and *lada*, purgatio, excusatio. It denoted the act by which a man, accused of homicide, offered to purify himself by witnesses of the crime charged against him, or by ordeal; in consequence of which he became free from payment of the *were* or pecuniary mulct due to the relations of the person slain. Sometimes thirty witnesses were required. But the number varied according to the rank of the person accused; a greater number of witnesses being requisite for the purgation of a great man, than for that of one of inferior station. When witnesses were admitted, he was said to be purged *more canonico*: if he appealed to ordeal, or the judgment of God, it was denominated a purgation *more vulgari*. *Lade* is from A.-S. *lad-ian*, purgare, culpa liberare. V. Spelm. Gl. vo. *Lada* and *Wer-lada*. The term was used as early as the reign of Canute V. Lye, and Du Cange.

—"A *Borgh* is foundin in a court vpon a *Weir* of law," &c. Acts Ja. I., 1429, c. 130. V. BORGH, &c. Perhaps from A.-S. *Waer*, *Wer*, foedus, pactum; whence *Waer-borh*, *Wer-borh*, fidejussor, sponsor.

To *Strek* a *Borgh* apone a *Weir* of Law, apparently signifies, to enter into suretyship, that the person shall legally purge himself from the crime charged against him.

WEIRD, WERD, WERDE, WEERD, s. 1.

Fate, destiny, S.

Now will I the *werd* rehers,
As I fynd of that stane in wers;
Ni fullat fatum, Scoti quocumque locatum
Iarient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.
Bajt gyf *werds* falyhand be,
Quhare-eyr that stane yhe segyt se,
Thare sall the Scottis be regnaud,
And Lordlys hale oure all that land.

Wyntoun, iii. 9, 43, 47.

How euer this day the fortoun with thame standis,
Bruke wele thare chance and *werd* on athir handis.
Doug. Virgil, 317, 18.

But they'll say, She's a wise wife that kens her ain
werd.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 129.

2. Used as equivalent to prediction.

Altho' his nither, in her *werds*,
Foretald his death at Troy,
I soon prevail'd wi' her 'o send
The young man to the play.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 18.

Weird Sisters, the Fates. This corresponds to Lat.
Parcae.

The remanant hereof, quhat euer be it,
The *werd sisters* defendis that suld be wit.
Doug. Virgil, 80, 48.

i.e., forbid that it should be known.

The *werd sisters* wandring, as they were wont then,
Saw ravens rugand at that ratton by a ron ruit.
They mused at the mandrake unmade like a man,
A beast bund with a bunewand in an auld buit.
Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 12.

They are sometimes denominated the *Weirds*.

Wo worth (quoth the *Weirds*) the wights that thee
wrought;

Threed-bair be thair thrift, as thou art wanthrevin.
Ibid., p. 14.

3. Used in the sense of *fact*, as denoting something that really takes place.

"After word comes *Weird*; fair fall them that call
me Madam;" S. Prov. "A facetious answer to them
who call you by a higher title than your present sta-
tion deserues; as calling a young clergyman *Doctor*,
or a young merchant *Alderman*, as if you would say,
"All in good time." Kelly, p. 2.

The general idea conveyed by this common Prov.
is, that things which are talked of, although perhaps
only in jest, often eventually prove to be true.

This corresponds to one of the senses given to the
A.-S. word.

4. Fate is also personified under the name of *Weird* used in the singular.

Quhom suld I warie bot my wicked *Weird*,
Quha span my thrifles thraward fatal thread?
Montgomery.

V. WIDDERSYNNIS.

A.-S. *wyrd*, fatum, fortuna, eventus; *Wyrde*, Fata,
Parcae; Franc. *Urdi*. Isl. *Urd* is the name of the
first of the Fates, which G. Andr. derives from *werd*,
so, *werd-a*, fieri, in the same manner as our *weird*,
werd, seems to be from Teut. *werd-en*, A.-S. *weord-an*,
wyrd-an, id. V. WORTH, v.

To WEIRD, WEERD, v. a. 1. To determine or assign as one's fate.

An' now these darts that *weered* were
To tak the town o' Troy,
To get meat for his gabb, he man
Against the birds employ.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

The part. pa. is commonly used, S.B.

2. To predict; to assign as one's fate in the language of prophecy.

I *weird* ye to a fiery beast,
And relieved sall ye never be,
Till Kempion, the kingis son,
Cum to the crag, and thrice kiss thee.
Minstrelsy Border, xl. 103.

And what the doom sae dire, that thou
Doest *weird* to mine or me?
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 238.

3. To make liable to, to place in the state of being exposed to, any moral or physical evil.

Erlinton had a fair daughter,
I wat he *weird* her in a great sin,
For he has built a bigly bower,
An' a' to put that lady in.

"Placed her in danger of committing a great sin."
N. Minstrelsy Border, iii. 235.

Weird seems to be used for *weirded*.

There is a sense in which the Isl. v. is used, which
is nearly allied to this; cogi, teneri, Halderson. As
G. Andr. gives the latter sense, he adds; *Verdum*,
obligatio, qua quis ad aliquid agendum tenetur.

WEIRDIN, WIERDIN, part. adj. Employed for the purpose of divination, S.B.

Jock Din is to the yard right sly,
To saw his *wierdin* piz.

Tarras's Poems, p. 68.

i.e., pease.

"Which he does in this form:—One for each
sweetheart he may have occasion to have, or has in
view; when the first briered [sprung] pea foretells,
with undoubted surety, his unavoidable alliance with
the girl it represents." N. *ibid*.

The pea seems to be of great importance in divi-
nation. For it is also used in the *bannocks* baked for
this evening.

They wyle the bannock for the *weird*,
The pea that grannie set."

"As there was a pea dropped amongst part of
the bannocks, each receives one [bannock,] and must
eat it before the company; and whoever has the good
luck of catching it, has also decided their fate as to the
surety of wedlock." N., *ibid*. p. 73.

We learn from Grose, that a superstition, nearly
allied to this, prevails, A. Bor. "*Scadding of Peas*;
a custom in the North of boiling the common grey
pease in the shell, and eating them with butter and
salt. A bean, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-
pods; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married."
Gl.

Gay, in his "Spell," refers to the use of a peascod,
containing "three times three," as a charm for di-
vining the future lot in marriage. V. Ellis's Brand,
i. 303.

"In the old Roman Calendar," says Brand,—"I find
it observed on this day, that a dole is made of soft
beans. I can hardly entertain a doubt but that our
custom is derived from hence.—Why we have substi-
tuted *Pease* I know not, unless it was because they are
a pulse somewhat fitter to be eaten at this season of the
year. They are given away in a kind of dole at this
day." *Ibid*. i. 97, 98.

There can be no doubt that this learned writer justly
traces the origin of this custom to heathenism. "Beans
were given away," as he remarks, "in the funeral
ceremonies of heathen Rome." According to Pliny,
"Pythagoras expressly forbade to eat beans: but as
some have thought and taught, it was because folke
imagined, that the soules of such as were departed had
residence therein: which is the reason also that they

be ordinarily used and eaten at the funerals and obsequies of the dead. Varro also affirmeth, that the great priest or sacrificer, called the Flamine, abstaineth from beanes both in those respects aforesaid, as also for that there are to be scene in the flower thereof certaine letters and characters that shew heaviness and signes of death." This rather betokens bad luck. But something follows, which proves that they also carried in them a more favourable omen. "There was observed in old time a religious ceremonie in beanes; for when they had sowed their ground, their manner was, of all other corne to bring backe with them out of the field some beanes for good lucke sake; *presaging* thereby, that their corne would returne home againe unto them.—Likewise, in all port sales it was thought, that if beanes were entermingled with the goods offered to be sold, they would be luckie and gainefull to the seller." Hist. B. xviii. c. 12.

By the Egyptians, this species of pulse was venerated as a deity, and accounted so sacred that they neither sowed nor eat beanes, and were even afraid to look on them. Plutarch Sympos. ap. Pierii Hieroglyph. Fol. 413, a.

WEIRDLESS, WIERDLESS, *adj.* 1. Thriftless, not prosperous, S. It is applied to those with whom nothing prospers; and seems to include both the idea of their own inactivity, and at the same time of something cross in their lot.

2. Destitute of any capacity to manage worldly affairs, S.

WEIRDLESSNESS, *s.* Wasteful mismanagement, S. B.

WEIRDLY, *adj.* Happy, prosperous, South of S.

In thy green and grassy crook
Mair lies hid than crusted stanes;
In thy bein and weirdly nook
Lie some stout Clan-Gillian banes.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 189.

But Harden was a weirdly man,
A cunnin dot was he;
He lockit his sons in prison straung,
And wi' him bore the key.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 46.

WEIRIEGILLS, WEERIGILLS, *s. pl.* Quarrels. In the *weiriegills*, in the act of quarrelling, Mearns.

At the *weiriegills* is the phrase, as used in Berwicks; expl. "in a state of wrangling, brawling so as to appear to be on the point of fighting."

It has been conjectured that this may be from *weir*, war, and *gills*, q. a strife of lungs. Can it be an oblique use of the ancient term A.-S. *wer-gild*, Teut. *were-gheld*, L. B. *werigeld-um*, pretium quo vir occisus aestimatur; "the price or value of man's life, or of a slain man?" V. Somner. Many quarrels were doubtless occasioned by the unreasonable demands made on the one side, and the provoking depreciation on the other.

WEIRS. In weirs. V. WIERS.

To WEISE, WYSE, *v. a.* 1. To use caution or policy, for attaining any object in view; to prevail by prudence or art, S., pron. as E. *weise*.

He warily did her *weise* and wield,
To Collingtoun-Broom, a full good beild,
And warmest als in a' that field.

Watson's Coll., i. 41.

2. To guide, to lead, to direct, S., "to train," Gl. Shirr. To *wyse a-jee*, to direct in a bending course.

Driving their baws frae whins or tee,
Their's no nae gowder to be seen;
Nor dousser fowk *wysing a-jee*
The hyast boulds on Tamson's green.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 205.

In this sense, to *weise a ball* is to aim a bullet with such caution as to hit the mark, S.

"Ye ken yer sell there's mony o' them wadna mind a hawbec the *weiseing* a ball through the Prince himsell, an the chief gae them the wink; or whether he did or no, if they thought it wad please him when it was done." Waverley, iii. 132.

"I'll uphad it, the biggest man in Scotland shouldna tak a gun frae me or I had *weiseid* the slugs through him, though I'm but sic a little feckless body." Guy Mannering, ii. 185.

3. "To turn, to incline;" Gl. Sibb., S.

To *weise a stane*, to move it when it is a heavy one, rather by art than by strength.

"Every miller wad *wyse* the water to his ain mill." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 25.

"*Weise* yoursel a wee easel-ward—a wee mair yet to that ither stane." Antiquary, i. 162.

4. To draw or let out any thing cautiously, so as to prevent it from breaking; as, in making a rope of tow or straw, one is said to *weise out* the tow or straw, S.

5. To *Weise in*, or *out*, to allow to go in or out, by removing any impedient; as, by opening a door, Roxb.

"There was a necessity for some reformation in the office, and I foresaw that the same would never be accomplished, unless I could get Mr. M'Laure *weiseid out* of it, and myself appointed his successor." The Provost, p. 24.

From Teut. *wys-en*, Su.-G. *weis-a*, docere, ostendere, whence *wise*, dux; Alem. *wis-en*, Germ. *weis-en*, ducere. Dies dine scap *uisen ad pascha eivar*; Who lead thy sheep to the pastures of life; Willeram., i. 7.

This word may have been originally borrowed from a pastoral life. To *weise the sheep into the fould or bught*, is a phrase still used by our shepherds.

To WEISE, WYSE, *v. n.* To incline, S.

But see the sheep are *wysing* to the cleugh;
Thomas has loos'd his ousen frae the pleugh.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 7.

[Synon. *airin'*.]

WEIST, *s.* The west, Aberd. Reg.

To WEIT, *v. n.* To try, to make inquiry.

Refreschit he wes with meit, drynk, and with heit,
Quhill causyt him throuch naturall cours to *weit*,
Quhar he suld sleipe, in sekynes to be.

Wallace, v. 346, MS.

This *v.* is undoubtedly formed from that which signifies to know, S. *wait*, *wait*, E. *wait*, *wait*. The same formation occurs in other Northern languages. Su.-G. *wait-a*, to prove, is formed from *wait-a*, to know; Germ. *wiss-en*, certificare, facere ut cognoscat, from *weis*, certus. Mo.-G. *wait-an*, to know, is also used as denoting observation and watching. A.-S. *wit-as* prae-

arily signifies, scire; in a secondary sense to take care, curare, providere. Wachter indeed denies the affinity between the two ideas. "It is one thing," he says, "to know, and another to verify." But the observation made by Ihre is unanswerable. Speaking of *wet-a*, probare, he says: Est verbum facessans a *wet-a*, scire; quid enim aliud est argumentis probare, quam facere, ut alter rem certo resciscat?

WEIT, WEET, WEETY, *adj.* Wet, S. [V. WEET.]

WEIT, WEET, *s.* Rain, S.

Skurs was this said, quhen that ane blak tempest
Brayis but delay, and all the lift ouerkest,
Ane huge *wet* gan down poure and tumbill.

Doug. Virgil, 151, 6.

—To the *wet* my ripen'd aits had fawn.

Fergusson's Poems, xi. 6.

A.-S. *waeta*, humiditas, Isl. *vaeta*, pluvia. This seems radically the same with Moes.-G. *wate*, aqua, whence *water*.

To WEIT, WEET, *v. a.* To wet, S.

"Ye breed of the cat, you wad fain hae fish, but you hae nae will to *wet* your feet." *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, 1p. 35.

White o'er the linn the burnie pours,
And rising *wets* wi' misty showers
The birks of Aberfeldy.

Burns, iv. 271.

To WEIT, WEET, *v. n.* To rain; as, "It's ga'in to *wet*," the rain is about to fall; "It's *wet'in*," it rains, S.

Su.-G. *wael-a*, Isl. *vaet-a*, humectare.

To WEIZE, *v. n.* To direct. V. WEISE.

WELANY, *s.* Damage, injury; disgrace.

Bot Schyr Amery, that had the skaith
Off the bargane I tauld off er,
Raid till Ingland till purchases ther
Off armyt men gret company,
To weng him off the *welany*
That Schyr Edunare, that noble knyght,
Him did by Cre in to the fycht.

Barbour, ix. 545, MS.

In like manner, Hardyng says of the battle of Cressay:

The kyng Edward had all the victory,
The kyng Philip had all the *vilany*.

Chron., Fol. 183, a.

L. B. *villania*, injuria, probum, convicium; Du Cange.

[WELANYS, *adj.* Villanous, disgraceful, Barbour, xix. 106.]

[To WELCOM, WEECUM, *v. a.* To welcome, Barbour, xi. 256.]

WELCOME-HAIM, *s.* 1. The repast presented to a bride, when she enters the house of a bridegroom, S.

The entertainment given, on this occasion, is in Isl. called *hemkomsel*, from *hem*, home, *kom-a*, to come, and *oel*, a feast, literally, ale, (cerevisium); q. the feast at coming home. Convivium, quod novi coninges in suis aedibus instrunt; Ihre, vo. *Jul*.

2. A computation among the neighbours of a newly-married pair, on the Monday after they have been *kirked*, S.

"On Monday evening, just about gloamin, the husbands and wives of the village assemble at the house of the newly-married couple, to celebrate the *welcome-hame*, by a good drink and funny crack." *Edin. Mag.* Nov. 1818, p. 415.

[WELCUMMYNE, *s.* Welcome, Barbour, xix. 794.]

To WELD, *v. n.* To possess. V. WEILD.

[WELE, *adj.* and *adv.* V. WEIL.]

WELE, WELL, *s.* Good; nearly the same with E. *weal*.

"The wise man Solomon, the mirrour of wisdom, and wondir of the world, was sent into this world as a spye from God for the *well* of man." *Z. Boyd's Last Battell*, p. 477, 478.

WELE IS, WELL IS. An old phraseology expressive of the happiness of the person concerning whom it is used, S.

"*Well* is that man in whose mouth this word is put: and *well* is that people that hes a man in whose mouth the Lord hes put his word; the busnesse and infirmite of the man will not be able to hinder the power thereof." *Rollock on 2 Thes.*, p. 84. V. WEIL, *s.* Prosperity.

WELE, WELL, WEIL, *s.* A whirlpool, an eddy, S. pron. *wiel*, *wheel*; Lancash. *weal*.

Amydyss quham the flude he gan espy
Of Tyber flowand soft and esely,
With swirland *wetels* and mekill yallow sand,
In to the sey did enter fast at hand.

Doug. Virgil, 205, 28.

My mare is young and very skiegh,
And in o' the *wel* she will drown me.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 202.

Whyles in a *wiel* it dimpl't.

Burns, iii. 137.

"In the Firth are several places remarkable for their danger, as the *Wells* of Swinna.—They are like unto the whirl-pools, turning about with such a violence, that if any boat come nigh unto them, they will suck or draw it in, and then turneth it about, until it be swallowed up: but these *wells* are only dangerous in a calm, and sea-men or fishers, to prevent their danger thereby, use when they come near them to cast in an oar, barrel or such like thing, on which the *wells* closing, they safely pass over." *Brand's Orkn.*, p. 141, 142. V. WELE.

A.-S. *wael*, Teut. *weel*, *wiel*, vortex aquarum. These terms might seem to have a common origin with *wall*, a wave; A.-S. *weall-an*, Germ. *wall-en*, to boil, to bubble up; *wallen des meers*, the swelling of the sea. It must be observed, however, that Teut. *wiel* seems the same with the term corresponding to our *wheel*. Hence Kilian renders it: Profundus in amne locus quo aqua circumagitur. V. WELL-EY. Hence,

WEIL-HEAD, *s.* The same with *weil*.

They douked in at ae *wel-head*,
And out ay at the other.

Minstrelsy Border, xi. 47.

To WELL, WALL, *v. a.* 1. To forge, in the way of beating two or more pieces of metal into one mass, by means of heat, S.; *weld*, E.

Ane huge grote semely targett, or ane scheild,
Quhillk onlie nicht resisting feild

Agane the dynt of Latyn wappinnis all,
In euery place seuen ply they well and cal.

Doug. Virgil, 258, 16.

Rudd. refers to A.-S. *well-en*, furere, aestuare; "because, before the separate pieces can be incorporated, they must be almost *boiling hot*." This learned writer does not seem to have observed, that the A.-S. *v.* signifies to be hot, or very hot, in general. Hence *weallende fyr*, fervens ignis. *Bryne the weallath on helle*, Incendium quod fervet in inferno; Lye. As far as we can judge from analogy, this seems to be the origin. For Su.-G. *weall-a*, aestuare, is used in the same sense, signifying also to *well*. Seren., however, thinks that it may be traced to Isl. *raul-r*, *rol-r*, jugum in cultro, verus aciem; as in Sw. *arggwellla yzor*, ferrum securibus jungere, ut apta fiat acies.

2. In a neut. sense, to be incorporated; used metaph.

Thy Lords chaste loue, and thy licentious lusts
From thy divided soule one other thrusts,
Pleasure in him, and fleshlie pleasure fall
So foule at strife, they can, nor mix nor *weall*.

More's True Crucifixe, p. 200.

I find that the O. E. *v.* was used in a sense very nearly allied to this. "*Wellyn*, mylke. Coagulo.—*Wellyl*, as mylke. Coagulatus. Inspissatus." Fr. Parv.

3. *To Wall to*. To comply with, to consent to; from the idea of uniting metals into one mass; Fife.

As *v. a.* it is also used literally. Coals are said to *weall*, S., when they mix together, or form into a cake.

Fraunces does not define the O.E. word quite accurately. "*Well-yn* metell. Fundo.—*Well-yn* as metal. Fusus. Conflatilis." Prompt. Parv. Now, this is effected by beating when sufficiently heated. V. *Weld*, Johnson.

WELLIT, *part.* [Set, mixed, blended.]

The wayis quhair the wicht went wer in wa *wellit*,
Wee nane sa sture in the steid mycht stand him astart.
Houlate, ii. 15.

[Evidently implying mixed or blended.]

This may either signify, drowned in sorrow, from A.-S. *weall-an*, aestuare; or, vexed with sorrow, Su.-G. *weall-a*, angere, A.-S. *waeled*, *waclid*, vexatus.

[WELL, *s.* Good. V. under WELE.]

WELLE, *s.* Green sward.

Al in gleterand gokle gayly ho glides
The gates, with Sir Gawayn, bi the grene *welle*.
Sir Gawan and Sir Gak, i. 3.

It seems evident that this is originally the same with *Fail*, q. v.

WELL-EY, WALLEE, *s.* That part of a quagmire in which there is a spring; S. *wallee*.

"Thay know nocht the ground, and fell sumtymes
in swardis of mossis and sumtyme in *Well Eys*."
Bellend. Cron., B. v., c. 3.

Qu. the *ee* or *eye* of the spring. V. WELE, *s.*
[It may be noted that Heb. *ain* signifies both eye and fountain.]

WELL-GRASS, WELL-GIRSE, WELL-KERSES, *s.* Water-cresses, S.

"*Nasturtium aquaticum*, *well-grass*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 18.

A.-S. *wille-cerse*, rivorum, i.e., *aquaticum nasturtium*; from *wille*, scaturigo, rivus, and *cerse*, *nasturtium*.

WELL-HEAD, *s.* The spring from which a marsh is supplied, Lanarks.

"The charger on which he was mounted plunged up to the saddle-girths in a *well-head*, as they call the springs which supply the marshes." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 32, 33.

WELL-MAKER, *s.* One who digs or forms wells; synon. *well-shanker*, Clydes.

"*Aquilex*, *aquilegis*, a *well maker*." Despart. Gram. C. 3, a.

WELL-STRAND, *s.* A stream from a spring, S. A.

"The designation of the smallest rill of water is a *syke* or a *well-strand*, if from a spring-well. If the water is of quantity sufficient to drive a small water-wheel for light machinery, it is called a *burn*." Agr. Surv. Peeb., p. 16.

WELL-SET, WELL-SITTING, *part. adj.* Well-disposed, partial.

"The marquis of Huntly, and some *well-set* friends settled this feud." Spalding's Troubles, i. 8.

"If there was not a favourable junctio at one time, why, in so long a tract, did not one opportunity, one occasion, offer, of a *well sitting* Sheriff?—Surely no reason can be assigned for this but the monstrous enormity and inequality of these grants," &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl., ii. 647.

WELL-WILLAND, *s.* A well-wisher.

—All othire gudis balyly,
That langyd til hym, or til hys men,
And of his *well-willandis* then,
Of this Erie the mychty kyn
Had gert bathe hery, wast, and bryn.

Wynlowen, vii. 9, 562

V. WEIL-WILLIE.

WELL-WILLING, *adj.* Complacent.

"They came in a loving & *well-willing* manner to enquire."—Mr. Ja. Melville's MS. Mem., p. 298.

WELSCHIE, *adj.* Insipid. V. WALSH.

To WELT, *v. a.* 1. To throw, to drive.

For the Trojanis; or euer thay wald ceis,
Thare as the thekest rout was and mait preis,
Ane huge wecht or bepe of mekil stanyis
Ruschis and *weltis* down on thame attanis.

Doug. Virgil, 295, 32

2. *v. n.* To roll, [to totter.]

And than forsoith the granyis men micht here
Of thaim that steruyng and doun bettin bene,
That armour, wappinnis, and deile corps belene,
And stedis thrawand on the ground that *weltis*,
Mydlit with men, quhilik yeld the goist and sweltis.

Doug. Virgil, 337, 1.

i.e., which roll on the ground in agony, or in the throcs of death.

A. Bor. *to welt*, to totter, to lean one way; to overthrow. Moes.-G. *welt-ian*, A.-S. *weall-an*, Isl. *welt-a*, Dan. *waelt-er*, volvere, Lat. *rotut-are*. *Welter* has the same origin; although more immediately allied to Teut. *weller-en*; Sw. *weltr-a*, Fr. *veault-er*.

To WELTER, *v. a.* 1. To roll, [to turn over.]

To welter a cart, S. to turn it upside down. The E. *v.* seems to be used only in an active sense; although O. E. *waultre* is synon. with *wallow*; Huloet. V. WELT.

For sum *welleris* ane grete stane vp ane bra,
Of quhom in noumer is Sisyphus ane of tha.
Doug. Virgil, 186, 12.

2. To overturn.

There is na state of thare style that standis content,
Knycht, clerk nor commoun,
Burgis, nor barroun,
All wald haue vp that is down,
Wellerit the went.
Doug. Virgil, *Prol.* 239, a. 20.

WELTERER, WALTERAR, s. One who overturns by violent means.

—"Sindrie were broght hame that war the kingis enemeis, *walteraris* of his kingdome, and enemeis of religione, which was ane appearand danger to his persone and realme." *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 500.

WELTH, s. 1. Welfare; Wyntown.

2. Abundance of any thing, S.

[WEM, s. A stain, spot, scar, Barbour, xv. 250. A.-S. *wam*, a spot.]

WEMELES, adj. Blameless, immaculate.

Thow sall row in thy ruse, wit thow but wene,
Or thow wonds of this wane *wemeles* away.
Gawan and Gol., i. 8.

"Without appetite," *Gl. Pink.* But it is merely A.-S. *wem-leas*, faultless. V. WEN.

WEMMYT, part. pa. Disfigured, scared.

So fast till hewyn was his face,
That it our all ner *wemmyt* was.
Or he the Lord Douglas had sene,
He wend his face had *wemmyt* bene.
Bot neur a hurt tharin had he.
Quhen he *wemmyt* gan it se,
He said that he had gret ferly
That swilk a knycht, and sa worthi,
And prysyt of sa gret bounté,
Mycht in the face *wemmyt* be.
And he answard thar to mekly,
And said, "Lowe God, all tym had I
"Handis my hede for to wer."

Barbour, xx. 368, 370, MS.

Mr. Pink. expl. v. 368. "His face was all howed as with a chissel, scared with wounds." This is undoubtedly the sense. But neither in his, nor in any former edition, as far as I have observed, is the reading of the MS. given. He gives *wonnyt*, and *unwonnyt*. In other editions we find *wounded* and *unwounded*.

A.-S. *waemm-an*, *wemm-an*, to corrupt, to vitiate, to make foul; *wemm*, a blot, a blemish; *Somner*, A. Bor.

[To WENCUSS, v. a. To vanquish, defeat, Barbour, i. 544.]

[WENCUSSING, s. Defeat, Ibid. xviii. 206.]

To WEND, WENT, v. n. To go; A. Bor. *wend*, id.

And thy Ferand, Mynerve my der,
Sall rycht to Paryas *went*, but wer.

Barbour, iv. 257, MS.

Scho prayde he wald to the Lord Persye *went*.
Wallace, i. 330, MS.

Hys maich Pompey sall strecht agane him *went*
With rayit oistis of the oryent.

Doug. Virgil, 196, 29.

This seems formed from A.-S. *wend-an*, ire, proceedere; whence O. E. *wend*, commonly used by our writers. Alem. *went-en* is synon. with *wend-en*, vertere.

To WENDIN, v. n. To wane, to decrease.

Than will no bird be blyth of the in bour;
Quhen thy manheid sall *wendin* as the mone,
Thow sall assay gif that my song be seur.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 132.

From Teut. *wend-en*, vertere, or A.-S. *wan-ian*, decreascere, whence E. *wane*.

WENT, s. 1. A way, course in a voyage.

And now agayne ye sall torne in your *went*,
Bere to your Prince this my charge and commandement.
Doug. Virgil, 214, 55.

Swiftlye we slide ouer bullerand wallis grete,
And followit furth the samyn *went* we haue,
Quharto the wind and sterisman vs draue.

Ibid., 76, 40.

Cursum, Virg.

2. A passage, [an alley; also, a bend in a fishing line, Banffs.]

From that place syne vnto ane caue we went,
Vnder ane hyngand heuch in ane dern *went*.

Ibid., 75, 22.

3. The course of affairs; metaph. used.

All wald haue vp that is down,
Welterit the *went*.

Ibid., *Prol.* 239, a. 20.

V. WELTER.

[4. A moment, an instant, Shetl.]

Alem. *went-en*, vertere; *allewcent*, quoquoiversum, ubique.

[To WENE, v. n. To suppose; pret. *wend*, supposed, Barbour, iv. 210.]

WENE, s. A vestige or mark by which one discovers his way; [a supposition]. *But wene*, doubtless.

I knaw and felis the *wenys* and the way
Of the auld fyre, and flambe of luffis betis.

Doug. Virgil, 100, 6.

This gowand graithit with sic grit greif,
He on his wayis wiethly went, but *wene*.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 133.

A.-S. *wene*, opinio, conjectura; *Somner*.

To WENG, v. a. To avenge; [*wengeans*, revenge, Barbour, xix. 239.]

—He tuk purpos for to rid
With a gret ost in Scotland;
For to *weng* him, with stalwart hand,
Off tray, of trawall, and of tene,
That done tharin till him had bene.

Barbour, xviii. 232, MS.

Fr. *weng-er*.

[To WENKLE, v. n. To wriggle, Shetl.]

WENSDAY, s. Wednesday, S. O. E. *Wensdaye*, id. Huloet. Abcedar.

Belg. *Weensdag*, Isl. *Wonsdag*; i.e., the day consecrated to Woden or Odin.

[To WENT, v. n. To go. V. WEND.]

[WENYS, v. pres. Expect, suppose. V. WENE.]

[To WEP, v. n. To weep, Barbour, iii. 350.]

WER, WERE, WAR, WAUR, adj. Worse.

—"It is *wer* na Paryas siluer, or siluer of the new werk of Bruges," &c. *Acta Ja. IV.*, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

The Orthography of Wyntown is *Werre*. V. WAR, *adj.*
This form of the word corresponds with O. E.
"*Werre*. Deterior. Pejor.—*Werre*, adverbial. Deterior.
ina. Pejua." Prompt. Parv.

WER, WAR, *adj.* Aware, wary.

WERLY, *adj.* Warily, cautiously.

Consider it *werly*, rede ofter than anys,
Weil at ane blenk als poetry not tane is.

Doug. Virgil, Pref. 5. 1.

Su.-G. war, videns, qui rem quandam videt, Germ.
gewar, Ihre; from *war-a*, videre.

[WER, s. V. WERE.]

To WER, WERE, WEIR, WEIRE, v. a. To
defend, to guard.

--He answerd thar to mekly,
And said, "Lowe God, all tym had I
Handis my hed for to *wer*."

Barbour, xx. 379, MS.

Wallace wesyd quhar Butler schup to be;
Thidlyr he past that entré for to *wer*,
On ilka syd thar sailye with gret fer.

Wallace, xi. 425, MS.

For thi manheid this forthwart to me fest,
Quhen that thow seis thow may no langer lest
On this ilk place, quhillk I haiff tane to *wer*,
That thow cum furth, and all othir forber.

Ibid., ver. 489, MS.

Sen thi will is to wend, wy, now in weir,
Iake that wisly thow wrik. Christ *were* the fra wa.
Gawan and Gol., i. 5.

On fut suld be all Scottis weire,
Be hyll and mosse thaim self to weire.
Lat wod for wallis be, bow, and speire,
That innymels do thaim na dreire.—
This is the counsall and intent
Of gud King Robert's testament.

Fordun Scotichr., ii. 232, N.

Dreire, perhaps errat. for *deir*, *dere*, injury.

A.-S. *waer-ian*, *wer-ian*, Su.-G. *war-a*, *waer-ia*, Isl.
ver-ia, Alem. *waer-ien*, Germ. *wehr-en*, Belg. *weer-en*,
defendere, tuari. Moes-G. *war-jan*, to forbid. Ihre
has observed, that, in most languages, "these two
ideas of prohibition and defence have been conjoined,
the same words being used for expressing both."
Hence *ward*, custodia, E. *guard*.

This ilk man, fra he beheld on fer
Troyane habitys, and of our armour was *wer*,
At the first sicht he styntit and stude aw.

Doug. Virgil, 88, 34.

Or ye bene *war* apoun you will thay be.

Ibid., 44, 46.

[To WER, WERE, v. a. To wear, carry
about, Barbour, i. 355.]

WERD, s. Fate. V. WEIRD.

WERDIE, s. The youngest or feeblest bird
in a nest, Fife; synon. *wrig*, *wallidraggle*.
Isl. *war*, deficient; *wardi*, quod aliqua sui
parte deficit; G. Andr., p. 247.

WERDY, *adj.* Worthy, deserving; S. B.
wardy. [Burns used *wordy*.]

My *werdy* Lordis, sen that ye haif on hand
Sum reformatioun to mak into this land,
And als ye knaw it is the Kingis mynd,
Quhillk to the Commoun Weill hes ay bene kind,

VOL. IV.

Thocht reiff and thift war stanchit weill anewch,
Yit sumthing mair belangis to the plewch.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 161.

Teut. *weerdigh*, Sw. *werdig*, id. from *werd*, pretium.

WERE, WER, WEIR, WEER, s. 1. Doubt,
hesitation, S.B. But *were*, for *oetyn wer*,
undoubtedly.

Bot he fulyt, for *oetyn wer*,
That gaiff through till that creatur.

Barbour, iv. 222, MS.

Saynet Awstyn gert thame of Ingland
The rewle of Fask welle wnderstand,
That befor thar had in *were*,
Quhill he thare-of made knowlage clere.

Wyntown, v. 13. 79.

And of youre moblis and of all vthir gere
Ye will me serf siclike, I have na *were*.

Doug. Virgil, 482, 33.

2. Apprehension, fear; I haif na weir of that,
I have no fear of it, S.B.

This seems evidently the sense in the following
passage, in which Dunbar represents the devil as going
off in fiery smoke—

With him methocht all the house end he towk,
And I awoik as wy that wes in *weir*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 26.

In *wehere*, as used by R. Brunne, although expl.
"cautious, wary," Gl. evidently signifies, in fear.

Mykelle was the drede thorgh out paemie,
That Cristendam at nede mot haf suilk chenalrie.
The Soudan was in *wehere* the cristen had suilke oste,
Sir Edward's powere ouer alle he dred moste.

P. 223.

Were is used by Gower, apparently in the sense of
doubt.

Ha father, be nought in a *were*.
I trowe there be no man lesse
Of any maner worthinesse,
That halt hym lasse worthy than I
To be beloued—

Conf. Am. Fol. 18, b.

It is also used by Chaucer, Rom. Rose, v. 5699,
as signifying confusion, according to Tyrwhitt, who
derives it from Fr. *guerre*, which is the term used in
the original. This is analogous to the idea thrown
out by Rudd. "Perhaps it may be nothing else but
the S. *weir*, i.e., war." In sense second, however, it
might seem allied to Belg. *vaer*, fear. Nor is the con-
jecture made by Skinner unnatural, that *were*, as sig-
nifying doubt, may be from A.-S. *waere*, *warr*, cautio;
butan ware, sine cautio: for says he, he who doubts
exercises caution. It may be added, that the A.-S.
phrase greatly resembles our *but were*.

[WERE, s. Spring, Barbour, v. 1. Isl. *wir*.
id.]

WERE, WER, WEIR, s. War, S.

Horssis ar dressit for the bargane sele ayis,
Were and debat thyr steldis signifys.

Doug. Virgil, 86, 34.

Ab seik Wallace thar went all furth in feyr
A thousand men weill garnest for the *wer*.

Wallace, iv. 527, MS.

Pembroke's a name to Britain dear
For learning and brave deeds of *weir*.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 140.

Weir is still used in this sense, S. B. V. JOCKRY-
PAUCKRY.

Hence *Feir* of *Were*. V. FEIR.

A.-S. *waer*, Alem. Germ. *wer*, O. Belg. *werre*, Fr.
guerre, L. B. *werr-a*, *guerr-a*. Hence,

A 5

WERE-HORSE, WEIR-HORSE, s. 1. A war-horse.

"Or he was near a mile awa,"
She heard his *weir-horse* sneeze;
"Mend up the fire, my fause brother,
"Its nae come to my knees."

Jamieson's Popular Ball, l. 78.

2. "*Weir-horse*, in Moray, at present, signifies a *stallion*, without any respect to his being employed as a charger." *Ibid.* ii. Gl.

WERELY, WEIRLY, adj. Warlike.

On bois helmes and scheildis the *werely* schot
Maid rap for rap, reboundand with ilk stot.
Doug. Virgil, 301, 51.

Of feres Achill the *weirly* deids [dedis] sprang,
In Troy and Greice, quhyle he in vertue rang.
Bellend. Chron., l. 46.

WERE-MAN, WEIR-MAN, WER-MAN, s. A soldier.

Syne on that *were man* ruschit he in tene.
Doug. Virgil, 352, 47.

"Because he knew na thyng mair odious than sedition amang *weir-men* he maid afald concord amang his peppyll." *Bellend. Cron., B. i., Fol. 6, a.*

Their *wermen* tuk off venysounes gud wayn.
Wallace, viii. 947, MS.

WERE-WALL, WEIR-WALL, s. A defence in war, murus bellicus; a name given to the gallant and illustrious house of Douglas.

—Off Scotland the *weir-wall*, wit ye but wene,
Our fais forsee to defend, and unselyeable.
Houlate, ii. 6, MS.

The same designation is given to this family, *Bellend. Cron., B. xiv. c. 8.*

WERIOUR, WERYER, s. 1. A warrior.

There anerdis to our nobill to note, quhen hym nedis,
Tuelf crounit kingis in feir,
With all thair strang poweir,
And meny wight *weryer*
Worthy in wedis.

Gawan and Gol, ii. 8.

2. An antagonist.

Bot thrang hir foreschip forrest, as sche mocht,
So that Pristis hir *weriour* al the way
Hir forestam by hir myd schip haldis ay.
Doug. Virgil, 133, 43.

To WERRAY, v. a. To make war upon.

I trow he sall nocht mony day
Haiff will to *werray* that countré.
Barbour, lx. 646, MS.

This is radically the same with *Here*, Su.-G. *haer*, exercitus.

WERING, s. Prob. measurement or estimation.

"Item, Tirepressy is and ay has bene twa davach of land, into the bishchapis rentale, and to the Kingis *wering*." Supposed to be written A. 1390, Cart. *Aberd., Fol. 46.*

This may signify measurement. L. B. *wara*, modus agri apud Anglos; *Monast. Angl. tom. 2, p. 128*; Du Cange. *Wara* also signifies valor; *ibid.*

Or it may signify estimation, from A.-S. *wer*, properly, capitis estimatio [V. VERGELT], used in an oblique sense.

[WERIOUR, s. V. under WERY, adj.]

To WERK, v. n. To ache. V. WARK.

To WERK, v. n. To work. V. WIRK.

WERK, s. Work.

Quhen Wallas thus this worthi *werk* had wrocht,
Thar hors he tuke, and ger that lewynt was thar.
Wallace, l. 434, MS.

Sw. O. Dan. Germ. Belg. *werk*, A.-S. *weorc*, Isl. *verk*.

WERK-LOME, WARKLOOM, s. A working tool. V. LOME.

WERKMAN, s. A tradesman; as a goldsmith.

"Quhar thar is fundin ony sic *werk* within the said *smace*,—the said *werkman* to be punyist at the kyngis will." *Acts Ja. III., 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 172.*

WERLOT, s. Varlet.

Obey and ceis the *play* that thou pretends,
Weak waly-draig and *werlot* of the carts.

Kennedie, Evergreen, ii. 49.

Here there is undoubtedly an allusion to *playing at cards*. *Werlot* is the *knave*. V. VARLOT.

I know not, if there be any affinity to A.-S. *waerlotas*, astutiae, fraudes, policies, guiles, &c. *Somner*.

[WERLY, adv. V. under WER, adj.]

WERNAGE, s. Provision laid up in a garri-son. V. VERNAGE.

WERNOURE, s. "A covetous wretch, a miser."

Sam *wernoure* for this warldis wrak wendis by hys wyt.
Doug. Virgil, ProL 238, b. 53.

Perhaps from A.-S. *georn*, avidus, cupidus, *geornor*, avidior. It may, however, be from Su.-G. *warna*, to defend, q. one who anxiously guards his property; or who lays up in store. V. WARNSTOR.

* Radd. views this as probably the same with *Warnard*, O. E.

Wel thou wotest *warnrad*, but if thou wilt gabbe,
Thou hast hanged on me, halfe a leuen times,
And also griped my gold, gise it wher the liked.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 14, b.

To WERRAY, v. a. V. WERE, and WARY.

WERRAY, adj. True. V. WARRAY.

[WERRALY, adv. Truly, verily, Barbour, xv. 442.]

WERRAMENT, VERRAYMENT, s. Truth.

It is for gud that he is fra ws went
It sall ye se, trast weill, in *werrament*.
Wallace, lx. 1205, MS.

—Efter my sempill intendement,
I sall declair the suith and *verrayment*.
Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 249.

Fr. *weyement*, in truth.

WERSELL, s. V. WARD AND WARSEL.

WERSH, adj. Insipid. V. WARSCH.

To WERSIL, v. n. To wrestle. V. WARSELL.

WERSLETE, s. Prob., a quiver.

Hym-self wyth bow, and wyth *werslete*,
Fra slak til hyll, oure holme and hycht,

He trawalyd all day, quhill the nycht
Hym partyd fra hys company.

Wynlowen, vi. 16.

Mr. Macpherson views it as perhaps an error "for corselet, a light kind of armour for the body, such as might be proper to wear in hunting." But the corselet must rather have been an incumbrance in hunting. The connexion would indicate that the term denotes a quiver, perhaps from Belg. *weer*, arms, or *wyr*, an arrow, and *sluyt-en*, to inclose, q. an implement for holding arrows. Or, light raiment, Su.-G. *war*, tegmen, (Isl. *ver*, substatemen), and *laett*, levis, or *laett*, simplex; as we still say, a *licht wear*.

WERTEWS, *s. pl.* Accomplishments, particularly in relation to music.

"The singeir to pas & remane in Pareis for ane yeir to leir *wertewa*." Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.
Fr. *vertue*, "worth, perfection;" Cotgr.

WERTH, *s.* Fate, destiny; for *werd* or *weird*.

— Al mirth in this yerth
Is fra me gone, soche is my wickid *werth*.
Henryson's Test, *Cresside*, Chron. S. P., i. 169.

WERTHY, *adj.* Worthy; *werthar*, more worthy.

I wou to God, ma I thi maistyr be
In ony feild, thou sall fer *werthar* de
Than sall a Turk, for thi fals cruell wer;
Pagans till we dois nocht so mekill der.

Wallace, x. 494, MS.

These are the words of Wallace to Bruce, at their pretended interview on the banks of Carron. He declares, that Bruce deserved death more than a Turk. In edit. 1646, *rather* is substituted. Moes.-G. *waertha*, Su.-G. *waerd*, *werd*, Germ. *wert*, A.-S. *weorth*, dignus, *weorthra*, dignior. Junius inverts the etymon, deriving the substantive from the adjective. V. **WERDY**.

To **WERY**, *v. a.* To curse. V. **WARY**, **WARYE**, **WERRAY**, *v.*

"Gif Appius desirrit thame to haisty thare passage, thay past huly.—Quhen he past by thame, thay *weryit* him." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 198. Prætereuntem *cecerari*, Lat.

WERY, *adj.* 1. Infirm from disease.

"Than wes Ebucius, one of the consullis, dede in the ciete; and his colleig, Servilius, sa *wery* that he nicht skarslie draw his sind." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 215. Exigua in spe trahebat animam, Lat.

[2. **Weary**, tired, faint, Barbour, ii. 441.]

3. Feeble, in a political sense.

"The ciete was nocht sa *wery*, that it might be dantit with sic remedis as it wes wont to be." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 236. Aegra, Lat. V. **WEARY**.

To **WERY**, **WERRY**, **WYRRIE**, *v. a.* 1. To strangle.

—The first monstres of his stepmoder sle
Ligging ane bab in creddil stranglit he,
That is to say, twa grete serpentis perlay,
The quhilk he *weryit* with his handis tway.
Doug. Virgil, 251, 31.

Children I had in all vertewis perfyte,
To Peice and Justice was thair haill delyte,
Sum of displeasure deit for wo and cair,
Sum *wyrrit* was, and blawin in the air;

And sum in Stirling schot was to the deid,
That mair was govin to peies nor civile fald.

Lament. L. Scotland, A. iii. a. 6

In that verse, *Sum wyrrit*, &c., the author evidently alludes to the murder of Darnly.

2. To worry.

It happynye syne at a huntynge
Wytht wolwys hym to *weryde* be.

Wynlowen, iii. 3. 129.

— He has sum younge grete oxin slane,
Or than *werryit* the nothirid on the plane.

Doug. Virgil, 394, 35.

Teut. *worgh-en*, O. Sax. *wurg-en*, suffocare, strangulare; jugulare, necare. Germ. *worg*, obstructio gutturis, Wachter.

[**WERY**, **WEARY**, *adj.* Cross, vexatious, troublesome; as, "The *weary* pun' o' tow," S.]

[**WERYFU'** **WEARIFU'**, *adj.* Very, vexatious, woful, S.]

WERIOUR, *s.* A maligner, a detractor.

— You to pleis I sett all schame behynd,
Offering me to my *weriouris* wilfully,
Quhilk in myne E fast staris ane mote to spy.

Doug. Virgil, 482, 21

A.-S. *werig*, malignus, infestus, execrabilis.

[**WES**, *pret.* Was, Barbour, i. 8.]

[**WESAND**, *s.* Weasand, Barbour, vii. 584.]

WESAR, **WYSAR**, *s.* A visor.

Graym turnd tharwith, and smate that knyght in *teya*,
Toward the *wessar*, a litill be neth the eyn.

Wallace, x. 356, MS.

Ane othir awkwart upon the face tuk he,
Wysar and frount bathe in the feild gert fle.

Ibid. viii. 629, MS.

To **WESCHE**, *v. a.* To wash; part. pa. *weschyn*.

All blude and slauchter away was *weschyn* clene.
Doug. Virgil, 307, 49.

WESCHE, *s.* Stale urine. V. **WASH**.

WESCHELL, **VESCHELL**, *s.* A collective term denoting all the plate, dishes, &c., used at table in a great house.

"William Murray, keipar of *Weschell*." Chalmers's Mary, i. 179. *Veschell*, p. 177.

WESCHALE-ALMERY. An ambry for holding vessels.

"Thomas Kirkpatrick—sall restore—twa met burdes, a *weschale almary*, a cop almary," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 98.

This is distinguished from an ambry used for holding cups, or a cupboard.

WE'SE. We shall, S. *I'se*, I shall; *Ye'se*, ye shall.

"*We'se* no has a lamb-cloot on a' the Caulside o' Dunsicro, if we thrapple the gudeman o' the flock." Blackw. Mag., May, 1820, p. 159.

Se is often used in this manner; as in *I'se*, I shall. *Ye'se*, ye shall, *He'se*, he shall, &c., S., like *he'd* for *he wad* or *would*.

WESELY, adv. Cautiously.

And with them baid in that place hundrys thre
Off westland men was oysyt in jeperté,
Apon wycht hors that *wesely* could ryd.

Wallace, x. 309, MS.

Warly and warily, in editions. Prob. allied to
Wasie, or *Vesie*, q. v.

To WEST, v. a. To vest, to invest. Part.
pa. *westil*, vested.

—"Thai retourit, deliuerit, & fand, that the said
vmquhile Patrik Tendale deit last *westil* & scsit as of
fee of ane land & annuale rent of tene merkis vaule
money of Scotland," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490,
p. 185.

WESTER, s. The name used in Loth., in-
stead of *Leister*, for a fish-spear. It has
sometimes four or five prongs.**[WESTER, WASTER, adj. and adv.** West-
ward; more to the west, Clydes.]**WESTLAND, WESTLIN, adj.** Western.

"Our *westland* shires had, in the rates of monthly
maintenance in bygone times, been burthened above
other shires." Baillie's Lett., ii. 344.

From the use of *westland* by Blind Harry, (V.
WESELY above), the origin is obvious.

WESTLANDER, s. An inhabitant of the west
of Scotland, S.

"The *westlanders*—were all poor ignorant creatures,
taken from their husbandry, and brought forth only to
make a show, as also multitudes of them every day
running home to get in their harvest." Guthry's
Mem., p. 239.

WESTLE, WESSEL, WASSEL, adv. Westward,
S.

"Ye maun haud *wessel* by the end o' the loan, and
take tent o' the jaw-hole." "O, if you get to *casel* and
wessel again, I am undone!" Guy Mann., i. 11.

WESTLINS, WESTLINES, adv. Towards
the west, S.

Now frae th' east nook of Fife the dawn
Speel'd *westlines* up the lift;
Carles, wha heard the cock had craw'n,
Begoud to rax and rift.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 270.

To WESY, v. a. 1. To examine, &c. V.
VESIE.

"Bothwell this 24th day wes found werray tymus
weseing the Kyngis ludging that was in preparing for
him." Anderson's Coll., ii. 272.

2. To visit, Reg. Aberd.

WET FINGER. With a small effort.

"I'll make you sensible that I can bring mysell
round with a *wet finger*, now I have my finger and my
thumb on this loup-the-dyke loon." Redgauntlet, iii.
295.

This phrase is used in E., and is explained in Arch-
deacon Nares' Glossary. He supposes, [with great
appearance of truth, that it "alludes to the vulgar
and inelegant custom of wetting the finger, to turn
over a book with more ease;" subjoining the follow-
ing passage; "I hate" brawls with my heart, and can
turn over a volume of wrongs with a *wet finger*." G.
Harvey's Pierce's Supererog. p. 21, rep.

WETHIR, s. A wether, Barbour, vii. 162.
V. WEDDIR.]**WETHY, s.** A halter. V. WIDDIE.

Yhit swa werayid he thame then,
That thai, that provyd war til hym fals,
Wyth raps and *wethys* abowt thare hals,
Put thame in-to the Kyngis will,
Qubhat-ewyre hym lykyd to do thame til.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 388.

Perhaps the nominative is *weth*, like *rape*, and E.
withe.

Than xx men he gart fast *wetheis* thraw.

Wallace, vii. 410, MS.

WETING, s. Knowledge, S. *wittings*.

"A!" quod Waynour, "I wys yit *weten* I wolde,
"What wrathed God most, at thi *weting*!"

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 19.

i.e., "I would know, what, to my knowledge, most
provoked God?"

A.-S. *wet-an*, to know, to wit.

WEUCH, s. Wo, mischief, evil. V. WOUCH.**To WEVIL, v. n.** To wriggle, S. It seems
to have the same origin with *WEFFIL*, q. v.**WEWLECK, WEWLOCK, s.** An instrument
for making ropes of straw, Teviotd., Esk-
dale, Ettr. For., also *Weulock*; synon. *Thraw-*
-crook, *Wyle*, *Wylie*.

This, from its form, might seem allied to Teut.
vlecht-en, to twist, to plait. But see *WYLE*, s. id.

WEWPIT, part. pa. Bound. "The neif
wewpit up with blak virge thred." Aberd.
Reg. V. SKAWBERT, and OOP, v.**To WEX, v. a.** To vex, to disturb.

—"That Robert Patonson *wex* nocht thaim nor dis-
trouble in the broukin & joysin of the samyn in tyme
to cum." Act. Audit. A., 1574, p. 36.

WEY, adj. Mean, despicable, Annandale.
This seems merely a metaph. sense of the
adj. *wee*, as literally signifying, little. V.
WE.**To WEY, v. a.** [Prob. strike, fix, strain.]

Bot fra the Scottis thai mycht nocht than off skey,
The clyp so sar on athir burd thai *wey*.

Wallace, x. 874, MS.

Clyp is the grappling-iron used in boarding. *Wey*
may therefore be allied to Su.-G. *waeg-a*, *weg-a*, per-
cutere, ferire.

To WEY, v. a. To be sorry for, to bewail;
Wallace.

Belg. *wee*, sorrow.

[To WEY, v. a. To weigh, &c. V. WE.]**WEYAGE, s.** The charge made for *weighing*
goods.

—"Exceptand—tolles, pettie dewteis, customes—
weyages and heaven [haven] dewteis dew—in harboreis,
mercats," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. V. 243.

WEY-BAUK, WEIGH-BAUK, s. 1. A balance,
S.

They'll sell their country, hae their conscience bare,
To gar the *weigh-bauk* turn a single hair.

Ferguson's Poems, li. 88.

2. Used metaph. One is said to be in the *weigh-bauks*, when in a state of indecision, S.

Teut. *waegh-balek*, librile, scapus librae, jugum; from *waeghe*, libra, and *balek*, traba, q. the balance-beam.

WEY-BRODDIS, *s. pl.* Boards used for weighing.

"Ane pair of *wey broddis* garnist with yron for weying of mettall with thair towis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

WEYES, WEES, *s. pl.* A balance with scales for weighing.

"The heire sall hae—ane stule, ane furme, ane flail, the *weyes*, with the wechts, ane spaid, ane aix."—Burrow Lawes, c. 125, § 3. *Stateram*, cum ponderibus, Lat.

Behald in euerie kirk and queir,—

Sanct Peter caruit with his keyis,

Sanct Michael with his wingis and *weyis*.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 65.

Correspondent to the account here given, Wormius has this note concerning St. Michael; *Michaelis libra*, qua depingi solet archangelus; Fast Dan., p. 116.

"A pair of balances is often termed the *weights* in the modern Sc. of the South." Gl. Compl., p. 382, vo. VEYE.

A.-S. *waeg*, *weg*, Teut. *waeghe*, libra, trutina, statera. Junius in his Goth. Gl., vo. *Wagid*, agitatus, throws out a very ingenious idea as to the origin of *waeghe*, libra, trutina. He derives it from *wag-an*, *weg-an*, move. And indeed, the use of a balance is, in consequence of its being properly adjusted, to move backwards and forwards, till what is put into the one scale be equal to the weight on the other.

To WECHT, WEIGHT, *v. a.* 1. To weigh, S.

2. To burden, to oppress, S.

"However this silence sometimes *weighted* my mind, yet I found it the best and wisest course."—Baillie's Lett., ii. 252.

"There hath been as much guiltiness in me, as might and would have *weighted* down to the pit the whole world; but my lovely Lord hath shewed me warm blinks of his love." Test. J. Robertson, Cloud of Witnesses.

WECHTS, WEIGHTS, *s. pl.* Scales, S.

"Dauid in this time put them in the *weights* together, —saying, Surely men of low degree are vanitie & men of high degree are a lye," &c. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 499.

WEYCIE, *s.* A witch. "Saying vmquhill his moder wes ane commound *weyche* to hir end day." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

WEYR, *s.* Spring. Wall. 8, 1697. V. VEIR.

WEYR, *s.* Doubt, Barbour, vii. 219. V. WERE.]

WEYSE, VISE, *s.* The indication of the direction that a mineral stratum has taken, when interrupted in its course.

"Where the coal is not quite cut off by the *gae*, but hath its course only altered, you are to consider, in

searching for it, before you pierce your *gae*, that which the coal-bewers term the *rise*, or some of them the *weyse* of the *gae* [i.e., dyke] which in effect is nothing else, but a dark vestige of the dipp or rise, that the body which now constitutes the *gae*, should have had naturally, if it had been perfected." Sinclair's Hydrost. Misc. Obs., p. 291.

Evidently from Teut. *wey-en*, &c. ostendere; whence *weyer*, monstrator. V. the etymon of WEISE, &c.

WEYSH, WYSHE, *interj.* A term used for directing a horse to turn to the right hand, Mearns; *Houp*, S.A.

"The horse must do what he is commanded, without other direction than the *weysh*, (pronounced long, and means to hold off) and to *kome hither*; and the *ay*, (go on) and the *woy* (stand still)." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 424.

If not merely a factitious term, perhaps from the same origin with *Weise*, &c.

WEZ, WES, *pron.* Us; in some places, we; Orkn.

Sa.-G. *oss*, Isl. *oss*.

••• WII. For words not found here, V. QUH.

WH, changed into F in the northern counties of S. V. FAT, *pron.*

WHA, *pron.* Who, used as an indefinite designation of a person, Gall.

What notion gard ye croak awa

Sae far's the rosseny Netherlaw!—

Thou'st been, I doubt, like mony a *wha*,

Owre het ahame. Gall. Enc. p. 397.

WHA TO BE MARRIED FIRST. A game at cards, Gall.

Mactaggart has given us a curious list of a variety of old names of a similar appropriation.

"The chief Galloway games at cards are, *Catch the Ten*, or *Catch Honour*, *Lent for Beans*, *Brag and Pair*, for *Slaes*, *Beggar my Neighbour*, *Birkie*, *Love after Sleep*, and *Wha to be married first*. These are the genuine rustic games." Gall. Enc., vo. *Voud*.

[WHAAL, WHAAL-SKATE, *s.* A species of cuttle-fish of enormous size, Shetl.]

[WHAALS, *s. pl.* Long undulating unbroken waves.

So called from their resemblance to a whale. They are often seen in the Northern seas during fine summer days. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

WHAAP, WHAP, *s.* A curlew. V. QUHAIP, QUHAUP.

WHAAP-NEB, *s.* The auld *whaap-neb*. V. WHAUP-NEB.

[WHAARL, *s.* The Shetl. form of *Whorle*, q. v.]

[WHAAR-SAY. An expression meaning "as if one would say," Shetl.]

[WHAARTU, *adv.* Why, wherefore, for what purpose, *ibid.*]

To WHACK, *v. n.* 1. To quack, South of S.

The ducks they *whackit*, the dogs they howled,
The herons they shreikit most piteouslie,
The horses they snorkit for miles around,
While the priest an' the pedlar together might be.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 20.

Isl. *kuak*, garritus avium; Ranolf. Ion.

[2. To make a slucking noise while drinking, to drink copiously, Clydes.]

[WHACK, *s.* A great number, a large quantity, Banffs.]

WHACKER, *s.* Any thing uncommonly large of its kind, Dumfr.; synon. *Whapper*. It seems to be the same origin with *Whauk*, *v., q.* something that has power to give a stroke.

WHAÆ, *pron.* Who; S. B.

For many year nae force cude stand him,
Whae ever try'd, their master fand him.
Hogg's Scottish Pastorals, p. 14.

V. QUUA.

[To WHAILE, *v. a.* To beat, thrash, West of S.]

WHAILIN, *s.* [A thrashing.] "A lashing with a rope's end,—from the name of a rope called a *whale-line*, used in fishing for *whales*;" Gall. Enc.

To WHAINGLE, *v. n.* To whine, S. B., a dimin. from QUHYNGE, *q. v.*

To WHAISH, *v. n.* To wheeze as one who has taken cold, Roxb.

A.-S. *hwæc-an*, Isl. Su.-G. *hwæc-a*, E. *wheeze*.

Whaish denotes a shriller and more continued wheezing than *Whaish*. When *Whaish* is conjoined with *Wheeze*, according to the alliterative idiom of the Scottish, it becomes *Whaishle*; as, "That pair dune bodie boichs a' nicht, and gangs *whaishlin'* and *wheelzin'* a' day." V. WHAISLE.

To WHAISK, WHESE, *v. n.* 1. To speak with a husky voice, to speak with difficulty from any affection in the throat, Roxb.

2. To emit a noise like one who strives to dislodge any thing that has stuck in his throat, to hawk, Tweedd.; synon. *Hask*.

3. Also expl. "to gasp violently for breath," Tweed.

Prob. a frequentative from A.-S. *hwæc-an*, Su.-G. *hwæc-a*, *raucere*, to wheeze, Isl. *hwæc-a*, *fessus anhelare*.

WHAISKIN, *s.* The act of speaking with such a voice, *ibid.*

To WHAISLE, WHOSLE, *v. n.* To breathe, like one in the asthma, S.; [*whassle-wheesle*, Shetl.]

He *whaished* an' hostit as he cam in,—
Synne wytit the reek an' the frosty win'.
Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 247.

WHAISLE, WHEASLE, *s.* The wheezing so un-
emitted by the lungs, when one has a severe
cold, S.

WHAM, *s.* 1. A wide and flat glen, usually
applied to one through which a brook runs,
Tweed. V. QUHAM, and WHAUM.

[2. A crook, a bend, Shetl.]

WHAM, WHAUM, *s.* A blow, S. B.

"A meikle man," co' he, "foul faw him,"
But kent na it was Tammie,
Rax'd me along the chafts a *wham*,
As soon as e'er he saw me,
And made me blae.

Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 125.

In Aberd. Edit., 1805, *whaum*.

Allied probably to Isl. *hwim*, motus celer, *hwim-a*, cito movere.

WHAMPLE, *s.* [A cut, a chip;] a stroke, a
blow, Tweedd.; synon. *Whap*.

"Ony man that has said to ye, that I am no grate-
fu' for the situation of Queen's cooper, let me hae a
whample at him wi' mine cathe." *Bride Lam.*, ii.
278.

To WHAMBLE, *v. a.* To overturn, Fife.
V. QUHEMLE.

WHAMLE, *s.* The state of being turned up-
side down, Ayrs.

"The chaise made a clean *whamle*, and the laird was
lowermost." *Sir A. Wylie*, iii. 293.

"The vessel heel'd o'er, till I thought she would
hae coupit, and made a clean *whamle* o't." *The Steam-
Boat*, p. 287.

WHAN-A'-BE, WHEN-A'-BE, *adv.* How-
ever, notwithstanding, Loth., S. O.

The master—vows—that he will share
His staff among them, and no spare
Sic daft fool-folk;

Whan-a'-be, they but kemp the mair.

The Har'at Rig, st. 63.

A low term, awkwardly compounded of *when*, *all*,
and *be*, *q.* although *all be*, or although *be so*.

WHANG, *s.* 1. A thong, S., metaph., a slice.

"Many one tines the half-merk whinger for the half-
penny *whang*;" *S. Prov.*; "spoken when people lose
a considerable thing, for not being at an inconsiderable
expense." *Kelly*, p. 248, 249. "*Mony ane*," &c.
Ferguson's Prov.

Kelly expl. half-merk as equal to sixpence. But its
proper value was six shillings and eightpence Scots.
V. QUHAING.

2. "A blow, or rather—a lash with a whip;"
Gall. Enc. V. QUHAING.

To WHANG, *v. a.* 1. To flog, S.

2. To cut down in large slices, S.

At last, came cheese to crown the feast;—
My uncle set it to his breast,
And *whang'd* it down.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 8.

WHANG-BIT, *s.* A bridle made of leather,
apparently as distinguished from *Branks*,
Tether, and perhaps also *Snyfle-bit*.

My daddie left me gear enough—
A *whang-bit* and a *nylle-bit*, &c.

Herd's Coll., ii. 143.

TO WHANK, v. a. 1. To beat, to flog, Roxb.
Whauk, *synon.*

But tho' I get my hurdies *whankit*—
I will be laith

To quat the muse, while ae auld blanket
Can hap us baith.

Rwickie's Way-side Cottager, p. 175.

2. To cut off large portions, Tweedd.

This seems to be a frequentative from the *v.* to *Whang*, *Quhang*, id. It affords a strong presumption in favour of this idea, that as *S. whang*, in a secondary sense, denotes a slice, A. Bor. *whank* has the same application: "*Whank* of cheese, a great slice of cheese;" *Grose*.

WHANK, s. A stroke; the act of striking, properly with the fist; as, "a *whank* aneth the haffets;" Roxb.

WHANKER, s. Something larger than common, Roxb.; *synon.* *Whuller*.

WHAP, s. A stroke, blow, [dash], S.

This is not merely *Wap*, id., aspirated; it is an old C.B. word. *Chwap*, a sudden stroke or blow; *chwap-iaw*, to strike smartly. This perhaps is the proper origin of *Wap* itself, as bearing this sense.

[**TO WHAP, v. a.** To beat or dash violently, Clydes., Banffs.]

WHAPIE, s. Used as dimin. from *whelp*, S. *whalp*.

They stood in rows, like *whapies* doll'd,
Set up upo' their end.—

Lintoun Green, p. 15.

"Whelps confused," N. *ibid.*

TO WHARLE, v. n. To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force, Ettr. For.; *to Whur*, E. *Synon.* *Haur*, *Burr*.

[**WHASAY, s.** An unfounded report, Shetl.]

WHATEN, adj. What kind of. V. *QUHATKYN*.

[In the West of S. *whatna*, *whatena*, is still used for *which* or *what*; as, "*Whatna* book do ye want?" *Whatena* ane said aae."]]

WHATFOR, adv. For what reason, why, wherefore, S.

"The women wept, the men looked doure, and the children wondered *whatfor* an honest man should be brought to punishment." R. Gilhaize, ii. 323. V. *FYKERIE*.

"*What for* are ye greeting, mother?" said Margaret;
"Let us hope the best." M. Lyndsay, p. 85.

WHAT-LIKE, adj. Resembling what, used interrogatively; as, *What-like is't?* What does it resemble? *What-like is he?* What appearance has he? S.

This is perfectly analogous to Moes-G. *quheleiks*, *qualis*, formed from *quhe*, *cui*, and *leiks*, *similis*. V. *Hermes Scythicus*, p. 173. 194.

WHAT-RACK, WHAT-RAIKS. An exclamation expressive of surprise. V. *RAIK*, s. *Care*.

WHATRECK, conj. Expl. "notwithstanding;" Gl. Surv. Ayr. V. *RAIK*, ut sup.

WHATY, adj. Expl. "indifferent."

—A quarter of *whaty* whete is chaunged for a colt of ten markes.

Prophecy, Thomas of Ercildone, Earl MSS

"The mention of the exchange betwixt a colt worth ten markes, and a quarter of '*whaty* (indifferent) wheat,' seems to allude to the dreadful famine, about the year 1388." *Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 284.

TO WHAUK, v. a. 1. To strike, to beat, properly with the open hand, S. *thwack*, E.

2. Used metaph.

And why should we let whimsies bawk us,

When joy's in season,

And thole aae aft the spleen to *whauk* us

Out of our reason?

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 349.

3. To slash, or cut severely with any sharp instrument. When a culprit is scourged, he is said to be *whaukit*, S.A.

4. *To Whauk down*, to cut in large slices. The phrase is often applied to a cheese, *ibid.*

Whang is *synon.*; and it is worthy of remark that they both primarily denote corporeal correction.

WHAUK, s. 1. A smart stroke, the act of thwacking, S.

2. A large slice, *ibid.*

WHAUM, s. 1. A hollow part of a field, Roxb.

2. A glen.

This is distinguished from *Howm*, also used in the same district, but as denoting flat ground, or a plain on the side of a river.

This would seem more nearly allied, than *Hobbe*, *Howm*, to Isl. *huamm-r*, *convallacula*, seu *seminalla*, referred to under *Holme*. The terms by which the Isl. word is rendered, appear to be the most proper that could be employed for denoting a glen of this description. *Halderson* expl. it; *Convallacula decliva*, adding, in Dan., "a little dale, or depression."

3. A hollow in a hill or mountain; *synon.* with Gael. *corri*. V. *CORRIE*.

TO WHAUP, v. n. To send forth pods, S.B.; *synon.* *Swap*, S. Hence,

WHAUP, s. A pod, a capsule, S.B.; *synon.* *Swap*, *Shaup*, S.

TO WHAUP, v. n. To wheeze, Fife.

Perhaps an oblique use of E. *whoop*; or from A.S. *awcep-an*, clamare, ejulare; Moes.-G. *wop-jan*, clamare

WHAUP, s. A curlew. V. *QUHAIP*.

WHAUP-NEB, WHAAP-NEB, s. 1. The beak of a curlew, S.

2. *The auld whaap-neb.* A periphrasis for the devil, S.B.

"These Indians wad devour the auld whaap-neb him-
self gin he were weel cooked, and sup the broth after."
Pearson's Journal, iii. 93, 94.

- WHAUP-NEBBIT**, *adj.* Having a long nose,
Roxb.; in allusion to the *Quhaup* or curlew.

"Whaup-nebbed Samuel fell aff the drift too." Gall.
Enc., p. 264.

- WHAURIE**, *s.* A term applied to a mis-
grown child, Ang. C. B. *chuaræ*, Arm.
hoari, Iudere?

- WHAWKIE**, *s.* A low term for whisky, S.

—I was musin' in my mind—
On hair-mould bannocks fed an' barefoot kail,
Withoutten whawkie or a nog o'ale.
Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 2.

- To WHEAK, WEEK**, *v. n.* 1. To squeak, S.

2. To whine, to complain.

"Feaking, fretfulness, peevishness, Exm." Grosse.

3. To whistle at intervals, S.

Isl. *quat-a*, leviter clamitare.

- WHEAK, WEEK**, *s.* The act of squeaking, a
squeaking sound, S.

- To WHEASLE**. V. **WHAISLE**.

- WHEEGEE**, *s.* 1. A whim, a maggot, S.

2. In *pl.* Superfluous trappings, ornaments
of dress, Fife, Ayr.

C. B. *gueds*, vain, frivolous; *guegi*, vanity; levity.
Isl. *veig* is expl. ornamentum peculiare; G. Andr.

- WHEEGIL**, *s.* A piece of wood used, on
the harvest field, for pushing in the end of
the straw-rope with which a sheaf is bound;
Loth.

- [**To WHEEGLE**, *v. a.* To wheedle. V.
WHEGLE.]

- **WHEEL**, *s.* A whirlpool or eddy, Ang.

"It widna be Christian-like to stay cosie at hame,
an' a' the country-side on the Wheel.—The Wheel o'
Clackriach has made mony watery es afore now." St.
Kathleen, iii. 216, 217.

This is the same with *Wele*, q. v., only aspirated.

- WHEELIECRUSE**, *s.* A church-yard,
Orkn.

Some of the more intelligent inhabitants of the
country say that in the old language this term signifies
"a place of stopping or resting." And indeed their
interpretation has great plausibility. For Isl. *hvil-a*
signifies quiescere, *hvila*, lectus, cubile, *hvild*, quies;
and *kró-a* (pron. *krou-a*), circumsepire, includere; q.
to inclose in the bed of death, or to inclose the place of
rest; unless we deduce the last syllable from *kros*
crux, q. the rest of the cross, i. e., in consecrated ground.

- WHEELIN**, *s.* Coarse worsted, S. V.
FINGERIN.

- To WHEEMER**, *v. n.* [To grumble, to mut-
ter, Clydes.] To go about muttering com-
plaints and disapprobation, Roxb.; *Flyre*,
synon.

C. B. *chwimiaw*, one who stirs about briskly; or
changed from *achwymar*, a complainer.

- WHEEN**, *s.* 1. A number, a quantity, S.
V. **QUHEYNE**.

This *s.* is sometimes used in the plural; as, "*Wheens*
focht, and *wheens* fled." "How many *wheens* war
there?" i. e., How many parties were present? "There
war a gay twa-three *wheens*;" Clydes.

2. A division, Clydes.

"They rade furth in three *wheens*; the first muntit
on black ponies; the neist on grey, an' syne the last
on bonnie wee beasties white as the driftit snaw."
Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155. V. **QUHEYNE**, *adj.*

- WHEEN**, *s.* Queen, Shetl.; *wh*, or perhaps
rather *hw*, being always substituted for *qu*.

- To WHEEP**, *v. n.* 1. To give a sharp whistle
at intervals, S.

2. To squeak, S.

Su.-G. *hwip-a*, to hoop or whoop; Isl. *cep-a*, clamare;
Moca.-G. *wop-jan*, id. A.-S. *hweop*, clamor.

- To WHEEPLE**, *v. n.* 1. "To whistle like a
whaup;" Gall. Enc., vo. *Whaup*.

C. B. *chwiban*, a whistle, a trill; *chwibiaw*, to trill,
to quaver; *chwibiauch*, of a trilling quality; from *chwib*,
a pipe.

2. To whistle with a shrill melancholy note,
as plovers, &c., Roxb., Clydes.

The fairy hounds are liting on,
Like redwings wheepling through the mist.
Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 323.

3. To make an ineffectual attempt to whistle;
also, to whistle in a low and flat tone; S.
Sowf synon.

This term is evidently allied to E. *whistle*, as some-
times signifying to whistle, tibia canere; Seron.

- WHEEPLE**, *s.* A shrill intermitting note, with
little variation of tone, S. also *wheeffle*.

"I wad na gie the *wheep*le of a whaup for a' the
nightingales that ever sang." Statist. Acc., vii. 601,
N. V. **QUHAIP**.

- WHEEPS**, *s. pl.* An instrument for raising
what are called the *bridgeheads* of a mill,
S. B.

- WHEERIKINS, WHIRKINS**, *s. pl.* The hips.
"I'll whank you *wheerikins*," I will beat your
breech for you, Lanarks., Edin. This in
Roxb. is thus expressed; "I'll whither your
whirkins to ye."

This may be connected with *Hurkle-bane*, coxs, q. v.,
or Teut. *horck-en*, *hurck-en*, inclinare se, whence *Hurkle-
bane* has originated. Or it may have been formed from
A.-S. *hweorfa*, verticillum, like *hweorban*, E. *whirl*

bone; because here the bones so meet that they may turn. *Whither* seems to claim affinity with Isl. *húidra*, cito commoveri.

WHEERIM, WHEERUM, s. Any thing insignificant; [a trifling excuse; also, a toy, a play-thing, S.]

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *icurm*, a whim or whimsey; or to A.-S. *hwærf-ian*, circumvolitare, Su.-G. *hvoerfu-a*, in gyrum agere, *teyr-a*, in orbem movere.

[To **WHEERIM, WHEERUM, v. n.** To trifle, to work in a trifling manner; to play fast and loose, Banffs.]

[**WHEERIMIGO, s.** A gimcrack, a gaudy trifle; also, an insignificant person, *ibid.*]

WHEERNY, s. A very gentle breeze, Orkn.

WHEESHIT, interj. and s. This is the common S. pronunciation of what is *Whist* in E.

"*Wheeshit*, an order for silence. *Haud your wheeshit*, be silent;" Gall. Enc.

To **WHEESK, v. n.** To creak, but not very harshly, Roxb.

WHEESK, s. A creaking sound, *ibid.*

"Thilk dor gyit ay thilk tother *wheesk* and thilk tother jerg." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42. V. **WHAISK.**

WHEETIE, QUHEETIE, adj. Low, mean, scurvy, shabby, Aberd., Mearns; synon. with *Fouty*.

C.B. *chwoith*, *chwoithig*, left, sinister, not right. V. **WHITIE-WHATIES.**

WHEETIE, s. The Whitethroat, *Motacilla sylvia*, Linn., Loth.; *Wheetie-whitebeard*, Lanarks.; supposed to receive its name from the whiteness of its throat.

To **WHEETIE, WHEETLE, v. n. and s.** A term to denote the peeping sound emitted by young birds.

This seems to be a very ancient term; apparently the same with old Teut. *quedel-en*, thus defined by Kilian; Garrre, modulari: minutizare, vernare, gutturare, queri. Ovid. *Dulce queruntur aves*; et Horat. *Queruntur in silvis aves*. This verb is a diminutive from Su.-G. *quaed-a*, Isl. *kred-a*, Germ. *qued-en*, canere, or Su.-G. *quid-a*, A.-S. *cwyth-an*, ejulare. Alem. *quidil-on* is given by Ihre as synon. with *quaed-a*; though I have not observed that it is mentioned by Schilter.

WHEETIE, WHEETLE, s. A young duck; [also, as an *interj.*, a call to ducks.]

To **WHEETLE, v. n.** To wheedle.

"Ye wad *wheetle*, an' whushie, an' blaw i' the lug o' Sathan to tryt a bein neuk at the cheek o' his brunstane ingle, ye warlock-face't elfs." Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

Johnson says he "can find no etymology" for the E. word. *Seren*. derives it from Isl. *racl-a*, decipere. But I am convinced that the origin is the same with that given under the preceding verb.

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WHEEZAN, s. The noise of carriage-wheels in rapid motion. Su.-G. *hwæz-a*, stridere.

WHEEZE, s. An act of whizzing produced by flame, Clydes.

To **WHEEZIE, v. n.** To blaze with a whizzing noise, *ibid.*

WHEEZIE, s. A blaze accompanied with a whizzing noise, *ibid.*

These terms are not derived from any root denoting flame, but have a common origin with E. *to Whiz*, of which Johns. merely says, "from the sound that it expresses." He ought to have observed, that it occurs in various northern dialects, as indeed radically the same with *Wheeze*, A.-S. *hwæz-an*, *Serenius* gives Sw. *hwæz-a* as signifying to whizz, although it is also expl. sibilare, to hiss. Indeed, *wheezing*, *whizzing*, and *hissing*, are all congenious; suggesting a common idea as to the sound caused by the action of the air. Thus, Isl. *hwæss*, formed from *hwæz-a*, *fessus* anhelare, *significat* ventosus, and *hwæssir*, *surgit ventus*.

To **WHEEZIE, v. a.** To pull pease by stealth, Clydes.

WHEEZIE, s. The act of pulling pease by stealth, *ibid.*

Shall we trace this to C.B. *chwæz-ian*, to pilfer, *chwæzi*, a pilferer?

[To **WHEEZLE, v. n.** To wheeze, S.]

WHEEZLE, s. The act of wheezing, S.

"I lost all power, and fell on the ground in a convulsion of laughter, while my voice went away to a perfect *wheezle*." Perils of Man, ii. 346. V. **WHAIZLE, c.**

WHEEZLOCH, s. The state of being short-winded; from the same origin as E. *Wheez*, "to breathe with noise."

She had the caulk, but an' the creak,
The *wheezloch*, an' the wanton yeuk;
On ilka knee she had a breuk.

A *Mile aboon Dundee*, Old Song.

Edin. Month. Mag., June 1817, p. 238.

A.-S. *hwæz-an*, expumare; Isl. Su.-G. *hwæz-a*, graviter anhelare.

WHEEZLE-RUNG, s. A stick often used by the country-people for lifting a large boiling pot off the fire, Ayrs.

To **WHEGLE, WHEEGLE, v. n.** To wheedle, to cajole, Berwicks. Isl. *hwæck-ta*, decipere.

WHEI.EN. [Prob. an errat. for *whele-en*, who, which.]

Whelen is the comli knight,
If hit be thi wille!

Sir Gawain and Sir Gah., ii. 2.

Who, as Mr. Pink. conjectures. If this be the meaning, it is probably an error of some transcriber for *wheleen*; Su.-G. *hwilken*, *id.*

WHENA'BE, adv. However, after all. V. **WHAN-A'-BE.**

To **WHESK, v. n.** V. **WHAISK.**

B 5

To WHEW, *v. n.* To whistle with a shrill pipe, as plovers do, S. A.

"Ilka bag, and den, and todhole round about, seemed to be fu' o' plovers, for they fell a' to the whistling an' answering ane another at the same time. I had often been wondering how they staid sae lang on the heights that year, for I had them aye *whewing* e'en and morn." Brownie of Bodabek, i. 49.

This seems from the same origin with E. *whiff*, a blast; properly the act of breathing with the mouth; perhaps C.B. *chwyth*, halitus. Isl. *hwi-a*, however, signifies to neigh; *adhinnire equorum lascivientium*, Haldorson.

[WHEY-BEARD, *s.* The White-Throat, *Curruca sylvia*, S.]

WHEY-BIRD, *s.* The wood-lark, *Alauda arborea*, Linn., Lanarks.; a name probably from Isl. *hwei*, colliculus, *q.* the hill-lark, if not corr. from the Cimbric name of this bird, *heede-lerke*, as given by Penn. Zool., ii. 236. *Heede* seems the same with Isl. *heide*, *sylvia*, *q.* wood-lark.

WHEY-DROP, WHEY-DRAP, *s.* A putrifying hole in a cheese, resembling an ulcer, S. O.

"If the milk is either allowed to cool too much, before it is made into curd, or not brought to the proper temperature, when the rennet is mixed into it, the curd is soft, does not part with the whey, and the cheese is soft, brittle, and difficult to be kept together; and even when the utmost pains have been taken to press out the serum, (*r.* whey) it will, several weeks after the cheese has been made, burst out in putrifying holes, which, in the dairy language of Ayrshire, are termed *whey-drops*." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 452.

WHEY-EYE, WHEY-EE, *s.* Synon. with *Whey-drop*, Ayr.

"*Whey-springs*, or *eyes*, are seldom met with in the cheeses of Ayrshire." Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 455.

WHEY-SEY, *s.* A tub in which milk is curdled, Lanarks.; from E. *Whey*, and S. *Say*, *Saye*.

WHEY-WHULLIONS, *s. pl.* Formerly a very common dish for dinner among the peasantry of S.; consisting of flummery prepared by collecting all the porridge left at breakfast, which was beat down among fresh *whey*, with an additional quantity of oat-meal. This, being boiled for some hours, was eaten, or according to our vernacular phraseology, *suppit*, with bread, instead of broth.

Whullion seems to be merely the aspiration of Su.-G. *waelling*, the definition of which has the closest analogy, as it denotes a thinner sort of porridge; *Pultis liquidioris* genus. To this agree Isl. *velling*, *puls fervide cocta, diuque parata*; G. Andr., p. 252.—*Puls tenerior, sorbitio*, (Haldorson), what our peasantry would call *suppable* or *spoon-meat*; Dan. *velling*, "porridge, broth," Wolff. The word is also, with some slight variation, to be found in the German

dialects; Teut. *wollinck*, *farraceum*; ex *alica farris edulium*, Kilian; Mod. Sax. *welgen*, id. A.-S. *weall-an*, Alem. *uwall-an*, Su.-G. *waill-a*, Isl. *vell-a*, Teut. *well-en*, Germ. *wall-en*, all signify to boil.

WHEYLKIN, *s.* Expl. "lively, coy motions," Shetl.; by insertion of the aspirate, from Isl. *velking*, *contractatio*, *velk-a*, *contractare*, *volvere*.

WHEZLE, *s.* The vulgar name for a *weasel*, *mustela*, Loth.

[To WHICH (gutt.), *v. n.* To rush or dash with a soft whizzing sound, Banffs., Clydes.]

[WHICH, *s.* A soft whizzing sound; also, a blow causing, or accompanied by, such a sound, *ibid.* It is also used as an *adv.*]

WHICKIE, *adj.* Crafty, knavish, Clydes.

Isl. *hweck-in*, *decipere*, *hweck-r*, *dolus*, *impostura*, *hweckiot-r*, *subtilus*, *vafer*. Perhaps the root is *hwik-a*, Su.-G. *hwik-a*, *hwick-a*, *vacillare*. G. Andr. gives as one sense of *hwecke*, *celeriter subtrahere*.

WHICKING, *s.* A term used to express the cry of pigs.

"The *whicking* of pigs, the gushing of hogs." Urquhart's *Rabelais*. V. CHEEPING.

This seems the same with *whacking*. V. WHEAK, WEEK. Haldorson renders Isl. *grak-a*, *minurizare*, to chirp.

To WHID, *v. n.* 1. To move nimbly and lightly, without noise. To WHID *back and forret*, to whisk backwards and forwards with a quick motion, S.

"That creature *whids* about frae place to place, like a hen on a het girdle, clip, clipping wi' a tongue that wad clip clouts." Saxon and Gael, iii. 104, 105.

Whidding "like a hen on a het girdle," is not quite an appropriate conjunction; as this allusion refers to a timorous and unsteady motion, as that of one who has tender or gouty feet. "*Whidding*, *scudding*;" Gl. Antiq. V. QUID, *v.*

2. To fib, to equivocate, S. It conveys the idea of less aggravation than that which is attached to the term *lie*.

WHID, WHUD, *s.* [1. A whisk, a rapid, noiseless movement, S.]

2. A fib, a falsehood of a less direct kind, an untruth, S.

Ev'n ministers they has been kenn'd,—

A rousing *whid* at times to vend,

And nail't wi' scripture.

Burns, iii. 40.

A rousing *whid* is not a common, nor a correct, phrase. It suggests the idea of a more gross infringement on truth than is warranted by the determinate use of the term.

Upo' their tongues the rising topics swell,

An' sometimes mix'd too wi' a lusty *whid*, &c.

A. Scott's *Poems*, 1811, p. 161.

Here also the term is used in a stronger sense than what properly belongs to it.

For the probable origin, V. QUID, WHID.

WHIDDER, s. A gust of wind, Shetl.

The term is used in this sense by Gawin Douglas.
V. **QUIDDER, s.**

WHIDDIE, s. A name for a hare, Banffs.;
pron. *Fuddie*, Aberd.; *wh* being changed
into *f*.

Rob than to her did hunt his dogs,
Thro' glens an' shaws, thro' muirs an' bogs;
But *Whiddie*, wi' her cockit lugs,
Said, Kiss your luckie.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 91.

Most probably from its quick motion. V. **QUID, s.**

To WHIDDLE, v. n. To proceed with a light
rapid motion, Kinross.

WHIDDY, adj. Unsteady, unstable; as, a
whiddy wind, i.e., one that shifts about;
Orkn.

Isl. *hvida*, cita commotio aeris; Haldorson. V.
QUID, v. and s.

[**WHIDDER, conj.** Whether, Shetl.]

[**WHIFER, WHIFFER, s.** A fifer, Aberd.]

WHIFFINGER, s. A vagabond. V. **WAF-
FINGER.**

To WHIG, v. n. 1. To go quickly; Loth.
(synon. *Whid*.) perhaps the same with
Whihh, Ang., to go quickly, with a whizzing
motion; C.B. *churiv-ian*, to turn, or dart
about, to fly here and there.

"*Whigging*, jogging rudely; urging forward;" Gl.
Antiq.

[2. To work nimbly and heartily, Clydes.

3. To drink copiously or quickly; generally
followed by *aff* or *out*; like E. *swig*.]

To WHIG Awa', v. n. To move at an easy
and steady pace, to jog, Liddesdale.

—"When I had gotten just in again upon the moss,
and was *whigging* cannily *awa hame*, twa landloupers
jumpit out of a peat-hag on me or I was aware, and got
me down, and knevelled me sair aneuch." Guy Man-
nering, ii. 39.

"*To Whig awa' with a cart*," remarks Sir W. Scott,
in a note to Dict., "signifies to drive it briskly on.
I remember hearing an Highland farmer in Eskdale,
after giving minute directions to those who drove the
hearse of his wife, how they were to cross some boggy
and, conclude; 'Now, lads, *whig awa' wi' her*.'"

Allied perhaps to Isl. *kvick-a*, vacillare, Sw. *wick-a*,
to joggle.

WHIG, WHIGG, s. 1. A thin and sour liquid,
of the lacteous kind. V. **WIGG.**

2. A name, imposed on those in the seven-
teenth century, who adhered to the Presby-
terian cause in S. By rigid Episcopalians,
it is still given to Presbyterians in general;
and, in the West of S., even by the latter,
to those who, in a state of separation from
the established church, profess to adhere
more strictly to Presbyterian principles.

The origin of the term has been variously accounted
for, by different writers.

"The South-west counties of Scotland have seldom
corn enough to serve them round the year; and the
northern parts producing more than they need, those in
the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores
that come from the north: and from a word *Wiggin*,
used in driving their horses, all that drove were called
the *Whiggamors*, and shorter the *Whiggs*. Now in
that year [1648], after the news came down of Duke
Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people
to rise, and march to Edinburgh; and they came up
marching on the head of their parishes, with an un-
heard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as
they came. The Marquis of Argyll and his party, came
and headed them, they being about 6000. This was cal-
led the *Whiggamors* inroad: and, ever after that, all
that opposed the court, came, in contempt, to be called
Whiggs: and from Scotland the word was brought into
England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of
distinction." Burnet's Own Times, i. 58.

"The poor honest people, who were in railery called
Whiggs, from a kind of milk they were forced to drink
in their wandrings and straits, became name-fathers to
all who espoused the interest of Liberty and Property
through Britain and Ireland." Wodrow's Hist., i. 263.

The latter is the etymon generally adopted. But
the former is more probable, even in the opinion of
Wodrow, who adds; "If the reader would have
another, and perhaps better origination of the word,
he may consult Burnet's Memoirs of the House of
Hamilton." Ibid.

The common etymon is liable to this objection, that
it is founded on a fact which was posterior to the use
of the term. The other receives confirmation from the
title of a ludicrous poem in MS. *penes auct.* "The
Whiggamer Road into Edinburgh. To the tune of
Graysteell; 28th November, 1648." It bears the same
date at the end.

A. Bor. *whig*, is expl., "a beverage made with whey
and herbs;" Gl. Grose.

To WHIG, v. n. Stale churned milk, when
it throws off a sediment, is said to *whig*,
Nithsd.

WHIGAMORE, s. A cant term of the same
meaning with *Whig*, as applied to the old
Presbyterians, but apparently more con-
temptuous.

"There was he and that sour *whigamore* they ca'd
Burley—if twa men could hae won a field, we wadna
hae gotten our skins paid that day." Tales of my
Landlord, iv. 164.

WHIGGERY, s. The notions or practices of a
Scottish Presbyterian, S.

"Gang awa' wi' your *Whiggery*, if that's a' ye can
do; auld Curate Kilstouk wad hae read half the
Prayer-Book to me by this time." H. M. Loth., i. 135.

"That's a' your *whiggery*," re-echoed the virago,
'that's a' your *whiggery*, and your Presbytery, ye cut-
tugged graning carles.'" Waverley, ii. 122.

WHIGMELEERIE, s. 1. The name of a
ridiculous game which was occasionally
used, in Angus, at a drinking club. A pin
was stuck in the centre of a circle, from
which there were as many *radii* as there
were persons in the company, with the name
of each person at the *radius* opposite to him.

On the pin an index was placed, and moved round by every one in his turn; and at whatsoever person's *radius* it stopped, he was obliged to drink off his glass.

This is one, among many expedients, that have been devised for encouraging dissipation.

As the term has most probably had a ludicrous origin, it may have arisen from contempt of the *Whigs*; as the people of Angus were generally not very friendly to them, and might thus intend to ridicule what they accounted the austerity of their manners.

2. In pl. *Whigmeleeries*, "whims, fancies, crotchets," Gl. Burns, S.

But gin ye be a brig as auld as me,—
There 'll be, if that date come, I'll wad a boddle,
Some fewer *whigmeleeries* in your noddle.

Burns, iii. 54.

3. A fantastical ornament in masonry, dress, &c., S.

"Ah! it's a brave kirk, nane o' yere *whigmeleeries* and carlewurries about it." Rob Roy, i. 127.

WHIGMALEERIE, *adj.* 1. Dealing in gimcracks, S.

2. Whimsical, S.

"I met ane very honest, fair-spoken, weel put-on gentleman,—that was in the *whigmaleery* man's backshop." Nigel, i. 77.

WHIG, WIG, *s.* A species of fine wheaten bread.

"*Whigs*, Chelsea buns." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 151. V. WYG.

[**WHIGGA**, *s.* Couch-grass, *Triticum repens*, Shetl.]

To **WHIGGLE**, *WHIGGLE* *alang*, *v. n.* 1. To wriggle, to waddle, Fife; the same with *Wiggle*. V. WAIGLE.

- [2. To work in a listless, heartless manner; to idle about, Clydes.] To trifle, Fife.

WHIGGLE, *s.* A trifle, a toy, a kickshaw, a gimcrack; used to denote any thing that ministers more to conceit than to utility, Fife.

Isl. *hvikull*, inconstans, from *hrika*, cedere. Or, Belg. *huyghelen*, to dissemble, to play the hypocrite; *synon.* with E. *juggle*.

[**WHIG-MIG-MORUM**. V. WHIP-MEG-MORUM.]

WHIHE (gutt.), *s.* "The sound of an adder, her *fuffing noise*, when angered;" Gall. Enc.; slightly changed from C. B. *chweif*, a hiss, or *chwith-u*, to hiss.

To **WHIHER**, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way, to titter, Ang. To *wicker*, to neigh or whinny, A. Bor.

WHILE, *conj.* Until, S.

"Still the covenanters could not be pleased *while* their cup was full, conform to the conclusion between them and the covenanters or malecontents of England," &c. Spalding, i. 81. V. QUHILL.

WHILEOMS, WHILES, *adv.* At times, sometimes, occasionally, S.

Whileoms they tented, and sometimes they play'd,
And sometimes rashen hoods and buckies made.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 14.

V. QHYLUM.

"He offered him to prove that though she took *whiles* fits of distraction, yet that she had *delucida intervalla*, and that it was in one of these that she granted the said assignation." Fount. Dec. Suppl., ii. 460.

"He lies a' day, and *whiles* a' night, in the cove in the dern hag." Waverley, iii. 237. V. QUHILE, QUHILES.

Perhaps this term is the genitive sing. of A.-S. *hivil*, tempus, which is *hucile*, q. "of a time she took fits," &c. It would seem indeed that A.-S. *hvitum*, (retained in O. E. *Whilom*), signifying aliquando, is merely the same A.-S. noun in the dative or ablative plural, q. *by*, or *in times*.

[**WHILK**, *pron.* Which. V. QUHILK.]

[To **WHILK**, *v. a.* To gulp, to suck up quickly, Shetl.; *syn.*, to *whig*.]

WHILLIE-BILLOU, *s.* A variety of *Hilliebalou*, Gall. *Whilly-baloo*, Dumfr.

"*Whillie Billou*, a noisy commotion, as when the fox is up, started for chase;" Gall. Enc.

Can this have any connexion with C. B. *chwywlwibaw*, apt to wander about, from *chwywlwib-iaw*, to wander round about, and this again from *chwywlwib*, orbit, motion?

[**WHILLIEGOLEERIE**, *s.* V. under **WHILLY**.]

WHILLILU, *s.* An air in music, Ettr. For.

"And all the while he was full earnestly whistling a tune.

List me, my son, What *whillilu* is that
Thou keep'st a trilling at?"

Hogg's *Tales*, i. 162.

Isl. *hvell-a*, sonare, *hvell-r*, sonitus, and *lu*, lassitudo; q. a dull or flat air.

[**WHILLY**, *s.* A small skiff, Shetl.]

To **WHILLY, WHULLY**, *v. a.* To cheat, to gull, S. Properly by means of wheedling.

They spoil'd my wife, and staw my cash,
My Muse's pride murgullied;
By printing it like their vile trash,
The honest leidges *whully'd*.

Ramsay's *Address to Town Council of Edinburgh*, A. 1719.

"Wise men may be *whilly'd* with wiles;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 79.

"Let me alane for *whillying* an advocate;—it's nae sin to get as muckle frac them as wi' can—after a' it's but the wind o' their mouth—it coats them naething." Heart M. Loth., i. 328.

"*Whillying*, bamboozling; deceiving with specious arguments;" Gl. Antiq.

Shirrefs writes *whilly*, Gl. V. next word.

WHILLIEGOLEERIE, s. A hypocritical fellow, a wheedler, one who speaks fair from selfish motives, Roxb.; synon. with *Whillie-wha*.

The first part of the word is evidently the same with *Whilly, Whully, v.*

This, if traced to Goth. may be deduced from *Su.-G. kwil-a, cunctare*, to delay, and Teut. *laerie*, mulier vaniloqua, stulta, *laeri-en*, ineptire, nugas ineptiasque dicere, A.-S. *ge-laer*, Germ. *leer*, vacuus. Or it may be from C. B. *chwiliaw*, to pry about, and *llewyr*, radiance, conjoined by the particle *go*, denoting progress towards, q. one who pries about, exhibiting a fair and flattering appearance.

WHILLIE-WHA, WHILLY-WHAE, s. 1. A person on whom there can be no dependance; who shuffles between opposite sides, delays the performance of his promises, or still deals in ambiguities.

We fear'd no reavers for our money,
Nor *whilly-whaes* to grip our gear.

Watson's Coll., i. 12.

Alas he's gane and left it a';
May be to some sad *whilliecha*
Of fremit blood.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 223.

"A kind of insinuating deceitful fellow," Gl.

Perhaps from Isl. *ryt-a*, dubitare, baerere suspensio animo; or, as implying the idea of intentional procrastination, from *Su.-G. kwil-a, il-a*, quiescere, punctare; *ila, cunctator*.

2. A cheat, S.

If ye gang near the South-sea house,
The *whilly-whas* will grip your gear.

Herd's Coll., ii. 40.

3. A wheedling speech, coaxing language, South of S.

"I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of blawing in a womaff's lug, wi' a' your *whilly-wha's*." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 105.

"*Whilly-whas*, idle cajoling speeches; flummery;" Gl. Antiq.

Perhaps rather allied to C. B. *chwilyi*, a searching dog; a busy body; *chwiliaw, chwiliach*, to pry about; *chwiliat*, a pryer, Owen.

WHILLIE-WHAW, adj. Not to be depended upon, S.

"Because he's a *whilly-whaw* body and has a plausible tongue of his own,—and especially because nobody could ever find out whether he is Whig or Tory, this is the third time they have made him Provost." *Redgauntlet*, ii. 277.

To WHILLY-WHAW, v. n. To talk in a kindly and cajoling way; used to express the conversation of two young persons supposed to have a mutual attachment.

"What, man! the life of a king, and many thousands besides, is not to be weighed with the chance of two young things *whilly-whawing* in ilk other's ears for a minute." Q. Durward, iii. 217.

To WHILLYWHA, v. a. To cajole, to wheedle, S.

"I'm ouer failed to tak a help-mate, though Wylie Macrickit the writer was very pressing and spak very civilly; but I'm ouer auld a cat to draw that strae

before me. He canna *whillywha* me as he's dume mony a ane." *Tales of my Landlord*, iv. 246.

WHILLYWHÄING, WHULLYWHÄING, s. The act of wheedling, S.

"My life precious!" exclaimed Meg Dods; "name o' your *whullywhäing*, Mr. Bludloose." *St. Rona's*, ii. 11.

To WHILLIEWHALLIE, v. a. To coax, to wheedle, Perth.

To WHILLIE-WHALLIE, v. n. To dally, to loiter, S. B. V. **WHILLIWHAW.**

WHILLOCK, WHILEOCK, WHILLOCKIE, s. A little while, S. O., Dumfr., Perth.

"I'll wauget half-a-croon that he's no at the point o' death, and wunna be for a *whileock*." M. I. yndsay, p. 145.

Ock is the mark of diminution, as in many other words. V. the letter K, also Oc, termin.

Teut. *wijlken*, parvum temporis spatium, is formed in a similar manner, by the addition of *ken*, the mark of the diminutive, from *wijle*, momentum.

WHILPER, s. Any individual larger than the ordinary size of its genus; as, "What a *whilper* of a trout!" Dumfr.

Whulper is used in some other counties.

WHILT, s. A-whilt, having the heart in a state of palpitation; in a state of confusion or perturbation.

My page allow'd me not a beast,
I wanted gilt to pay the hyre;
He and I lap o're many a syre,
I heuked him at Calder-cult;
But long ere I came to Clypes-myre,
The ragged rogue caught me a-whilt.

Watson's Coll., i. 12.

Hence,

WHILTIE-WHALTIE, adv. In a state of palpitation. *My heart's aw playin whiltie-whaltie*, S.

Isl. *vellt, vellt, yllt*, volutor; or *hæll-a*, resonare. The Danes use *kullert og bullert* in the sense of upside down.

To WHILTIE-WHALTIE, v. n. 1. To palpitate, Ayr.

"A kin' o' nettling ramfeezalment gart a' my heart *whiltie-whaltie*." *Ed. Mag.*, Ap. 1821, p. 351.

2. To dally, to loiter; given as synon. with *Whilly-whally*, S. B.

To WHIMMER, v. n. To cry feebly, like a child, Roxb.

This seems radically the same with E. *to Whimper*; only retaining the form of Teut. *wimmer-en*, obvagare, clamitare prae dolore vel gaudio. (V. Skinner, vo. *Whimper*.) Germ. *wimmer-en*, "to whimper, or whine, as a little child;" Ludwig. Wachter views it as the same with Germ. *jammern*, ejulare, & being prefixed. This must be the same with *Whimmer*.

WHIMWHAM, s. 1. A whim, a whimsey, Loth., as used by O. E. writers.

2. A kickshaw, in relation to food.

They brought to him a good sheep's head,
A napkin, and a towel,—
Gae, tak your *whim-whams* a' frae me,
And bring me fast my gruel.

Ballad Book, p. 17.

C. R. *chym*, motion, impulse, Owen; a *whimsey*, Richards. The Isl. exactly corresponds. *Hwim*, motus celer; *hwim-a*, cito movere.

WHIN, *s.* A few. V. QUHEYNE.

It is also improperly given in the form of *Whine*, under JOE-TROT.

WHIN, WHINSTANE, *s.* That in England called toadstone, or ragstone, S.

"*Whin-stone*, or porphyry, (called toad-stone, rag-stone, &c., in England) differs from moor-stone in this, that the former contains iron and also some lime." P. Dalmeny, *Statist. Acc.*, i. 257. V. QUHYN.

[WHIN-CHACKER, *s.* The Whin-chat, *Saricola rubetra*, S.]To WHINGE, *v. n.* To whine, S.

Poor cauldrie Coly *whing'd* aneath my plaid.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 389.

V. QUHINGE.

"Mr. William [Guthry] said, 'I'll tell you, Cousin, what I'm not only thinking upon, but I am sure of it, if I be not under a delusion; and it is, that the malignants will be your death, and this gravel will be mine, but ye will have the advantage of me, for ye will die honourably before many witnesses with a rope about your neck, and I will die *whinging* upon a pickle of straw.'" Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 174.

WHINGER, WHINGAR, *s.* A sort of hanger, which seems to have been used both at meals, as a knife, and in broils.

"Wherefore said he [James V.] gave my predecessors so many lands and rents to the kirk: was it to maintain hawks, dogs and whores to a number of idle priests? The king of England burns, the king of Denmark beheads you, I shall stick you with this *whingar*. And therewith he drew out his dagger, and they fled from his presence in great fear." Melvil's *Memoirs*, p. 4.
"Many ane times the half-merk *whinger* for the half-penny whang." Ferguson's *S. Prov.*, p. 25.

And *whingers*, now in friendship bare,
The social meal to part and share,
Had found a bloody sheath.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, C. v. 7.

This may be merely a corr. of *E. hanger*. It must be observed, however, that *E. whiniard*, *whinyard*, is used for a short sword; which Seren. thinks may be from Isl. *hwia*, furunculus, and *yard*, ulnus, q. the instrument used clandestinely.

Whiniard is expl. by Phillips, "a kind of crooked sword." Minsheu and Skinner also give the same word; so that it is probably O. E. Jacob derives it from A.-S. *wian*, to get, and *are*, honour.

WHINGICK, *s.* A snuff-box, Shetl.

To WHINK, *v. n.* 1. A term used to denote the suppressed bark of a shepherd's dog, when from want of breath he is unable to extend his cry; or his shrill impatient tone when he loses sight of the hare which he has been in pursuit of; Ettr. For.

"He saw—the malignant collics *whinking* after him." *Perils of Man*, ii. 22.

The word, I am informed, is confined to the *Collie*; and used only in relation to his pursuit of game.

2. To bark as an untrained dog in pursuit of game, *ibid.*, Tweedd.

I never thought, for a' your ruse,
That e'er he was for muckle use,
Except for drivin' nout to fairs,
Or rinnin' *whinkin'* after hares.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 20.

WHINK, *s.* The suppressed bark of a shepherd's dog as above described, *ibid.*

Isl. *queink-a*, frequenter lamentari, is the only word that appears to have any resemblance. Su.-G. *hwink-a*, vacillare, is indeed perfectly similar. But it refers to motion, not to sound. The same thing may be observed of Teut. *quack-en*, dubio et tremulo motu ferri.

WHINKENS, *s. pl.* Flummery, S. B. *sowens*, *synon.*

Perhaps from Su.-G. *hwink-a*, vacillare, to move backwards and forwards, because of their flaccidity. The E. term *flummery* is, in like manner, applied to any thing that is loose or wants solidity.

To WHINNER, *v. n.* To pass with velocity, S. B.

Isl. *Awyn-a*, resonare, sonum edere obstreperum; *hwia*, voces obstreperae et resonabiles; G. Andr., p. 126.

WHINNER, *s.* 1. The sound caused by rapid flight or motion, whizzing noise, S. B., Loth., Dumfr. *Whunner*, Gall.

"*Whanner*, a thundering sound," Gall. Enc.

2. "The blow which causes such a sound;" *ibid.*

At last the beggars cleared the field,
For wha could stan' their *whinners*?
The very ploughmen had to yield,
Wi' hides as black as shuners.

Ibid. p. 268.

3. A smart resounding box on the ear, Dumfr.

Isl. *Ariar*, sonus ex vibratione; fremitus venti; Halderson.

WHINNERIN', *part. adj.* A *whinnerin'* drouth, a severe drought, accompanied with a sifting wind. It is applied to any thing so much dried, in consequence of extreme drought, as to rustle to the touch; as, "The corn's a' *whinnerin'*," Clydes.

WHIN-SPARROW, *s.* The Field or Mountain sparrow, S.; *Fringilla montana*, Linn.; denominated, as would seem, from its being often found among *whins* or furze.

WHINYARD, *s.* A short crooked sword, *synon.* *Whinger*.

"Ruthven, with his complices—struck him over our shoulder with *whin-yards*," &c. Chalmers's *Mary*, i. 164.

WHIP, s. [Time, term, period; a *whip o' dearth*, a time of dearth, Perth.] *In a whip, adv.* In a moment, S.

Alern. *unipphe*, O. Tent. *wap*, nictus oculi. Sw. *wippen* is equivalent to our word: *paas wippen*, upon the point of doing any thing; Mod. Sax. *up de wippe*, id. Inre views the Su.-G. v., mentioned under the preceding term, as the origin. We also say, *He was within a whip* of such a thing, S. B.

Kilian, however, gives *fax*, lumen, vibratio luminis, as the primary sense. According to this, the term originally conveys the very same idea with *blink*, S. *In a blink*, i.e., in a twinkling. The v. *wipp-en* also signifies to glance, to shine at intervals. Kilian views that as the same word, used in a secondary sense, which signifies to vibrate, to be agitated with a tremulous motion.

On this ground, *whip* is to be classed with that variety of terms, denoting a moment, or the smallest portion of time, which are borrowed from the motion of light, or refer to it; as, *Blink*, *Glint*, *Glist*, *Gliff*, *Gliffin*, &c.

C. B. *chvwp*, a quick flirt or turn; also quickly, instantly; *chvwp-iau*, to move briskly; Owen.

To WHIP off, or *awa'*, v. n. To fly, to get off with velocity, S. sometimes pron. *whoep*.

Isl. *hwapp-ast*, repente accidit; Su.-G. *wipp-a*, motitare se, sursum deorsum celeriter ferri.

WHIP-LICKER, s. One who has a cart and horse for hiring, Fife; a cant term.

WHIP-MAN, s. A common carter, Loth., Perth.

But waes me, seldom that's the case,
Whan routhless *whip-men*, scant o' grace,
Baghash and bann them to their face.

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 84.

[WHIP-MEG-MORUM, s. The name of a tune.

So well's he kept his decorum,
And all the stots of *whip-meg-morum*.

Piper of Kilbarchan.

In the following quotation it seems to be modified to signify party politics:—

Let Whig and Tory all agree,
To drop their *whig-mig-morum*.

Skinner's Amusement of Leisure Hours, 1809.]

[WHIPPACK, s. A small fishing-rod, Shetl.]

WHIPPER-SNAPPER, s. 1. A little presumptuous fellow; a very contemptuous term, S. This is also cant E., expl. "a diminutive fellow;" Class. Dict.

2. A cheat, Dumfr.; pron. *Whopper-snapper*.

3. A fraudulent trick, *ibid*.

It might be deduced from Isl. *hwipp*, saltus, celer cursus, and *snapp-a*, capture escam; as originally denoting one who manifested the greatest alacrity in snatching at a morsel.

WHIPPER-TOOTIES, s. pl. Silly scruples about doing any thing, frivolous difficulties, S.

This is probably corr. from the Fr. phrase, *après tout*, after all; pour dire, *Après avoir bien considéré*,

bien pesé, bien examiné toutes choses. *Omnibus perpensis*; Dict. Trev. One, attached to Gr. etymons, might deduce this from *érep*, propter, and *rôra*, hoc.

WHIPPERT, adj. Hasty and tart in demeanour, or in the mode of doing any thing. Hence *whippert-like*, indicating irritation, by the manner of expression or action, S.

Isl. *hwop-a* signifies lightness, inconstancy. But perhaps it is rather formed from the v. *Whip*, q. v.

WHIPPY, s. A term of contempt applied to a girl or young woman; a malapert person; sometimes implying the idea of lightness of carriage, Lanarks.

"Go! ye idle *whippy*!" said her mother, 'and let me see how weel ye'll ca' the kirm.'" *Corragers of Glenburnie*, p. 200.

Isl. *hwopa*, levitas; whence *hwopulegr*, levis et inconstans; G. Andr., p. 127; *hwippin*, ultro citroque vagari. C. B. *chwep-iau*, to move briskly.

WHIPPY, WHUPPY, adj. Active, agile, clever, Lanarks.

To WHIR, WHIRKY away, v. n. To fly off with such noise as a partridge or moorcock makes, when it springs from the ground, Roxb.

"Or I gat his grave weel howket, some of the quality, that were of his ain unhappy persuasion, had the corpse *whirried away* up the water, and buried him after their ain pleasure doubtless." *Monastery*, i. 49.

Whirring is used as a part. in this sense in E. *Serenius* traces it to Su.-G. *hurr-a*, cum impetu circumagi. *Hwerfu-u*, in gyrum agere, is nearly allied.

WHIRKINS, s. pl. The posteriors. V. **WHEERIKINS.** [Cont. *where I ken*.]

WHIRL, WHURL, s. The apple; also denominated the *Thorle pippin*, Roxb.

The name is still the same; the difference arising solely from the various modes of pronouncing the same term. V. **WHOBLE**.

WHIRLIWHAW, s. A whirligig, S. [*Whirligigum* is another form.]

"There's mair gold about the *whirli-whaw* o' that se button-hole than in the whole bouk o' a rose noble." *Rothelan*, i. 213.

[To WHIRLIWHAW, v. a. To mistify, to gull, Loth.]

[* **To WHIRR, v. a. and n.** 1. To move off or along with great speed, to vanish; as, "He *whirred* by like stour," *Clydes*; *whirm*, Shetl.

2. To throw, strike, or dash suddenly, *ibid*.]

WHIRR, WHIRRET, s. A smart blow, apparently as including the idea of the sound caused by it.

"Then did the monk, with his staffe of the crosse, give him such a sturdie thump and *whirret* betwix his neck and shoulders,—that he made him lose both sense

and motion, and fall down stone dead at his horse's feet." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. i. p. 192.

Bailey gives *Wherret* in the same sense. Perhaps, as denoting the sharp sound of the stroke, from *Quhir*, *v.*, to whizz, *q. v.*

It seems to be merely a provincial term. "*Wherret*, a great blow; perhaps a back-handed stroke;" Grose.

TO WHIRRY, *v. a.* Similar to *E. Hurry*.
["*Whirry Whigs* awa man;" Old Song.]

"See now, mither, what ye hae dune," whispered Cuddie; "there's the Philistines, as ye ca' them, are gaun to *whirry* awa' Mr. Harry, and a' wi' your nash-gab." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 194.

WHIRROCK, *s.* A knot in wood, caused by the growth of a branch from the place; Tweedd.; *whirlock*, Shetl. *V. VIRROCK*.

[**TO WHISH**, **WHUSH**, *v. n.* To whizz, to rush with a whizzing sound, *S.*]

TO WHISH, *v. a.* To hush; part. pa. *whist*.

"The keeping of the castle of Edinburgh was the last act of opposition, and with the yielding of it, all was *whist*." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 246.

Seren., *vo.* *Hush*, refers to Sw. *visch*, interj. used by nurses when lulling their babes; and *hwiak-a*, to whisper.

WHISH, **WHUSH**, *s.* 1. A rushing or whizzing sound, *S. B.*

2. A whisper, *S. B.* *Whisht*, Loth.

Lat her yelp on, be ye as calm's a mouse,
Nor lat your *whisht* be heard into the house.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 2.

Su.-G. *hwaes-a*, to whizz; *wis-a*, Isl. *kris-a*, susurrare, *quis*, susurrus; G. Andr., p. 157.

Hwijak-a, mussitare, *ibid.*, p. 127.

[**WHISHIE**, *s.* A slight sound, or whisper; as, "Noo, not a *whishie*," i.e., perfect silence, Clydes., Perth.]

WHISHT, *interj.* Hush, be silent, *S. hist*, *whist*, *E.* Chaucer, *huiste*. It seems to be properly the imperat. of the *v.*; *q.* be hushed.

But *whisht*, it is the knight in masquerade,
That comes hid in this cloud to see his lad.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 111.

Clav. Yorks., "*Whesht, whesht*, is peace, peace."

Ben Jonson frequently uses *husht* precisely in the same sense with our *whisht*.

"*Whisht*, gudewife; is this a time, or is this a day, to be singing your ranting fule-sangs in?" Waverley, ii. 122.

This is sometimes used as a *v.*, *S. B.*

They'd better *whisht*, reed I sud raise a fry.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

This is nearly allied to Fr. *houische*, which Palsgr. gives among "Interjections betokening keepng of silence;" F. 473, a.

WHISKER, **WHISCAR**, *s.* 1. A bunch of feathers for sweeping any thing, Moray. *E. whisk*, a small besom or brush.

2. The sheath, at a woman's side, used for holding the end of a wire, while she is knitting stockings, *ibid.*

Sw. *hwisku*, *scopae*; Seren. Teut. *wissch-en*, tergere.

WHISKER, **WHISQUER**, *s.* "A blusterer."

"March *whisker* was never a good fisher," S. Prov.; "an old proverb signifying that a windy March is a token of a bad fish year." Kelly, p. 254. Ferguson writes *whisquer*.

Isl. *hwiss-a*, anhelare; *hwass*, ventosus; *hwass-widri*, ventus acer; *nii er hwast*, ventus spirat.

WHISKIE, **WHISKY**, *s.* A species of ardent spirits, distilled from malt, *S.*

[**WHISKIN**, *s.* Palpitation of the heart, Shetl.]

WHISKIT, *part. adj.* A *whiskit* mare, apparently a mare having a switched tail, Perth.; *q.* one adapted for *whisking* off the flies.

WHISKS, *s. pl.* A machine for winding yarn on a quill or clue; of more modern construction than *Windles*, Renfr.; probably from *E. Whisk*, because of the quick motion.

WHISSEL, **WHISTLE**, *s.* 1. A pipe, a shepherd's pipe; also, a fife, a small flute, *S.*

"*Whissels* for Taberners, the dozen—xxiiijs." Rates A. 1611.

2. Used metaph. for the throat, in the phrase, to *weet* one's *whistle*, to take a drink, sometimes applied to tipplers, *S.*

It is, however, O. E. "I wete my *whystell* as good drinkers do;" Palsgrau.

[**TO WHISSEL**, **WHISTLE**, *v. n.* To play on a reed, pipe, fife, or flute, *S.*

I'll break my reed an' never *whistle* mair.

Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd.

2. To wheedle, cajole, wile; as, "He'd *whissel* a levrock fra the lift."

Whistle is also used in the sense of *be silent*, think what you please but ask no questions, as in Burus' pawky song,

First when Maggy was my care,
Heaven, I thought, was in her air;
Now we're married—speir na mair—
Whistle owre the lave o't.]

WHISTLE-BINKIE, *s.* One who attends a penny-wedding, but without paying any thing, and therefore has no right to take any share of the entertainment; a mere spectator, who is as it were left to sit on a bench by himself, and who, if he pleases, may *whistle* for his own amusement; *Aberd.*

WHISTLE-THE-WHAUP. A phrase addressed to one who is supposed to play upon another, West of *S.*

Q. "if you are for sport, call upon the curlew;" referring, probably, to the folly of such an attempt, because this bird delights in sequestered places.

WHISTLER, *s.* A bird so named, Kinross. *V. LOCH-LEAROCK*.

WHISTLERS, s. pl. "These farmers upon a very extensive estate, who give the common enemy, i.e., the proprietor, information as to the rent or value of their neighbours' farms, when he is about to raise his rents." South of S. Sir W. S.

WHISTLE, s. Change of money, S.

— Now they've got the *whistle* of their groat.

Ramsey's Poems, i. 56.

V. QUHISSEL.

To WHIT, v. a. To milk closely, to draw off the dregs, Ettr. For.; *Jib*, synonym.

I see no analogous term except perhaps C. B. *chwyd-u*, to eject, *chwyd*, ejection.

WHITTINS, s. pl. The last part of what is called "a *male* of milk;" which is considered as the richest, and is usually milked by a thrifty housewife into a vessel by itself, and put among the cream reserved for making butter, Tweedd.

To WHITE, v. a. To cut with a knife, S.

For he's far aboon Dunkel the night,
Maun *white* the stick and a' that.

Burns, i. 363.

V. QUHYTE.

This appears in O. E. in the form of *Thwyty* and *Twyty*. "Telwyn or *twyty*. Abseco. Reseco." Prompt. Parv. The *s.* is also given as *Thwytyng*, and "*Theytyng*. Scissulatus." Ibid.

WHITER, s. 1. One that whittles, S.

2. A knife, in respect of its being ill or well adapted for this purpose; as, "a gude *whiter*," "an ill *whiter*," S.

WHITINS, s. pl. Thin slices cut off with a knife, Clydes.

To WHITTER, v. a. To lessen by taking away small portions, to fritter, Roxb.

Shall we view this as a frequentative from the *v.* to *White*, to cut with a knife, as perhaps originally applied to the manual operation of children?

To WHITE, v. a. To flatter, Galloway.

"To *White*, to flatter for favour;" Gall. Enc. C. B. *hud-o*, to wheedle, *chwyd-aw*, to trick. Hence,

WHITE FOLK. A name given to wheedlers, S.

"You are as *white* as a loan soup. Spoken to flatterers who speak you fair, whom the Scots call *White Folk*." Kelly's S. Prov., p. 371.

A similar metaphor is in the Fr. phrase, *C'est le cheval aux quatre pieds blanc*, which Cotgr. says, "is most used to express a companion that promises much, and performs nought."

Another Fr. phrase conveys the same idea: *Ils sont tout blanc*, au-dehors, & tout noirs au-dedans; c'est-à-dire, qu'ils sont vertueux en apparence, mais qu'au fonds ce sont des méchants. Dict. Trev.

WHITE-LIVER. A flatterer, Roxb.

White is used by our old writers as signifying hypocritical. V. QUHYTE, *adj.*

VOL. IV.

WHITE-WIND, s. Flattery, wheedling; a cant term. To *blaw white wind* in *an's* lug, to flatter one; Clydes., Roxb.

* **WHITING, s.** The name of this fish is metaph. used for the language of flattery, S.

"He gave me *whitings*, but [without] bones." S. Prov.; "That is, he gave me fair words. The Scots call flatteries *whitings*, and flatterers *white people*." Kelly, p. 153. V. **WHITE FOLK.**

The phrase to *Butter a Whiting*, is used in the same sense, S.

WHITIE, WHITELIP, s. A flatterer. "*An auld whitie*, a flatterer; the same with *whitelip*;" Gall. Enc. V. **WHITE FOLK.**

WHITE-ABOON-GLADE. The Hen-harrier, Stirlings. *Falco cynaeus*, Linn.

"But of all the birds of prey amongst us, the hen-harrier, or *white-aboon-glade*, as he is called, is the most destructive to game, both partridges and murr-fowl." P. Campsie, Statist. Acc., xv. 324.

This name corresponds to that of *Lanius albus*, Aldrov., *Le Lanier cendré*, Brisson, and *Gras-weise*, Geyer of Frisch. V. Penn. Zool., p. 193.

WHITE BONNET. A name given to the person, who, in a sale by auction, bids for his own goods, or who is employed by the owner for this purpose, S.

This metaph. term seems to signify a marked person, or one who deserves to be marked; in allusion, perhaps, to the custom in Italy by which the Jews are obliged to wear *yellow* bonnets for distinction, or of bankrupts wearing *green* bonnets, according to the laws of France. The term is most probably a literal translation of a Fr. phrase, the meaning of which is now lost. For the expression, *Bonnet blanc*, or *blanc bonnet*, is still proverbially used to denote the things that are exactly alike, and which may be indifferently put the one for the other.

WHITE-CRAP, s. A name applied to grain, to distinguish it from such crops as are always green, S.

"*White-crops*, corn, as wheat, barley, &c., *Gloze*" Grose.

WHITE-FEATHER. To have a *white feather* in one's wing, a proverbial phrase denoting timidity or cowardice, South of S.; analogous to E. *White-livered*.

"He has a *white feather* in his wing this same West-burnflat after a'," said Simon of Hackburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. "He'll na'er fill his father's boots." Tales Landl., i. 180.

WHITE FISH. V. under QUH.

WHITE FISH IN THE NET. A sport formerly common in Angus, although now almost gone into desuetude. Two persons hold a plaid pretty high. The rest of the company are obliged to leap over it. The object is to entangle in the plaid the person who takes the leap; and if thus intercepted, he loses the game.

C 5

WHITE HARE. The Alpine hare, S.

"*Lepus variabilis*. Alpine Hare.—S. *White hare*." Edin. Mag., July 1819, p. 507.

WHITE HAWSE. "A favourite pudding; that which conducts the food to the stomach with sheep;" Gall. Enc.

WHITE-HORSE. A name given to the Fuller ray, a fish.

"*Raja fullonica*, the *White-horse*;" Sibb. Fife, p. 119.

WHITE-IRON or **AIRN**, *s.* Tin-plate, S.

WHITE-IRON SMITH, a tin-plate worker, S.

"We observed two occupations united in the same person, who had hung out two sign-posts. Upon one was, 'James Hood, *White Iron Smith*,' (i.e., Tinplate Worker.) Upon another, 'the Art of Fencing taught by James Hood.'" Boswell's Journal, p. 54.

WHITE-LEGS, *s. pl.* The smaller wood, such as branches, &c., of a *hag*, or cutting, Berw.

"The smaller wood, provincially termed *white-legs*, is sold for temporary fences, or fire wood." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 334.

[**WHITE-MAA**, **WHITE-MAW**, *s.* The herring gull, *Larus canus*, Shetl.]

WHITE-MEAL, *s.* Oat-meal; as distinguished from what is made of barley, called *Bread-meal*, Clydes.

WHITENIN, *s.* The chalk used for making walls or floors *white*, S.

WHITE PUDDING. A pudding made of meal, suet, and onions, stuffed in one of the intestines of a sheep, S.

And first they ate the *white puddings*,
And then they ate the black.

Herd's Coll., II. 159.

V. **BLACK PUDDING.**

WHITE SHOWER. A shower of snow, Aberd.; pron. *Fite shower*.

WHITE-SILLER, *s.* Silver money; as, "I'll gie ye *white siller* for't," I shall give you a sixpence at least, S.

The phrase *hwit seolfer* occurs in A.-S., but as signifying pure silver; Lye, vo. *Seolfer*. Sw. *hwita penningar*, silver money.

WHITE WAND. V. **WAND OF PEACE.**

WHITE-WOOD, *s.* The white and more decayable wood on the outside of a tree, S. [*Alburnum*, sap-wood.]

"The oaks [in the mosses] are almost entire; the *white wood*, as it is called, or the outermost circles of the tree only are decayed." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 40.

To **WHITHER**, *v. a.* To beat, to belabour, Roxb.

WHITHER, *s.* A stroke, a smart blow, *ibid.*

Isl. hwiðr-a, cito commoveri.

To **WHITHER**, *v. n.* To whirl rapidly with a booming sound, Teviotd. V. **QUHIDDIR**, *v.*

WHITHER-SPALE, **WHUTHER-SPALE**, **WITHER-SPALE**, *s.* 1. A child's toy, composed of a piece of lath, from seven inches to a foot in length, notched all round, to which a cord is attached. This, when whirled round, produces a booming sound, Roxb. [V. **THUNNER-SPEAL**.]

From *Whither*, to whizz, (V. **QUHIDDIR**, **QUHETHYR**,) and *Spale*, *spail*, a lath, or shaving of wood, q. "a whizzing" or "booming spail."

2. Light as straw or down. "He would steal it, if it were as light as a *whither-spale*," *ibid.*

3. A thin, lathy person, *ibid.*

4. One who is of a versatile cast of mind, who is easily turned from his opinion or purpose, *ibid.*

WHITTIE-WHATIES, *s. pl.* Silly pretences, from a design to procrastinate, or to blind; frivolous excuses, circumlocutions, meant to conceal the truth, S.

Whittie-Whaws is used in the same sense, Aberd.

It's them that fleys me wi' their taws,
Their cankart cuffs, and *whittie whaws*.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179.

Isl. vaettuge, quod nullius est ponderis, atomon, quod non potest librari; G. Andr. C. B. *chwaiçwaat*, a sly pilferer; Owen: *chwylawiaeth*, nugatio, gesticulatio; Boxhorn.

Perhaps the last part of this reduplicative term is the radical one, from A.-S. *hwata*, omina, divinationes, auguria; "gesse, forespeakings, luck good or ill; divinations, soothsayings;" Somner. *Warna the that thu ne gime drycraefta, ne wcrfaena, ne hwatena*; Take care that thou do not follow incantations, or dreams, or divinations; Deut. xviii. 10.

Thus it might originally be equivalent to *freits*. *Isl. thwaett-a*, however, signifies nugari; *thwaetting-r*, nugamenta; G. Andr., p. 268. Belg. *wisicrasie*, seems to have been formed on the same plan; "fiddle-faddle, whim-wham;" Sewel. This has much the appearance of an Alem. origin, *s* in that language, being frequently substituted for *t* in other dialects. Germ. *waschen*, garrire; Wachter. V. **WISHY-WASHIES**. *Dry-craefta*, in the quotation, is from *dry*, a magician, and *craeft*, craft. According to Somner, and Wachter, (vo. *Druiden*), the term *dry* had found its way into Germany from the name of the *Druids*, to whom great skill in magic was ascribed.

WHITTLING, **WHITING**, **WHITEN**, *s.* A species of sea-trout, S.

"In some parts of the Ern, there are pike; and, in some seasons of the year, great numbers of sea-trouts, from 3 lb. to 6 lb. weight. The fishermen call them *whittlings*, on account of the scales they have at their first coming up the river from the sea." P. Muthil, Perth. Statist. Acc., viii. 433.

"There is also in this river a larger sort of a fish called a *whitling*; it is a large fine trout, from 16 inches to 2 feet long, and well grown; its flesh is red, and

high coloured, like salmon, and of full as fine a flavour." P. Dunse, Berwicks. Ibid. iv. 330.

"From the end of June, till close-time, there is abundance of fish, after floods, in Esk, and the lower end of Liddel; such as salmon, grilse, sea trout, and *whitens*, as they are named here, or *herlings*, as they are called in Annandale." P. Cannobie, Dumfr. Ibid. xiv. 410.

It is sometimes written *whiting*.

"The fish is well known to those who fish in the Annan and the Nith by the name of the *hirling*. But it is called by other names in other parts of the country. In the Esk, in Dumfries-shire, and in the Elen at Carlisle, it is termed the *whiting*, from its bright silvery colour. In the Tay, above Perth, it is called the *Lammas whiting*, from its appearance in the river at that season. In Angus, the Mearns, and Aberdeen-shire, it goes by the name of the *Phinoc*." Dr. Walker, Transact. Highl. Soc. S., ii. 354.

Whiting or *whiten* would seem to be the same with *whirling*. But, according to Dr. Walker, the *whiting* or *hirling*, after passing the winter in the sea, on its return to the river in March and April, is "called the *whirling*, or, as it is commonly pronounced, the *whirling*;"—in the Spey and other rivers in the North, —known by the name of the *white trout*." Ibid., p. 355.

This learned naturalist views the *whiting* as a salmon; which he supposes to pass through the different states of the samlet, *hirling*, *whirling*, and *grilse*, before it comes to maturity. Ibid. p. 363. It has, however, been urged with great probability, that they are different species; because the *whittings* or *hirlings* have roes, and of coarse are understood to spawn; Ibid. p. 354. N. Besides, the *phinoc*, which Dr Walker views as the same with the *whiting*, is said "always to retain the distinctive mark of yellow fins, as well as particular spots greatly different from those on salmon." Mackenzie, Ibid. p. 377, 378.

Sw. *hwilling* signifies a whiting.

WHITLIE, QUHITELIE, QUHITELY, adj.
Having a delicate or fading look, S.
Whitely has been used O. E. as equivalent to *livid*.

The seconde stede to name hicht Ethiose,
Quhitely and pale, and somelele ascendent.

Henryson's *Test. Cresside*, Chron. S. P., i. 164.

"*Whitely* things are ay tender;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 78.

"As for the earle of Bothwell he wes fair and *quhitlie*, hinging shouldered, and went something forward." Pitcottie's Cron., p. 423. *Whitely*, Ed. 1728.

"Alas are these pale cheekes, and these *whitely* lippes the face of my nephew, and the fauour of my beloved Narbonus?" Narbonus, Part II., p. 35.

From A. S. *hwit*, albus, and *lie*, similis.

[WHITRACK, WHITRECK, WHITTRET, s.
A weasel. V. QUHITRED.]

WHITRACK-SKIN, s. A purse made of the skin of a weasel, Moray.

Her minnie had hain'd the warl,
And the *whitrack-skin* had routh.

Jamieson's *Popular Ball.*, i. 294.

WHITTER, s. "A hearty draught of liquor;" Gl. Burns, S.O.

Syne we'll sit down an' tak our *whitter*,
To cheer our heart.

Burns, iii. 240.

Perhaps q. *whetter*, from E. *whet*, applied to a dram, as supposed to sharpen the appetite.

WHITTER, s. "Any thing of weak growth is a *whitter*;" Gall. Enc. *Twitter*, q.v., is elsewhere used in the same sense.

[To WHITTER, v. a. To fritter. V. under WHITE, v.]

To WHITTER, v. n. To move with lightness and velocity; as, *Whitterin down the stair*, Ayrs.

It must be the same word with that given by Mactaggart. "*Whittering*, running about in a strange simple manner. The way a modest lover haunts his mistress;" Gall. Enc. Apparently a diminutive from *Quhid*.

To WHITTER, v. n. To speak low and rapidly, Roxb.

Here objects charm on every hand,
The winking swankies *whitter*,
And fondly ee some female band
Sail by in smirking titter.

St. Bonnell's *Fair*, A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 56.

WHITTER, s. Loquacity, prattle. "Hold your *whitter*," be silent, Roxb.

WHITTER-WHATTER, s. 1. Trifling conversation, chattering, Roxb.

Hout, man, it's ablin's but a clatter:
What need we heed sic *whitter-whatter*,
Or 'tween us twa what need we care,
Tho' a' the French were stanin there!

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 47.

2. A woman who is very garrulous, is said to be "a perfect *whitter-whatter*," *ibid*.

This reduplicative term, more forcibly expressing continuation, is formed from a v. primarily denoting the chattering of birds. V. QUHITTER, r.

To WHITTER-WHATTER, v. n. To converse in a low tone of voice, Roxb. V. QUHITTER.

[WHITTIE, adj. Shabby, mean, vague, evasive, Mearns. V. WHEETIE.]

WHITTIE-WHATTIE, s. 1. Vague, shuffling, or cajoling language, S.

"Your reluctant brethren—may essay to keep you back by telling you some new stories (when they find you cannot be charmed or enchanted into a forbearance by the old *Spring of Prudence*) of they themselves know not what. But the sense and substance of all this *whittie whattie*, to be sure, will be only, 'O be quiet, let nothing be heard, that may provoke his Highness.'" M'Ward's *Contend.*, p. 363.

2. Applied to a person, as denoting one who employs every kind of means to gain an end, Fife.

To WHITTIE-WHATTIE, v. n. 1. To talk frivolously, to shilly-shally, S.

"What are ye *whittie-whattie*ing about, ye gowk," said his gentle sister, 'gie the ladic back her bowie cie there, and be blithe to be sae rid on't.'" The *Pirate*, i. 136.

2. To form frivolous pretences or excuses, S.

WHITTLE, s. 1. A knife, S. as in E.

2. Applied to the harvest-hook, S. V. QUHYTE.

Rise, rise, an' to the whittle,
In haste this day.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 138.

[3. Applied to the stone used for sharpening a scythe, West of S., Shetl.]

WHITTRET, s. The weasel. V. QUHITRED.

WHITWRATCH, s. The name formerly given in S. to a terrier.

"But before they departed from these ugly earth-holes, an ill-contrived urchin, or a cur out of shape, and deform'd, (as they described him), but call him a *Terrier*, and they by the name of a *Whitwratch* (bastard-brood of the Fox) as the servants apprehended; so might any man as well as they rationally conclude, as by the circumstances given us by their description." Franck's Northern Mem., p. 136.

Apparently q. *white ratch*. V. RACHE. The Icelanders call a fox *moelrache*; G. Andr. vo. *Rache*, p. 194.

[To **WHIZ, WHIZZ, v. a.** To inquire, cross-question; part. pr. *whizzin*; Clydes., Shetl. Like E. *quiz*.]

WHON, WHUN, s. A vulgar name for a worthless character, Teviotd.; synon. *Scamp*. C.B. *chueyn* denotes a chaos, also weeds; *chwynu*, a grub.

WHOOGH, interj. An exclamation, especially used by dancers, for mutual excitation, Mearns, Ang.

—At lika thud and sough,
They cried, "Weel-done!—hey! hilloa! *whoogh!*"
Beattie's John o' Arnha, p. 58.

"*Who! who!*" an interjection, marking great surprise. North." Grose.

WHOPIN, WHAUPIN, WHUPPIN, part. adj. Large, big; A *whaupin pennynorth*, a good bargain for the money, Lanarks.

WHORLE, s. 1. A very small wheel, as that in a child's cart, S.

2. The fly of a spinning-rock, made of wood, of lead, or a hard stone, S. *whirl*, E.

"In one of them [graves] was found a metal spoon, and a glass cup that contained two gills Scotch measure; and in another, a number of stones, formed into the shape and size of *whorles*, like those that were formerly used for spinning in Scotland." Barry's Orkney, p. 206. He adds, in a note, "A round perforated piece of wood, put upon a spindle."

Wi' cauk and keel I'll win your bread,
And spindles and *whorles* for them wha need.
Gabrielunye Man, Herd's Coll., II. 51.

O.E. "*Whorle* of a spyndyl. *Vertebrum*." Prompt. Parv.

It appears from Minshew, that *wharle* and *whorle* were formerly used in this sense in E.

"O. E. *wharle* for a spyndell, *peeson*," Fr. Palagraue. Sa.-G. *harfrel*, *hucifuel*, id. *verticillum*; from *hwercf-a*, to be whirled round; O. Sw. *hworta*, rotate.

WHORLE-BANE, s. The hip-bone or joint, Fife.

Test. *wervel-been*, vertebra, spondylus. E. *whirle-bone* denotes the knee-joint. But in O.E. *whyrlbeon* had the same signification with the S. word. "Joynt or hole of the knokyll bone cleped, the *whyrlbeon*. Ancha." Prompt. Parv. Ancha is expl. as synon. with *Coxendix*; Du Cange. *Knokyll bone* is afterwards rendered, not only by the more general term *Condilus*, but by *Coxa*, the hip-bone.

To **WHIOSLE, WHOZLE, v. n.** To blow, to breathe hard, to wheeze, Aberd.; *whozle*, Dumfr.

"Ye wou'd hae hard the peer bursen belchs *whoslin* like a horse i' the strangle a riglenth e'er you came near them." Journal from London, p. 6, 7.

—*Whozling* sair and cruppen down
Auld Saunders seem'd.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 42.

"*Whozling*, breathing hard, as from asthma;" Gl. ibid. p. 153. V. WHAISLE.

WHOW! WHOUGH! interj. An exclamation of surprise or admiration.

Perhaps like Lat. *eho*, expressive of admiration. Dan. *ho! ho!* aha, hold a little. V. WHOUGH.

WHO-YAUDS, interj. A term used to make dogs pursue horses, Lanarks.

Who seems the same as *Hou* in *HOU-SHEEP*, q. v. V. YAD.

WHUD, s. A lie, South of S. V. QUHID.

To **WHUDDER, v. n.** To make a whizzing or rushing sort of noise. "The wind in a cold night is said to *whudder*;" Gall. Enc.

WHUDDER, s. A noise of this description, ibid. V. QUHIDDIR.

WHULLILOW, s. "The same with *Whillie-billou*;" Gall. Enc.

To **WHULLY, v. a.** To circumvent by wheedling. V. WHILLY, v.

WHULLIGOLEERIE, s. A wheedling fellow. V. WHILLIGOLEERIE.

To **WHULLUP, WHOLLUP, v. n.** To fawn, to wheedle, to curry favour by bestowing small gifts, Roxb.; perhaps contr. from *Whully up*. V. WHULLY.

WHULT, s. "A blow received from a fall, or the noise attending such a fall. 'He gat an unco *whult* from falling,' and, 'He fell with an unco *whult*;" Gall. Enc.

C. B. *chwelyd*, to overturn; *chwil*, a turn. The S. word may have been primarily used to denote the act of falling, or a kind of somersault.

WHULT, s. [A large piece or portion, S.]; "any thing larger than expected;" Gall. Enc.

This may have been changed perhaps from C. B. *helaeth*, *chelaeth*, large, *helaeth-u*, to amplify. *Gwala* also signifies fullness, and *gwalaed*, a making full.

WHULTER, s. Any thing that is large of its kind; as, "What'n a great *whulter*! or, a muckle *whulter*," S.

"A large potatoe is termed a *whulter*," Gall. Enc.
Perhaps from the same origin with the v. *Wolter*, Teut. *wollt-en*, to overturn; q. something ready to overturn another object.

WHUMGEE, s. Expl. "vexatious whispering; also, trivial trick;" Gall. Enc.

Allied perhaps to C. B. *chucim*, impulse, *chucim-iaiv*, to move round briskly, *chucimeth*, nimble, speedy. Isl. *hucuma*, however, is expl. *repressae vocis sibilus*; Halderson.

To **WHUMMIL**, **WHOMEL, v. a.** To turn upside down. V. **QUHEMLE**, **WHAMBLE.**

WHUMMILS, s. pl. A scourge for a top, Aberd. V. **FUMMILS.**

WHUMMLE, s. Overthrow, overturning, S.

"Nae doubt—it's an awfu' *whumml*—and for aye that held his head sae high too." Rob Roy, ii. 194. V. **QUHEMLE.**

WHUMPIE, s. A wooden dish which contains as much sordid food as suffices for two persons; otherwise expressed, a *tuasum bicker*, Berw.

Probably transmitted from the Danes of Northumberland; Dan. *humper*, signifying a bowl.

WHUN, s. Furze, S. **Whin, E.**

The waving flags, and mony a gunn,
Buskit wi' flow'rs and yellow *whun*—
Stream'd like a rainbow—
Mayne's Siller Gun, Canto v. 6.

WHUNLINTIE, s. The red linnet; or rose lintie.

"They are of different sorts, though all of the linnet tribe. *Whunlinties* form the greatest number." Gall. Enc. vo., *Havoc-Burda*.

WHUNCE, s. "A heavy blow, or the noise of such a blow, as when two *channle-stanes* strike one another;" Gall. Enc.

Corr. perhaps from E. *Wince*, as denoting the effect produced by such a blow. C. B. *gwing-o*, signifies to wince.

WHUNN, s. The stone called Trap, &c.

Back from the blew payment *whunn*,
And from ilk plaster wall,
The hot reflexing of the sunne
Inflames the air and all.

A. Hume, S. P. iii. 389.

V. **QUHIN.**

To **WHUNNER, v. n.** To strike with force so as to cause a loud noise, S.

—"Yonner a gatherin' o' the Pehts *whunnerin*' at the dyke wi' a' their berr; as if they wadna len' a clod o't tae haud out a stirk." Saint Patrick, iii. 84. V. **WHINNER, v.**

WHUPPIE, s. Synon. with *Gipsy*, *Cuttie*. V. **WHIPPY.**

WHURAM, s. 1. A term applied to slurs or quavers in singing, Roxb.

2. Any ornamental piece of dress, *ibid.*; a variety of *Wheerum*, q. v.

To **WHURKEN, v. a.** To strangle, Teviotd. "*Whirkened*, choaked, strangled," A. Bor. Grose.

Isl. *kyrk-in*, strangulare, from *kyrk*, *greek*, the throat; *kyrking*, strangulatio; Su.-G. *qvarke*, gutter; whence the term is transferred to that disease in horses in which they labour under a cough and phlegm, q. "the disease of the throat."

WHURLIE-BIRLIE, s. "Any thing which whirleth round. Children have little toys they spin, so termed;" Gall. Enc.; probably a ludicrous name corr. from E. *Hurly-burly*.

To **WHURLIWA, v. a.** To gull.

"I can read the bright winkin' o' yer een,—though these gowks canna. It does aye's heart gude to see how ye *whurlieha* a' round ye." Corsspatrick, ii. 203. The proper orthography, doubtless, is *Whallieha*.

To **WHURR, v. n.** To make a whirring noise, S. V. **QUHIRR.**

WHUSH, s. 1. A rushing noise, Ettr. For.

—"The roar of the water-fall only reached his ear now and then wi' a loud *whush*, as if it had been a sound wandering across the hills by itsel." Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 318. [V. **WHISH.**]

2. A rumour, [a subject for talk.] "A marriage makes a *whush* for a while on a *kintra side*;" Gall. Enc.

WHUSHER, WHUSHERING, WHUSHIE, s. A whisper, whispering, Gall. Enc.; C. B. *husting*, id.; *hust*, a low or buzzing noise. V. **WHISH.**

To **WHUSHIE, v. n.** To soothe, to mitigate; synon. with E. *Hush*.

"Ye wad wheetle an' *whushie*, an' blaw i' the lug o' Sathan," &c. Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

Viewed as a variety of *Hushie*, to lull a child. V. **WHEETLE, v.**

WHUT-THROAT, s. The weasel, or whit-tret.

"The *whut-throat* or weazle, and the *hoodie*, have often bloody wars with each other about a piece of food they both relish, such as the egg of a hen." Gall. Encycl., p. 375.

"*Whut-throat* *suffing*, confab of weazles;" Ib. 306.

O! hatefu' it's to hear the *whut-throat* chark,
Fras out the auld taffdyke. *Ibid.* p. 411.

This is merely a corr. of the old S. name *Quhittrel*, *Whitred*, q. v.

WHUTTLE-GRASS, s. Common Melilot, *Trifolium Melilotus-officinalis*, Linn., Roxb.; called also *Kings-claver*.

Perhaps from some supposed resemblance in form to a *whittle* or knife.

To **WHYRIPE**, *v. n.* To mourn, to fret, Gull.; [*wheelrip*, to whimper, Ayrs.]

"One always railing against this world, *whyripes*, frets, &c.—I know some who are ever *whyriping* on their poor husbands." Gall. Enc.

Changed, perhaps, in transmission, from C. B. *chwerw-i*, to fret.

WI, *prep.* 1. Commonly used for *with*, S.

2. From, owing to, in consequence of; as, "*Wi* bein' frae hame, I miss'd him."—"He turn'd sick, *wi* the kirk bein' sae fu'," S.

3. Sometimes, though rarely, used in the sense of for, by means of; as, "The horse winna gang to the water *wi* me," S.

4. Conjoined with the active voice of active transitive verbs; as, "That buik winna read *wi* me," That book I cannot read, S.

5. Equivalent to *by*; as, "He was prann'd *wi* a horse," Aberd.

By Sir D. Lyndsay, "*with* is used in the sense of *by*." Chalmers' Lynds., i. 160, N.

WIAGE, **WYAGE**, *s.* A military expedition or incursion; a voyage, a journey.

For Rome quhilum sa hard wes stad,
Quhen Hanniball thaim wencusyt had,
That off ryngis with rich stansys,
That war off knychtis fyngyris taneys,
He send thre bollis to Cartage;
And syne to Rome tuk his *wiage*,
Thar to destroye the cite all.

Barbour, iii. 212, MS.

Woage, ed. Pink.

All worthy Scottis allmychty God yow leid,
Sen I no mor in *wyage* may yow speid.

Wallace, ii. 198, MS.

The knycht Fenweik conwoide the caryage;
He had on Scottis maid mony schrewide *wiage*.

Ibid. iii. 118, MS.

Vyage is still used S. B. in its primary sense, for a journey; Fr. *voyage*, id. from *roye*, a way, Lat. *via*. *Vyage* occurs in the same sense, R. Brunne, p. 315.

To Scotland now he fondeis, to redy his *viage*,
With thritti thousand Walsh redy at his banere.

WIBROUN, *s.* A designation given to the Gyre Carling.

For this wild *wibroun* wich thame widlit sa and wareit;
And the same North Berwik Law as I heir wyvis say,
This Carling, with a fals cast, wald away careit.

Bannatyne MS., Minstrelsy, ii. 201, N.

Perhaps a dimin. from *Quebre*, a name given by the Persians to an infidel. V. Dict. Trev. The word might be introduced during the Crusades. Or from Fr. *guespiere*, *guespiere*, a wasp's nest, like *guespine*, a waspish dame, (Cotgr.)

To **WICHESAUF**, *v. n.* To vouchsafe.

"The lordis baronis walde beseke our souerane lorde, that he walde *wichesauf*, of ilk state to tak twa personis of wisdom, conscience, and knowlege, for the cleirnes of the said materis to be had," Acts Ja. III., A. 1473, Ed. 1814, p. 105.

WICHT, *adj.* 1. Strong, powerful.

Schir Jhon the Grayme, with Wallace that was *wycht*,
Thom Haliday, agayne retorneit rycht
To the Torhall, and thar remanyt but dreid.

Wallace, v. 1057, MS.

This seems to be the sense, in which the term is generally used concerning Wallace, although rendered bold by Mr. Ellis, Spec. I. 352.

Is nane sa *wicht*, sa wyse, na of sik wit,
Agane his summond suithly that may sit.
Suppose thay [thow] be als *wicht* as ony wall,
Thow man ga with him to his Lord's [Lordis] hall.

Priests Pebelis, S. P. R., i. 45.

Sa pasand was this cote, that skarsly mycht
Phegeus and Sagaris, tua seruandis *wicht*,
Bere it on thare nek chargit many fald,
Bot tharwith cled Demoleo ryn fast wald.

Doug. Virgil, 136, 29.

"A *wicht* man never wanted a ready weapon," S. Prov. Hence,

Worthit wycht, was in a state of convalescence, recovered from disease, regained strength.

In presence ay scho wepyt wндыr slycht;
Bot gudely meytis scho graithit him at hir mycht.
And so befel in to that sammyn tid,
Quhill forthiruar at Wallas *worthit wycht*.

Wallace, ii. 286, MS.

"Su. G. *wig*, proprie notat bello aptum, potentem, qui arma per aetatem aut vires ferre potest;" Ihre. A.-S. *wiga*, heros, miles; V. WY. Moes.-G. A.-S. *wig-an*, to fight. Alem. *wig*, bellum, *wich*, militia, *wiger*, pugmans, *wuigant*, pugnator, *wigliet*, carmina bellica.

2. Active, clever, S.

Schyre Patryke the Grame, a nobil knycht,
Stowt and manly, bawid and *wycht*;
And mony othir gentil-men
Thare war slayne, and wondyt then.

Wyntown, viii. 141, 18.

Syne Alysawndyr the Ramsay,
Wyth syndry gud men of assay,
In-til the cove of Hawthorne-den
A gret resset had made hym then,
And had a joly company
Of *wycht* yhoung men and of harly.

Ibid. viii. 38, 110.

Su.-G. *wig*, alacer, agilis, vegetus.

3. Denoting strength of mind, or fertility of invention.

For he wes rycht *wycht* at devys,
And of rycht gud counsall, and wys.

Wyntown, viii. 31, 123.

4. Strong, as applied to inanimate objects.

The Wardane has this castelle tane,
A *wycht* hows made of lyme and stane.

Wyntown, viii. 37, 170.

On ilka nycht thai spoyleid besyle;
To Schortwode Schaw leide wittail and wyn *wicht*.

Wallace, iv. 501, MS.

Flakis thai laid on temyr lang and *wicht*.

Ibid. vii. 784, MS.

In this sense Dunbar opposes *wicht* fowlis to those that are weak and diminutive in size.

Syne crownit scho the Egle King of Fowlis,—
And bad him be als just to awppis and owlis
As unto pakokkis, papingais or crenis,
And mak a law for *wicht* fowlis and for wrennis.

Thistle and Rose, Bannatyne Poems, p. 5.

i.e., one law for both.

It is also used to denote the strength of wine.

And ay besydis he fillis his guttis,
Waching the wyne, for it was *wycht*.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 333.

Ihre observes, that Su.-G. *wig* is used to denote whatsoever in its nature is powerful or firm; *wigir gard*, a compact hedge. *Owig* expresses the opposite idea; *owig bro* a decayed or ruinous bridge.

Wight, as used by Chaucer, conveys the idea of active.

—She coude eke
Wrastlen by veray force and veray might,
With any yong man, were he never so *wight*.
Monkes T., v. 142, 73.

Thus it is used by Gower.—
And cryed was, that they shulde come
Unto the game all and some
Of hem that ben deluyser and *wyght*.
Conf. Am., Fol. 177, b.

It has also been rendered *swift*, in reference to that passage in Chaucer—

I is ful *wight*—as is a ra.
Reves T., v. 4084.

Wight seems to have been also used in O. E. in the sense of *strong*.

Help him to worke *wightlye*, that winneth your fode.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 31, a.

Different writers have remarked the affinity of this term to Lat. *vig-eo*, q. *I am wight*; *veyet-us*.—Hence,

WICHTLIE, WICHTELY, adv. 1. Stoutly.

This being said, commandis he enery fere,
Do red thare takillis, and stand hard by thare gere,
And *wichtlie* als thare airis vp till haile.
Doug. Virgil, 127, 45.

2. With strength of mind, or fortitude.

Paul witnessis, that nane sall wyn the croun,
Bot he quiblk duelle makis him rody boun,
To stand *wichtely*, and fecht in the forefront.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 355, 20.

WICHTNES, WYCHTNES, WIGHTNESS, s.
Strength, S. B.

The next chapitire schall onone
Tell the *wychtnes* of Sampson.
Wyntown, iii. 2. Rubr.

But gin my *wightness* doubted were,
I wat my gentle bleed,
As being sin to Telamon,
Right sickerly does plead.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 3.

WICHTY, adj. Powerful.

Put on, put on, my *wichty* men,
Sae fast as ye can drie.
Adam o' Gordon, *Pink. Trag. Ball.*, i. 50.

Evidently a dimin. from *Wicht*, id.; although I do not find it in any other dialect.

WICHT, s. A man or person, S. **Wight, E.**

Was neuer wrocht in this world mare woful ane *wicht*.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, a. 11.

Ealle eoice wihta, all living creatures; *Oros*. ii. 1.
A.-S. *wiht*, creatura, animal, res; *Moes.-G. waihts*,
Alam. wuiht, res quaevis.

WICK, Wic, s. 1. An open bay, Shetl.

By air, and by *wick*, and by helyer and gio.
The Pirate, ii. 142.

V. AIR.

2. A word used in the termination of the

is the least affinity betwixt *wick* and *vicus*. The former vocable is for the most part, if not always, maritime: the latter, from the meaning of the word, can have no possible respect to local situation." P. Canisbay. *Caithn. Stat. Acc.*, viii. 162, N.

"All those places, whose names terminate in *k*, which, in the Danish language is said to signify a bay, as *Tosgie, Cuic, Dibic, and Skittic*, hath [have] each of them an inlet of the sea." P. Applecross, *Ross. Statist. Acc.* iii., 381.

It is perhaps the same term that occurs in the names *Greenock, Gourrock*, &c., especially as there is the bay of Gourrock. It has been said, indeed, that the former is from Gael. *Grianey*, the Sunny Bay, or the Bay of the Sun. *Statist. Acc.*, v. 559, 560. But I can observe no similar Gael. word signifying a bay. Su.-G. *wik*, angulus; sinus maris: A.-S. *wic*, sinus maris, fluminis sinus; portus. Franc. *in giuniggia strazzona*, in the corners of the streets. V. **WEIK**.

WICK, s. In the game of curling, a narrow port or passage, in the *rink* or course, flanked by the stones of those who have played before, S.

"To inwick a stone is to come up a port or *wick*, and strike the inring of a stone seen through that *wick*." *Gall. Encycl.*, p. 230.

Teut. *wick*, flexio; A.-S. *wic*, portus. This appears to be the primary sense of the term, secondarily applied to a bay because of its bending form.

To **WICK, v. n.** "To strike a stone in an oblique direction, a term in curling;" Gl. Bui

To **WICK a bore** in curling and cricket, is to drive a stone or ball dexterously through an opening between two guards, S.

He was the king, o' a' the core,
To guard, or draw, or *wick* a bore.
Burns, iii. 118.

Su.-G. *wik-a*, flectere; *wika af*, a *via deflectere*; *ihre*; *Vika paa sida*, to turn aside, *Widag*; A.-S. *wic-an*, Teut. *wyck-en*, Germ. *weych-en*, recedere; perhaps from Su.-G. *wik*, angulus, or Teut. *wyck*, flexio, cessio.

WICK, adj. [Quick, sharp, ready; hence, fit, fond, eager.]

Tristrem thi rede thou ta,
In Ingland for to abide;
Morgan is *wick* to slo;
Of knightes he bath gret pride.
Tristrem thei thou be thro,
Lat no men with the ride.

Sir Tristrem, p. 44, st. 71.

"*Wight*, fit for war. Sax. *wig-lig*, bellicosus;" Gl. Trist. V. **WICHT**, adj.

WICKER o' A SHOWER. A quick sharp shower, conveying the idea of the noise made by it on a window, Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *rekr-a*, accelerare, from *rakr*, velox, as denoting a sudden fall of rain.

To **WICKER, v. a.** To twist the thread overmuch, Clydes.

- **WICKET**, *s.* The back-door of a barn, Ang. Belg. *wincket*, *winket*, portula, Fr. *guichet*. Spegolius derives the term from Su.-G. *wick-a*, itare, domum sapina introire et exire, a frequentative from Isl. *wik-a*, incedere. C. B. *gwichet*, postica, has been traced to *gwick*, stridor.

[**WICTAILL**, *s.* Victual, provisions, Barbour, x. 319.]

[**WICTOUR**, **WICTORY**, *s.* Victory, Barbour, viii. 288, i. 473.]

[**WID**, *adj.* Wide, great, Barbour, iii. 23.]

[**WIDCOK**, *s.* A woodcock, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 3540.]

WIDDE, *s.* Prob., a band, a chain. "I ressaui agane fyfte aucht *wilde* irne fra him." Aberd. Reg., V. 16. [V. **WIDDIE**.] Su.-G. *widja*, and Dan. *widde*, signify a band, a chain. *laerwidiour*, catenae ferreae; *Ihre*.

WIDDEN-DREME, **WINDREM**, **WIDDRIM**, *s.* In a *widden dream*, or *windrem*, all of a sudden; also, in a state of confusion, S. B.

"At last we, like fierdy follows, flew to't slaughter, thinkin to raise it in a *widden-dream*." Journal from London, p. 5.

Bess out in a *widden-dream* brattled,
And Hab look'd as blate as a sheep.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 297.

One is said to *waken* in a *widdrim*, when one awakes in a confusion or state of perturbation, so as to have no distinct apprehension of surrounding objects for some time. Sibb. explains it, "a sudden gust of passion, without apparent cause;" Gl.

Could we be assured that *windream* were the more ancient pronunciation, the term might be traced to A.-S. *wyn-dream*, "gaudium, jubilum, jubilatio; joy, jubilation, great rejoicing," Somner; from *wyn*, joy, and *dream*, jubilation. Thus, it might be used to signify the confusion produced by the noise of great mirth, especially when heard unexpectedly. Sibb. refers to *Wod* as the origin. And indeed A.-S. *woda-dream* is rendered, furor, madness; Somner. Thus the term may have some relation to *Wodin* or *Oden*, that deity of the Germans and Goths, who was believed to preside over the rage of battle, and whose name has been rendered by Lat. *furor*. V. Adam. Bremens., ap. *Ihre* vo. *Oden*. Thus A.-S. *woda dream*, S. *widdendeme*, might be viewed as originally denoting a *dream* proceeding from the inspiration of *Oden*; as the term implies the idea of confusion or distraction of mind. In Gl. Popul. Ball. it is, in like manner, supposed to allude to "the dream of a madman."

WIDDERSINNIS, **WEDDIR SHYNNYS**, **WIDDERSINS**, **WIDDERSHINS**, **WITHERSHINS**, **WODDERSHINS**, *adv.* The contrary way, S.; [*widderwise*, Shetl.]

Abasit I wox and *widdirsynnys* stert my hare.
Doug. Virgil, 64, 32.

Say that nocht, I haue myne honeste degraid.—
Nane vthir thing in threpe here wrocht haue I,
Bot fenyete fablis of ydolatriy,
With sic myscheif as aucht nocht named be,
Opynnand the gravis of scharpe iniquité,
And on the bak half writis *weddir schynny*s
Plenté of leisingis, and als perseruit synny.
Doug. Virgil, 481, 42.

Quhom suld I warie bot my wicked Weard,
Quha span my thriffles thraward fatal threed;
I wes bot skantlie entrit in this eard,
Nor had offendit quhill I felt hir feed.
In hir unhappy hands sho held my held,
And stralkit bakward *weddershins* my hair,
Synne prophecyed I sould aspyre and apeld;
Quhillk double sentence wes baith suith and sair.

Montgomery, MS. Chron. S. P., lii. 508.

"The word *Widdirsins*, Scot. is used for contrary to the course of the Sun, as when we say, to go or turn *widdirsins* about, i.e., to turn round from West to East: a Belg. *weder*, *weders*, A.-S. *with*, *with*, contra, and *Sonne*, *Sunne*, Sol, Scot. *Por. Sin*." Rudd.

According to this idea, Belg. *wederschyn*, Germ. *widerschein*, a reflected light, the reflection of brightness, might seem allied. The term is indeed used to denote what is contrary to the course of the sun; this being the most obvious emblem of any thing opposed to the course of nature. But neither *sonne*, nor any word conveying the idea of light or shining, can properly be viewed as entering into the composition of this term. It is merely Teut. *wedersins*, contrario modo, Kilian. This is the sense, as used in both passages by the Bishop of Dunkeld. In the first, indeed, Rudd. too strictly adhering to the original, *Steteruntque comae*, renders it, *straight up, upright*. But Doug. means literally to say that the hair of Aeneas stood the wrong way, or the way contrary to nature.

In Sw. *raettayles* denotes that which follows the course of the sun. The term, expressing the reverse, is *andstiles*.

Our ancestors ascribed some preternatural virtue to that motion which was opposed to the course of the sun, or to what grew in this way. This was particularly attended to in magical ceremonies.—Hence *Ninevin*, the *Hecate* of the Scots, and her damsels are thus described.—

Some be force in effect the four winds fetches,
And nine times *widdershins* about the throne raid.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 17.

V. CATINE.

This is gravely mentioned as the mode of salutation given by witches and warlocks to the devil.

"The women made first their courtesy to their master, and then the men. The men turning nine times *widder shines* about, and the women six times." Satan's Invisible World, p. 14.

Ross, in his Additions to that old song, *The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow*, makes the spinster not only attend to the wood of her rock, that it should be of the *rantrre*, or mountain-ash, that powerful specific against the effects of witchcraft, but also to the very direction of its growth.

I'll gar my ain Tammy gae down to the how,
And cut me a rock of a *widdershins* grow,
Of good rantry-tree, for to carry my tow,
And a spindle of the same for the twining o't.

Ross's Poems, p. 134.

The inhabitants of Orkney ascribe some sort of fatality to motion opposed to that of the sun. "On going to sea, they would reckon themselves in the most imminent danger, were they by accident to turn their boat in opposition to the sun's course." P. Kirkwall, Statist. Acc., vii. 560.

Among the Northern nations, a similar superstition prevailed. Helga, a Scandinavian sorceress, when wishing to give efficacy to some Runic characters, for doing injury to others, observed this mode. "Taking a knife in her hand, she cut the letters in the wood, and besmeared them with her blood. Then singing her incantations, *oc geck anflug rangaelis um treit*, she went backwards, and contrary to the course of the sun, around the tree. Then she procured that it should be cast into the sea, praying that it might be driven by the waves to the island *Drangsa*, and there be the

cause of all evils to Gretter." Hist. Gretter, ap. Bartholin. Caus. Contempt. Mortis, p. 661, 662.

This is opposed to the *Deasil* of our Highlanders, which has been considered as a relique of Druidism.

"The *Deasil*, or turning from east to west, according to the course of the sun, is a custom of high antiquity in religious ceremonies. The Romans practised the motion in the manner now performed in Scotland. The Gaulish Druids made their circumvolution in a manner directly the reverse.

"The unhappy lunatics are brought here [to Strathfillan] by their friends, who first perform the ceremony of the *Deasil*, thrice round a neighbouring cairn; afterwards offer on it their rags, or a little bunch of heath tied with worsted; then thrice immerse the patient in a holy pool of the river, a second Bethesda; and, to conclude, leave him fast bound the whole night in the neighbouring chapel. If in the morning he is found loose, the saint is supposed to be propitious; for if he continues in bonds the cure remains doubtful." Pennant's Tour in S., 1772, P. II., p. 15.

"On the first of May the herds of several farms gather dry wood, put fire on it, and dance three times southwards about the pile.—At marriages and baptisms they make a procession round the church, *Deasoil*, i.e., sunways, because the sun was the immediate object of the Druids' worship." Id. Tour in 1769, p. 309.

"That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the sun, as was the practice among many other nations, is evident, not only by the sacrifices at Baltein, but upon many other occasions. When a Highlander goes to bathe, or to drink water out of a consecrated fountain, he must approach by going round the place, from east to west on the south side, in imitation of the apparent diurnal motion of the sun. When the dead are laid in the grave, the grave is approached by going round in the same manner. The bride is conducted to her future spouse, in the presence of the minister, and the glass goes round a company, in the course of the sun. This is called, in Gaelic, going round the right, or the lucky way. The opposite is the wrong or the unlucky way. And if a person's meat or drink were to effect the wind-pipe, or come against his breath, they instantly cry out, *Deisheal!* which is an ejaculation praying that it may go by the right way." P. Callander, Perth. Statist. Acc., xi. 621, N.

The custom of sending drink round a company from left to right, is by many supposed to be a vestige of the same superstition. There are still some, even in the Lowlands, who would reckon it unlucky to take the opposite course.

Pennant derives the term from Gael. *Deas*, or *Des*, the right hand, and *Syl*, the sun. When referring to this motion as practised by the Romans, he quotes Plin. Hist. Nat. Lib., xxxviii. c. 2. But this is undoubtedly an error for xxviii. 2. For the passage referred to seems to be this:—

In adorando dexteram ad osculum referimus, totumque corpus circumagimus: quod in laevum fecisse, Galliae religiosius credunt.

WIDDIE, WIDDY, WUDDIE, s. 1. Properly, a rope made of twigs of willow or birch; a halter, S.

He had purgation to mak a thief
To die without a widdy.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 20, st. 6.

"When justice," as Sibb. observes, "was executed upon the spot, the first tree afforded an halter. It was an ingenious idea of a learned person on the continent, to examine the analogy between language and manners." Cron. S. P., II. 6, N.

"An Irish rebel put up a petition that he might be hanged in a *with*, and not in a *halter*, because it had

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been so used with former rebels." Bacon. V. *With*, Johns. Dict.

It is sometimes improperly written *Woodie*.

"Instead of ropes for halters and harness, they generally make use of sticks of birch twisted and knotted together; these are called *woodies*." Bart's Letters, i. 87.

The rope, called a *widdie*, is in Perth. and other places often made of birchen twigs.

2. This name is given, in Caithness, to a twig, having several smaller shoots branching out from it; which being plaited together, it is used as a whipl, the single grain serving for a handle.

3. [The gallows:] as, to cheat the *widdie*, to escape the gallows, when it has been fully deserved, S.

"Ye's hao the hale crew in yer hands afore nicht an' may hang them a' in ae tow, an' Nan o' Gabor at the end o't, sae be as ye dinna let Elliocck Jamieson cheat the *widdie*." Corpatrick, i. 168.

This Proverb is of veritie,
Quhilk I hard red intill ane letter;
Hiest in court nixt the *widdie*,
Without he gyde him al the better.

Lyndsay's Works, 1592, p. 303.

The term is vulgarly understood in S. as if it denoted the gallows itself. But it is merely such a *with* as had formerly been employed at the gallows, and is accordingly distinguished from the fatal tree.

Ane stark gallows, a *widdy*, and a pin,
Theheid poynt of thy Elders arms are;
Written abune in poyse, Hang Dunbar.

Kennelie, Evergreen, ii. 69.

There is a proverb which every Scotaman has heard, "The water 'll no wrang the *widdie*," conveying the same idea with the E. adage, "He who is born to be hanged will never be drowned." Kelly gives this in a form that is not so well known; "The water will never warr the *widdie*," i.e., outrun it. Prov. p. 304.

Teut. *wede*, *wyde*, *wiede*, *salix*, *vimen*. Su.-G. *widia*, *vimen*, *vinculum vimineum*, from *wide*, *salix*: A.-S. *withig*, id. E. *withy*. Moes.-G. *with-an*, conjungere copulare. V. WETHY.

Fr. *har*, *hard*, a *with*, is used in the same sense. Sur peine de lar *har*; on pain of the halter. Tu merites la *hard*; you deserve the gallows; Fontaine.

WIDDIFOW, VIDDIFUL, s. 1. It properly signifies one who deserves to fill a *widdie* or halter. This appears from the Prov.

"Ye're a *widdy-fou* against hanging-time;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 85.

Now, my lord, for Goddis saik lat nocht hang me,
Howheid thir *widdy-fowis* wald wrang me.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 153.

Thou art but Glmschoch with the giltit hipps,
That for thy lounrie mony a leich has fyld;
Vain *Widdifow*, out of thy wit gane wyld.

Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 53.

2. Equivalent to *brave boys*, in sea language.

"*Viddefullis* al, *viddefuls* al. grit and smal, grit and smal. ane and al, ane and al. heisau, heisau. nou mak fast the theysr." Compl. S., p. 63.

3. A romp, S.

[4. A cantankerous, spiteful person, of small stature, Bauffs., Clydes.]

In Gl. Compl. and Sibb. it is deduced from Teut. *wod*, rabies, *woodlygh*, furiosus. But the phrase,

D 5

All a widdle, being still used with respect to one who, it is thought, will come to a violent death, this seems the most probable origin. The Swedes have an analogous term. They call a rogue *Galgemat*, i.e., one who will soon have the gallows for his mate or companion; *Ihre*, vo. *Mat*. Dunbar, indeed virtually expl. the term as equivalent to *gone wild out of one's wit*. But this might be merely for the sake of the alliteration. At any rate, it only proves his own idea of the signification.

WIDDIFOW, *adj.* Expl. "wrathful. *A widdifow wicht*, is a common expression for a peevish angry man;" Gl. Compl.

The laird was a *widdifow* bleirit knurl;
She's left the gude-fellow and taen the churl.
Burns, iv. 54.

The *widdifow* wardannis tulk my geir,
And left me nowdir hors nor meir,
Nor ordly gud that me belangit:
Now walloway I mon be hangit!

Lyndsay, & P. R., ii. 186.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the preceding term, used as an *adj.*

[WIDDY-WAAN, s.] A twig used for making ropes, Banffs., Loth.]

To WIDDILL, v. n. pron. *wuddil*. 1. The sense of this *v.* is rather indeterminate. It is generally used in connexion with some other *v.*, as, *to widdil and ban*, *to widdil and flyte*, &c., S.

Lyke Dido, Cupido
I *widdil* and I warie,
Quha reft me, and left me
In sic a feirle-farie.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 18.

i. e., I break out into cursing against Cupid. It is evidently intensive. For it is thus translated, Lat. vera. 1631.

—Sceleratum taliter arcum,
Cradelemque Deum, diris ter mille dicavi.

May it be viewed as a derivation from *wod*, furiosus, or *wed-as* furere; q. I wax wroth?

"Quha brekis the secund command? Thai that sweris be the name of God fulehardie, nocht taking tent of an euil vae, thai that sueris ane lesing, main-sueris thame self, wariis, bannis and *widdillis* thair saule, to excuse thair fault, or for ony vaine mater.—Thai that will nocht chasteis or snibe thair barnis fra lesingis, sweiring, banning & *widdling*, and techis thame nocht to love God and thank him at al tymes." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, 1532, Fol. 31, b. 32, a.

2. We also use this *v.* S. in the same sense with *E. wriggle* or *waddle*; [also, in the redup. form *widdil-waddle*, to waddle about, to totter like an old person, Clydes.]

3. To attain an end by short, noiseless, or apparently feeble but prolonged exertions; as, "He's made a hantle siller in his sma' way o' doing; he's a bit *wuddling* bodie."

4. It has also an active sense, like *E. wriggle*, as signifying to writhe, to winch, to introduce by shifting motion, or (metaph.) by circuitous courses, S.

It's Antichrist his Pipes and Fiddles,
And other tools, wherewith he *widdles*

Poor caitiffs into dark delusions,
Gross ignorance and deep confusions.
Cleland's Poems, p. 80.

The term, therefore, as used in sense 1, may literally signify, to writhe one's self from rage. A. Bor. *to widdle*, to fret.

Germ. *wedel-n*, which signifies caudam motitare, q. to shake one's tail.

WIDDLE, WIDDIL, s. 1. Wriggling motion; metaph., struggle or bustle, S.

Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle
Tae cheer you thro' the weary *widdle*
O warly cares!

Burns, iii. 375.

Or is't to pump a fool ye meddle,
Wi' a' this bloust o' straining *widdle*,
An' deem my skull's as toom's a fiddle,
An' void o' brain?

A. Scott's Poems, p. 131.

2. A contention; as, "They had a *widdil* the-gither," Kinross.

WIDDRIM, s. V. WIDDENDREME.

WIDE-GAB, s. The Fishing-frog, *Lophius piscatorius*, Linn. Shetl.

"*L. piscatorius*.—Frog-fish; Toad-fish; *Mutrein*. The uncouth appearance of this animal has procured it many expressive English and Scottish names.—In the north isles of Scotland it is very characteristically termed the *Wide-gab*, the mouth being hideously large, extending entirely across its disproportionately great head, which is bigger than all the rest of the body." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 23. V. GAB, s.

* **WIDOW, s.** A widower, S.

"Our Bridegroom cannot want a wife: can he live a *widow*?" Rutherford's Letters, P. II., ep. 15.

By many it is believed that if a *widow* be present at the marriage of young persons, the marriage will not be prosperous, it being supposed that the bride will not live long.

WIE, adj. Little. V. WE.

WIE-THING, s. A child, Dumfr.

—*Wie-things* giggling i' the arms
O' their fond mither—
Meanwhile like midges i' the sun,
Frae tent to tent the *wie-things* run.
Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 36. 58.

WIE, WY, WYE, s. A man or person.

Ane leuar wycht na mare pynit I ne saw,
Nor yit sa wrechitty besene ane *wy*.
Doug. Virgil, 88, 23.

Some slade scho doun, vnsene of ony *wye*.
Ibid. 148, 11.

And I awoik as *wy* that wes in weir.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 26.

Thair is no *wie* can estinie
My sorrow and my sichingis sair.
Scott, Chron. & P., iii. 169.

It is written *wighe*, O. E.

Coudat thou not wish vs the wai, whers the *wighe* wonnith?
P. Ploughman, Fol. 29. a.

Su.-G. *wig*, anciently *wig-er*, which primarily signifies fit for war, is used, in a secondary sense, to denote an adult; in the same manner as A.-S. *wiga*, of which the primary sense is hero's miles, is used to denote a man of any condition. The origin is *wig*, battle, contest. For our Goth. ancestors, as *Ihre* observes,

scarcely acknowledged any other virtue than that of valour or strength for war.

WIEL, s. A small whirlpool. **V. WELE.**

[WIERD, adj.] Troublesome, mischievous; as, "O but ye're a *wierd* laddie," Ayr.; syn. *weary*, q. v.]

An' then ye're gaun away —
To houk the pots o' goud, that lie
Atween the wat grund an' the dry,
Where grows the *weirdest* an' the warst o' weeds,
Where the horse never stops, an' the lamb never feeds.
Wint. Ev. Tales, l. 310.

WIERDIN, part. adj. Employed for divination, **S. B. V. WEIRD.**

WIERS, s. pl. In *wiers*, in danger of, Buchan.

—Our gray beard pigs wi' dreadfu' durd
In flinners lung,
And lums in *wiers* to get a durd
Or downward flung.

Tarras's Poems, p. 42.

This literally signifies, in apprehension of. **V. WERE, s. id.**

WIEVE, adj. Lively.

"For his good service in defence of his cuntrey, Earle William caused a huriall place to be assigned vnto him in the queir of the cathedrall church at Dornogh, with his statue and *wieve* image armed at all peeces, maid of fyne stone, which doth remayn ther vnto this day." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 33. **V. VIVE.**

• **WIFE, WYF, WYFE, s.** A woman, whether married or single, **S.; [pl. wifis.]**

Makbeth turnyd hym agayne,
And sayd, 'Lurdane, thow pryks in wayne,
"For thow may noucht be he, I trowe,
"That to dede sall sla me nowe.
"That man is nowcht borne of *wyf*
"Of powere to rewe me my lyfe!"

Wynntown, vi. 18. 393.

Sir Common-weill, keep ye the bar,
Let nane except yourself cum nar.
John. That sall I do, as I best can,
I sall hauld ont baith *wyfe* and man.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 223.

"An *old wyfe*; an old woman. None are *wives* but such as are married, which old women sometimes are not." Sir J. Sinclair's Observ., p. 53.

This term, as Sibb. observes, is generally applied to a woman past middle age.

A.-S. *Su.-G. wif*, mulier, foemina. Of this word various etymons have been given. *Ihre* derives it from *Su.-G. wif, hwiif*, a woman's coif or hood, as *gyrdel*, cingulum, and *linda*, baltheus, are used for man and woman, in the Laws of Gothland; and, among the Ostrogoths, *hatt* and *haetta*, pileus et vitta, had the same signification. Wachter and others derive it from *wefu-a*, to weave, this being the proper work for females. **V. Jun. Etym.**

WIFE-CARLE, s. A cotquean; a man who attends more to housewifery than becomes his sex; **Loth.; synon. Hizzie-fallow.**

"Are things no dear aneugh already, that ye maun be raising the very fish on us, by giving that randy, Luckie Mucklebackit, just what she likes to ask?—An ye will be a *wife-carle* and buy fish at your ain hands, ye suld never bid mickle mair than a quarter." Anti-quary, i. 310, 311.

WIFFIE, s. A little wife, a fondling term, **S. wifie.**

—"Elizabeth Gordon, heyre of Huntlie and Strathbogy, died at Strathbogy.—She was a judicious *wife*, and prudent woman, verie careful that the surname should continue." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 68.

This is the earliest proof I have met with of the use of this diminutive, [*A. 1639.*]

WIFLIE, WYFELIE, adj. Feminine, belonging to woman.

The noyis ran wyde out ouer the ciété wallis,
Smate all the toun with lamentabill murning;
Of greting, goulung, and *wyfelie* womenting
The ruffis did resound.—

Doug. Virgil, 123, 32.

"Thocht I may no wayis deuoid me of *wiflie* ymage, yit I sall nocht want mannish hardyment." Bellend Cron. Fol. 41 a.

A.-S. *wiflic*, muliebris, foemineus.

WYFOCK, WYFOCKIE, s. A little wife; fondling terms. **V. Oc, OCK.**

[There was a wee bit *wyfockie*, an' she gaed to the fair,
She gat a wee bit drapockie, that bred her muckle care.
Dr. A. Geddes.]

WIFFIN, s. A moment, Dumfr. the same with *Weavin*, **S.B.**, q. v. "*In a Whiff*, in a short time," **A. Bor., Gl. Brockett.**

[WIG, s. V. Sow's Mou.]

WIG, WEIG, WHIG, WYG, s. A small oblong roll, baked with butter and currants; sometimes corr. pron. *whig*, **S.**

The word is retained, **A. Bor.** "*Wig*. A bun or muffin. North." **Gl. Grose.**

This word had been used in O.E. For in *Ortus Voc.* *Pastilla* is rendered, "a cake, cracknell or *wy*."

"You may make *wigs* of the biscuit dough, by adding four ounces of currans well cleaned to every pound of dough." Collection of Receipts, p. 2.

—"Plates of *wigis*, cuckies, and petticoat-tails, contended with buttered bread and jellies the preference of being eaten." *Edin. Mag.*, March 1821, p. 196.

Wachter expl. *weck*, panis oblongus, deriving it from Phrygian *bek*, bread, which word, he says *Hendotus* has rescued from oblivion. He adds that *b* and *w* are convertible letters.

Tout. *wegghie*, panis triticeus; libum oblongum, et libum lunatum; **Kilian.** *Su.-G. helweg*, a kind of hot bread, baked with various kinds of aromatics, and eaten on the day preceding Lent. *Ihre* derives the word from *het*, hot, and *weck-en*, which in *Mod. Sax.* signifies a round sort of bread. *Germ. weck*, *nd. Kilian* gives *wegghie* as synon. with *Maene*. **V. MANE, Breil of Mane.**

WIG, WYG, s. This seems to signify a wall.

A thing is said to *gang frae wyg to waer*, when it is moved backwards and forwards from the one wall of a house to the other. **q. at full swing. S. B.**

Mind what this lass has undergane for you,
Since ye did her so treacherously forhow,
How she is catch'd for you *frae wig to wa'.*

Russ's Helenore, p. 104.

A. Bor. *wogh*, wall. **A.-S.** *wag*, *Su.-G.* *wagga*, anciently *wag*, *waegh*, *Belg.* *wæg*, *wæg*, *paries*. *Akrum aer gardir wagh*, *oc himil at thackis*; The

hedge serves for a wall to the fields, and the heaven for a roof; *Leg. Dalecarl. ap. Ihre in vo.*

Perhaps *wig*, properly denotes a partition, as distinguished from a proper wall. This idea is suggested by the signification of Yorma. *wogh*; "any partition, whether of boards or mud walls, or laths and lime; as a boardshed-*wogh*, studded *wogh*." Thoresby, *Ray's Lett.*, 341. *Isl. wogg-r, paries.*

[To WIG, WIGO, *v. a. and n.* 1. To move, shake, wag, Shetl.

2. To beat or strike sharply, S.]

[WIGGIN, *s.* The act of beating, a sharp beating, S.]

WIGG, WHIG, *s.* The thin serous liquid, which lies below the cream, in a churn, after it has become sour, and before it has been agitated, S. B.

"They sent in some smachry or ither to me, an' a pint o' their scuds, as sower as ony bladoch or *wigg* that comes out of the reem-kirn." *Journal from London*, p. 9. V. WHIG.

"Cream, too long kept, and purified by drawing off the thin part, or *wig*, for drink, was converted into butter by the operation of the hand." P. Montquhitter, *Stat. Acc.*, xxi 242.

WIGGIE, *s.* A name given to the devil, S. B.

Sprush i' their graith, the ploughmen louns,
To see their foes fu' giggle,
Cock up their bonnets on their crowns,
And dreel their cares to Wiggie,
Clean aff that night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 64.

"One of the many names of the Devil;" GL *ibid.*
If this be not a ludicrous designation, it may refer to his character as the destroyer: A.-S. *Su.-G.* and *Isl. wig*, Teut. *wieg*, *wijgh*, signifying war, battle; A.-S. *wiga*, a hero, a demi-god; and *Su.-G. wegande*, a homicide. We learn from *Ihre*, that *Mars* was denominated *Wig*, and that *Odin* was also called *Wigner*, i.e., the warrior. In the *Notes to the Edda Saemundina*, *Wigg* is viewed as the same with *Hela*, the goddess supposed to preside over death, whence our word *Hell*. Thus, like *Nick*, the name of the northern Neptune, *Wiggie* may have been transmitted to us, in the mouths of the northern peasantry, from the times of heathenism.

To WIGGLE, *v. n.* To wriggle. V. WAIGLE.

WIGHT, *s.* The Shrew mouse, Orkn. *Sorex araneus*, Linn.

"The wild quadrupeds of this parish are, rabbits, the brown or Norwegian rat, the short-tailed field mouse, common mice, and a small species of mice, commonly called here *wights*, which I have never observed in Scotland." P. Birney, *Statist. Acc.*, xiv. 317.

This animal is very particularly described in *Museum Wormian.*, p. 321, &c. It seems to have received its Orcadian name from the smallness of its size; as *Su.-G. wickt* denotes any thing that is very small in its kind, being radically the same with *wact*, aliquid; A.-S. *wikt*, a creature.

Or its name might originate from its supposed noxious qualities; as the ancients believed it to be injurious to cattle, an idea now exploded. *Wormius* mentions its bite as venomous, whence the name, *Sorex aranea*; as

resembling the spider for poison. Now, *Ihre* observes that the *Su.-G.* term, already referred to, is especially used in relation to noxious and monstrous animals. Hence, perhaps, its *E.* name.

WIGHT, *adj.* Strong. V. WICHT.

"The king gart shoot a cannon at her, to essay her if she was *wight*, but it deared her not." *Pittscottie*, Ed. 1768, p. 168. V. WICHT.

WIKKIT, *adj.* 1. Unjust.

—Eneas thy brother but dout
Is blawin and warpit euvy coist about
Of *wikkie* Juno throw the cruell enuy.

Doug. Virg., p. 34.

Iniquae, Lat.

2. Rugged, unequal.

"Eftir him followit the laif, ill-rane helpand and ber-and up uthir, quhare ony strait or *wikkie* passage wes, ay as the place requirit." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 472.
This is the translation of—ubi quid *iniqui*, esset.

[WILCOCK, *s.* The Razor-bill, a bird, Shetl.]

WILD BEAR. *Shoein' the Wild Bear*, a game in which the person sits cross-legged on a beam or pole, each of the extremities of which is placed or swung in the eyes of a rope suspended from the back-tree of an outhouse. The person uses a switch, as if in the act of whipping up a horse; when, being thus unsteadily mounted, he is most apt to lose his balance. If he notwithstanding retains it, he is victor over those who fail in making the attempt, *Teviotd.*

I suppose that the wild boar is referred to, an animal with which our fathers were well acquainted. The word was anciently written *Bar* and *Bair*; and pronounced like *E. Bear*.

WILD BIRDS. *All the wild birds in the air*, the name of a game, in which one acts the dam of a number of birds, who gives distinct names of birds, such as are generally known, to all that are engaged in the sport. The person who opposes tries to guess the name of each individual. When he errs, he is subjected to a stroke on the back. When his conjecture is right, he carries away on his back that bird, which is subjected to a blow from each of the rest. When he has discovered and carried off the whole, he has gained the game.

This sport seems only to be retained in *Abernethy*, *Perth*; and it is probable, from the antiquity of the place, that it is very ancient.

WILD COTTON. Cotton-grass, a plant; S. B. also called *Moss-crops*, S. *Eriophorum polystachion*, Linn.

WILD-FIRE, *s.* The common name for the *Phlyctenac* of *Sauvages*, S. vulgarly *wullfire*. A.-S. *wild-fyr*, *erysipelas*.

WILDFIRE (pron. *Willfire*), *s.* The plant Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*, Mearns.

- **WILDFIRE**, *s.* Metaph. used to denote false zeal.

"Men ought to beware to put false names upon things, and to call that *wild-fire* and fury, which the Lord will own as a fervour and zeal for him, and his interest, true for its kind, and kindled by himself." *M'Ward's Contendings*, p. 55.

To **WILE**, **WYLE**, *v. a.* To accomplish by caution or artful means; [to entice]; as, *I'll try to wile him awa'*, I will endeavour to get him enticed to go with me. The prep. *frae* or *from* is generally added, when it refers to things; as, *I'll wile't frae him*, I will gain it from him by artful means; synon. *Weise*, *q. v.*

Belief ye that we will begyle yow,
Or from your vertew for till wyle yow?

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 32.

Here's three permission bonnets for ye,
Which your great gutchers wore before ye;
An' if ye'd hae nae man betray ye
Let naething ever wile them *frae* ye.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 544.

Thus fortune aft a curse can gie,
To wyle us far *frae* liberty.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 37.

Su.-G. wel-a, to deceive, *Isl. vacl-a*, callidus ease, *G. Andr.*; *curam gerere*, *Verel.* *Su.-G. wel* denotes art, stratagem; used, as *Ihre* says, in a good as well as in a bad sense. *Isl. vel*, *id. Verel.* Hence *Fr. guile*, *g* being prefixed.

To **WILE**, **WYLE**, *v. a.* To select.

WILE, *s.* Choice, selection. **V. WALE.**

WILE, **WYLIE**, *s.* An instrument for twisting straw ropes, *Dumfr.*; synon. *Thraw-crook*. Supposed to refer to the caution or *wylie-ness* exercised in the mode of drawing the ropes.

"*Wyle*—a rope-twister;" *Gall. Enc.* — *Throok* is given as synon. with "the *wyle*, the *thraw-crook*, the *twister*." *Ibid.* p. 446.

Teut. wiel, a wheel, *A.-S. hweol*, *Isl. hioi*, *id. C. B. chwel-ed*, to turn, *chwyl*, *versio*, as being turned round in the hands in the act of twisting. **V. WEWLOCK.**

Might this be viewed as a variety or corr. of the *Clydes.* term *Warelock*, used in the same sense?

[**WILES**, *s. pl.* The gunwales of a boat, *Shetl.*]

WILIE-COAT, **WALYCOAT**, **WYLECOT**, *s.* 1. An undervest, generally worn during winter, *S.*, *wylie-coat*, a flannel vest, *A. Bor.*

It is also written *Waly-coat*.

"But she (the queen) gets up out of her naked bed in her night *wylie-coat*, bare-footed and bare-legged, with her maids of honour," &c. *Spalding*, ii. 74.

In this congelit season sharp and chill,
The callour are penetrative and pure—
Made seik wafin stous and bene fyris hote,
In doubill garment cled and *wylcote*.

Doug. Virgil, *Prol.* 201, 40.

"We can shape their *wylie-coat*, but no their wierd;" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 75.

2. An under petticoat.

Sumtyme thay will beir up thair gown,
To schaw thair *wylcot* hingedown,
And sumtyme baith thay will upbeir,
To schaw thair hois of blak or broun.

Maitland Poems, p. 327.

"The kirtle, or close gown, was rarely accompanied either with the *wylcot* or under petticoat, or with the mantle; and the feet were bare." *Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl.*, i. 154.

Rudd. thinks that the designation may perhaps be from *E. wily*, "because by its not being seen, it does as it were cunningly or slyly keep men warm." The origin seems quite uncertain.

- **WILL**, *s.* [1. Wish, desire, request; *in will*, desirous, *Barbour*, xii. 229.] *What's your will?* a common Scotticism for, "What did you say?" It is also given as a reply to one who calls. It is used by *Foot*; and is perhaps common in low *E.*

This is at least as old as the time of *Gawin Douglas*. "May thow not heir? Langar how I cud schout?" "What war your will?" "I will cum in but doubt."

King Hart, ii. 2.

2. *O' will*, spontaneously, *S.* Thus it is used in the *S. Prov.*; "It's a gude wall [well] that springs *o' will*."

This exactly corresponds with the *A.-S.* idiom, in the use of *willes*, the genitive of *will*; *Voluntatis: cum voluntate, sponte, ultro.* **V. Lye.**

3. *At a' will*, to the utmost extent of one's inclination or desire; as, "I'm sure ye've gotten claith to make that coat wi' *at a' will*," i.e., You have got as much cloth as you could wish, you have had your will of it.

4. *To tak' one's will o'.* 1. To treat or use as one's pleases, *S.* 2. To take as much of any thing as one pleases, *S.*

5. In the sense of hope. "*I hae na will o' that*," I hope that is not the case. "*I hae na will that he ken*;" I hope he does not know, *Aberd.*

Perhaps this strictly signifies nothing more than inclination or desire.

[**WILFULL**, **WYLFULL**, *adj.* Willing, *Barbour*, xi. 266.]

[**WILLIN**, **WILLAND**, *adj.* Willing; *wyll-willand*, well affected, *Barbour*, v. 41.]

WILLIN'-SWEERT, *adj.* Partly willing, and partly reluctant; or perhaps, affecting reluctance, while inwardly willing, *S. O.*

Will ye sit down upo' the flowery grass?—
What if I may, quo' she, a wee recline?
But honest shepheril, 'deed I scarcely can;
Sae *willin'-sweet*, aneath the noon-day shine
She sat her down.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 163.

V. SWEIR. It may be observed, that *weert* is the more general pronunciation of the west of S.

WILLY, adj. Self-willed, wilful, S. B.

"Aweel, if ye're positive, ye maun just hae ye'r ain we [way].—Ye was aye a *willy* chield, and ane might as weel speak to the wind, whan ye tak ouey maggot." St. Kathleen, iii. 183.

"Drouthy was a *willy* chield, an' in place o' takin' a gude advice, staggered awa to the orchard." Ibid., p. 211.

WILSUM, adj. Wilful, Ettr. For.

"Heiryne [hearing] that scho was *wilsum* and glunchye, I airghit at keuillyng withe hirr in that thraward paughty mode." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 41.

This word we find in O.E. It has, therefore, although long forgotten, been rightly recalled by Mr. Todd. "*Wylsom*. Effrenatus; vel propriam voluntatem solum sequens. *Wylsomnes*. Proprie voluntatis sequela." Prompt. Parv.

WILFULLY, adj. Willingly.

Their frendschip woux ay mar and mar;
For he serwynt ay lelely,
And the tothir full *wilfully*.

Barbour, ii. 172, MS.

Of Rainfrwe als the barowny
Come to thare pes full *wilfully*.

Wyntown, viii. 29, 240.

WILL, s. Apparently, use, custom; pl. *willis*.

And on the morn, quhen day wes lycht,
The King rais as his *willis* was.

Barbour, xiii. 515, MS.

Use, edit. 1620.

It may, however, merely mean, study, endeavour; A.-S. *will*, Tent. *willā*, studium.

WILL, aux. v. 1. "Be accustomed, make a practice of;" Gl. Wyntown.

Bot the few folk of Scotland,
That be dry marche ar lyand
Nere yhow, thai kepe thaire awyne,
As til ws is kend and knawn,
And *will* cum wyth thare powere
Planly in yhoure land of were,
Oure day and nycht *will* ly thare-in,
And in phoure sycht yhour land oure bryn,
Tak youre men, and in presowne
Hald tham, quhill tha pay ransown.

Wyntown, ix. 13, 53, 55.

This is still a common idiom in S. But, as far as I have observed, it is especially used by those who border on the Highlands, or whose native tongue is Gaelic.

2. It is often used for *shall*, S.

This peculiar idiom, with more reason than some others, has afforded a good deal of harmless mirth to our southern neighbours. An English friend of mine, who has a considerable portion of dry humour, was dining one day at the house of a near connexion of his own in S., with whom of course he could use freedom. "*Will* I help you," said his host, "to a slice of this beef?" "I don't know, Sir," said the visitor; "that depends on your good pleasure."

It is pretended, that the peculiar use of this auxiliary v. proved fatal to a poor fellow, who, having fallen into a river, was making his danger known in the best way he could, still bawling out, "I *will* be drowned, I *will* be drowned." An Englishman, who had run to give him assistance, when he was near enough to hear what he said, unluckily interpreted his language according to his own idiom; and supposing that the poor man was determined to resist all attempts to save him, turned away, saying, "Then, friend, if you are

resolved to be drowned, I can't help it; you must have your own way."

3. It is sometimes equivalent to *must*; as implying the idea of constraint or necessity.

These peculiar uses seem quite anomalous. I have not remarked any thing analogous in any of the other northern languages.

WILL BE. Used to express what is meant only as a probable conjecture, S. It is nearly equivalent to *may be*, but somewhat stronger.

"Baldone—is seated in the Park, and *will be* about a short mile from the kirk to the northward.—The whole parish of Kirkinner—is about four miles and an half in length;—the farthest part from the kirk *will be* about three miles and a half." Symson's Galloway, p. 44.

WILL, WYLL, WIL, WYL, adj. 1. "Lost in error, uncertain how to proceed," S.

And the myrk nycht suddany
Hym partyd fra hys company.
And in that myrk nycht wawerand *will*,
He hapnyd of cas for to cum til
That ilke new byggyd plas,
Qubare that Erie than duelland was.

Wyntown, vi. 13, 105.

To go *wyll*, to go astray, S.

Sche thame fordruiis, and causis oft go *wyll*
Frawart Latyn (quhillk now is Italy.)

Doug. Virgil, 14, 5.

It is very frequently conjoined with a s. As, *will of reile*, at a loss what to do, inops consilii; V. REDE, s. *Will of wane*, at a loss for [an opinion, i.e., not knowing what to do.]

Then wes he wondir *will off wane*,
And sodanly in hart has tane,
That he wald trewaile our the se,
And a quhile in Parys be.

Barbour, i. 323, MS.

It is used by Blind Harry [also in the same sense.]

The woman than, quhillk was full *will off wayne*,
The perell saw, with fellone noyis and dyn,
Gat wp the yett, and leit thaim entir in.

Wallace, vi. 179, MS.

"Scot. *I'm will what to do*. It. *He's so will of his wedding, that he kens na share to woe*; Prov. Scot. i.e., There are so many things which he may obtain, that he is in doubt which of them to choose;" Rudd.

Ramsay gives it differently; "Ye're sae *will* in your wooing ye watna where to wed;" S. Prov., p. 85.

Su.-G. *will*, also *willt*, *willse*, Isl. *vill-ur*, id. *vill-a*, Sw. *villa*, error; Isl. *vill-a*, Su.-G. *foerwill-a*, to lead astray. These terms are also transferred to the mind.

2. Desert, unfrequented.

Himself ascendis the hie band of the hill,
By wentis strate, and passage scharp and *wil*.

Doug. Virgil, 332, 5.

Art thou sa cruel! I put the cais also,
That to nane vncouth landis thou list go,
Nouthir to fremmyt place, nor stedis *wyl*,
Bot at auld Troy war yet vpstandand stiel:
Aucht thou yit than leif this wellfare and loy?

Ibid. 110, 31.

Isl. *vill* is also used in the sense of ferus; as, *vill goltr*, a wild boar; Su.-G. *villa diur*, wild animals.

The word is undoubtedly radically the same with E. *wild*. The Su.-G. term is often thus written; and S. to gang *wild*, is synon. with *will*. It is probable, that the primary sense is that first given above. Animals might be denominated *wild*, from their going astray.

WILL-GATE, WULL-GATE. 1. An erroneous course, literally used, S.

2. In a moral sense, any course that is improper.

This phrase is also found in O. E.; although it would be quite unintelligible to the bulk of E. readers; "*Wyl gate* or *wronge gate*. *Deviatio*." Prompt. Parv.

WILSUM, adj. In a wandering state, implying the ideas of dreariness, and of ignorance of one's course, S. pron. *wullsum*.

Vpoun sic wise vncertainlie we went
Thre dayes *wilsum* throw the mysty streme,
And als mony nycthes but sterneys leme.

Doug. Virgil, 74, 22.

He blew, till a' the *wullsome* waste
Rebellowin' echoed round.

Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 244.

Sw. en villsam vaeg, an intricate road or way; a road, where one may easily go astray; Wideg.

WILLYART, WILYART, adj. 1. Wild, shy, flying the habitations and society of men.

For feir the he fox left the scho,
He wes in sick a dreid:
Quhiles louping, and scowping
Ouer bushes, banks, and brais;
Quhiles wandring, quhiles dandring,
Like royd and *wilyart* rais.

Burel's Pilgr., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 18, 19.

2. Sometimes applied to one of a bashful and reserved temper, who avoids society, or appears awkward in it, S.

But O for Hogarth's magic pow'r
To show Sir Bardy's *wilyart* glowr,
An' how he star'd and stammer'd.

Burns, i. 139.

3. Obstinate, wilful, unmanageable, Loth., Berw.

"'He's a gude creature,' said she, 'and a kind—it's a pity he has sae *willyard* a powney.'" *Heart M. Loth.*, iii. 29, 30.

From the *adj.* and Belg. *geaard*, q. of a wild nature or disposition. V. ART.

WILLAN, s. The willow or saugh, S. B.

WILLAWACKITS, interj. Welladay, Buchan.

Whan bless'd wi' him, ye thrive, an grew,—
But *willawackits* for ye now,
Aul' Saulie's dead!

Tarras's Poems, p. 141.

From A.-S. *wal-a*, or *wa-la wa*, *proh dolor*! The termination may be merely arbitrary, or we might view the word as resolvable in the following way; *Wa-la wac* it is, q. "alas how weak it is!" from *wac*, *infirmus*, *debilis*.

WILL-A-WAES, interj. Wellaway, Ang.

"*Will a waes*, man, but ye hae a lang account to settle, an' the sunner ye begin to look ower it, the sunner ye'll hae it dune." *St. Kathleen*, iv. 116.

WILLAWINS, interj. Welladay, S.

O *willawins*! that graceless scorn
Should love like mine repay!

Lady Jane, Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 81.

Ah! *willawins* for Scotland now,
Whan she maun stap ilk birky's now
Wi' eistacks. —

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 78.

A.-S. *wyn*, *win*, signifies labor, infortunium, calamitas; q. *wa la wyn*, *cheu calamitas*!

[WILL-BE, s. A guess, conjecture, S. V. under *WILL, aur.*]

WILLCORN, s. Wild oats; that which grows without culture, S. B., Roxb.; q. *wild corn*.

WILLICK, s. 1. The name most commonly given, by seamen on the Frith of Forth, to the Puffin or Alca Arctica. They sometimes, however, call it the *Cockand*.

"In the south of Scotland it has various names, *Willick*, *Bass-cock*, *Ailaa-cock*, *Sea parrot*, *Tomnoddy*, *Cockand*, *Pope*," &c. *Neill's Tour*, p. 197.

2. The name for a young heron.

The term *Sea-Parrot*, corresponds to its Germ. name, *See-Papagey*. It is also called *Islandic Papagey*, i.e., the *Islandic Parrot*. V. Penn. Zool., p. 512.

WILLIE-FISHER, s. The Sea-swallow, *Sterna hirundo*, Linn., Ang.

"*Sterna hirundo*; the Sea-swallow. In Scotland particularly in Angus-shire, it is called *Willie-Fisher*; common on the water of Esk." *Agr. Surv. Forfar. App.*, p. 43.

This name is given to a water-fowl, also called *Dowkar*, Dumfr.

[In Banff, a notorious liar is called a *Willie-fisher*, V. Gl.]

WILLIE-JACK, s. A go-between in a courtship, Mearns; synon. *Black-Foot* and *Mush*.

Probably from the name of some person in the north, who was celebrated for his services in this way.

WILLIE-POURIT, s. The spawn of a frog before it assumes the shape of one, a tadpole, Fife. *Pourit* is merely a corr. of *Powart*, id., q. v. [Syn. *pow-head*.]

WILLIE-POWRET, s. The name given by children in Fife to the Seal-fish.

WILLIE-WAGTAIL, s. The water-wag-tail, Dumfr.

WILLIE-WAND, s. A rod of willow, Roxb. [*Willie-waun*, Clydes.; syn. *saugh-waun*.]

"What wad my father say,—if I were to marry a man that loot himsel' be thrashed by Tommy *Potts*—wi' a back nae stiffer than a *willy-wand*." *Water Ev. Tales*, ii. 292.

An' Fortune's cudgel, let me tell,
It's no a *willie-waun*, Sir.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 129.

WILLIE - WASTELL. A game. V. *WASTELL*.

WILLIE WHIP-THE-WIND, a species of hawk, Ang. V. STANCHELL.

This is the *Falco tinnunculus*. Its old E. name was nearly allied to ours. For we learn from Phillips, that it was called the *Wind-winner*. He justly observes that it is the same with the Kestrel. Vo. *Tinnunculus*.

[**WILLIN-SWEERT**, *adj.* V. under **WILL**.]

WILLKAIL, *s.* The name for wild mustard, Lanarks.; *q.* *wild kail*.

WILLOW-WAND. A *peeled willow-wand*, a mark formerly placed against the door of a house in the Highlands, as an intimation that those within wished to be alone, and a prohibition to any person to enter.

"Andrew was the first to observe that there was a *peeled willow-wand* placed across the half-open door of the little inn. He hung back, and advised us not to enter. 'For,' said Andrew, 'some of their chiefs and grit men are birling at the usquebaugh in bye there, and dinna want to be disturbed; and the least we'll get if we gang ram-stam in on them, will be a broken head, to learn us better havings, if we dinna come by the length of a cauld dirk in our wame, whilk is just as likely.'" Rob Roy, iii. 8, 9.

This custom reminds one of the account given of *tabooing* in the Tonga islands. The following passage regards the sport of rat-shooting.

"If in their way they come to any cross roads, they stick a reed in the ground in the middle of such cross roads, as a *taboo* or mark of prohibition for any one to come down that way, and disturb the rats while the chiefs are shooting; and this no one will do; for even if a considerable chief be passing that way, on seeing the *taboo*, he will stop at a distance, and sit down on the ground, out of respect or politeness to his fellow chiefs, and wait patiently till the shooting party has gone by: a petty chief, or one of the lower orders, would not dare to infringe upon this *taboo* at the risk of his life." Mariner's Tonga Islands, i. 230.

This custom seems to have a reference to what in Law Latin is denominated *Baculus Regius*. According to the constitutions of France, where the King's rod was placed, it intimated that the object was immediately under the protection of the sovereign, in *signum salvae guardia*, and that no one had a right to touch it. V. *Brando*, Du Cange, and *Baculus*, Hoffman.

Baculorum erectio et appositio—protectionis et tutelae symbolum fuit; Carpentier.

[**WILLY**, **WILSUM**, *adj.* V. under **WILL**.]

[**WILN**, *s.* Part of the intestine of a sheep, Shetl.]

WILRONE, *s.* A wild boar.

The bich the cur-tyk fannis;
The wolf the *wilrone* usis;
The muill frequentis the annis,
And hir awin kynd abusis.

Scott, *Chron. S. P.*, iii. 147.

This word is overlooked by Sibb. It is evidently very ancient. Su.-G. *wild*, and *rune*, a young boar. V. Ihre, vo. *Ron*, pruritius. Isl. *rune*, verres non castratus; Verel. The poet is here describing unnatural attachments.

WILSHOCH, *adj.* Perverse, Upp. Clydes.

It might almost seem as if it had been formed from A.-S. *will*, voluntas, and *seoc*, aeger, *q.* *sick* from the indulgence of his own *will*.

WILTED, *part. adj.* "Shrunk,—wasted;" given as synon. with *Wizzen'd*, and as explaining it; Gall. Enc.

C. B. *gwyllt* signifies waste, wild, savage. But this suggests a different idea.

WILTUNA. Wilt thou not? S.

O sleepy body,
And drowsy body,
O *wiltuna* waken and turn thee!
Herd's Coll., ii. 98.

[**WILYART**, *adj.* V. under **WILL**, *adj.*]

WIMBLEBORE, *s.* A hole in the throat, which prevents one from speaking distinctly, S. in allusion to a hole *bored* by a *wimble*.

[**WIMEGIRTH**, *s.* The girth that secures the clibber on the back of a horse, Shetl.]

WIMMEL, *s.* A term sometimes used to denote the wind-pipe or weasand, Mearns.

WIMMELBREE, **WIMMELBREIS**, *s.* The same dish as the *Haggis*, composed of the lungs, heart, &c. of an animal, with this difference that the latter is made in a *sheep's* maw, whereas the former, being made thin, is used as a soup, Mearns.

Bree is obviously the provincial pronunciation of *Brue*, and *Breis* of *Brose*, *q. v.* Fancy might suggest various sources of derivation for the first part of the word. Isl. *wembill* seems the most probable origin. By Halderson it is explained, Abdomen; (Dan.) *wom*, mare. Now, *wom* signifies the paunch, *mave*, "the ventricle, the stomach," Wolff. Thus *wembill-breis* would signify *pottage* made in the *maw* of an animal. For it is most likely that it was originally made in the same manner as the haggis; and that, although want of opportunity might produce a change in the mode of operation, the ingredients being the same, the ancient name would be retained.

To **WIMPIL**, **WYMPIL**, **WOMPLE**, *v. a.* 1. To wrap, to fold, S.

Thare capitane, this ilk strang Arentyne,
Walkis on fute, his body *wynplit* in
Ane felloun bustuous and grete lyoun skyn.
Doug. *Virgil*, 231, 55.

And in the yet, forganis thaym did stand—
Wittles Discord that woundring maist cruel,
Womplit and buskit in ane bludy bend.
Ibid. 173, 3.

"—Whilk charge so written was *wompled* about an arrow head, syne shot up over the castle walls, where Ruthven might find the same," &c. Spalding's Troubles, I. 219, Sign. U.

2. To perplex; applied to a legal decision.

"This was thought an odd and *wimpel* interlocutor." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iii. 329.

3. To move in a meandrous way, applied to a stream, S.

With me thro' howms and meadows stray,
Where *wimpling* waters make their way.
Ramsay's *Poems*, ii. 436.

Tent. *wimpel-en*, velare; involvere, implicare; Flandr. *wompel-en*.

To WIMPLE, *v. n.* To tell a story, in a deceitful way, to use such circumlocution as shews a design to deceive, S.

WYMPIL, WIMPLE, *s.* 1. A winding or fold, S.

Bot thay about him lowpit in *wympillis* threw,
And twis circulit his myddill round about,
And twys faldit thare sprutillit skynniss but dout.
Doug. Virgil, 48, 2.

2. Metaph., a wile, a piece of craft, S. B.

—A' his *wimples* they'll find out,
Fan in the mark he shines.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 11.

V. BRIN.

[First come the men o' mony *wimples*
In common language ca'd Da'rymples.
Lord Auchinleck.]

3. A winding in a road, South of S.

"He took the straight line for Dunse, over hill and dale, as a shepherd always does, who hates the *wimples*, as he calls them, of a turnpike." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 225.

WIMPLER, *s.* A waving lock of hair.

Doun his braid back, frae his quhyt head,
The silver *wimplers* grow.
Vision, Evergreen, l. 214.

V. WYMPIL.

WYMPLED, *adj.* Intricate.

The Gentle Shepherd's nae sae easy wrought,
There's scenes, and acts, there's drift, and there's
design:
Sic *wympl'd* wark would crack a pow like thine.
Ross's Helenore, Introd.

WIMPLEFEYST, *s.* A sulky humour. V. AMPLEFEYST.

WIN, *s.* Delight.

Wed ane worthie to wyfe, and weild hir with win.
Rauf Coilyear, D. iij. a.

WIN, *s.* The quantity of standing corn that a band of reapers can take before them, Clydes.

V. the origin, *vo.* LANDIN.

To WIN, *v. n.* To dwell. V. WOX.

To WIN, WYN, WINNE, *v. a.* 1. To dry corn, hay, peats, &c., by exposing them to the air, S. Sibb. writes *won* as *v.* But this is properly the *pret.*, anciently *wonnyn*.

It fell about the Lammas tide
When yeoman *wonne* their hay,
The doughtie Douglas gan to ride,
In England to take a prey.

Hume's Hist. Dougl., p. 104.

"Little attention is paid, by the general run of farmers, to *wyn* the grain in the stook." P. Wattin, Caithn. Statist. Acc., xi. 267, N.

"The place quhar he *winnies* his peitts this year, ther he sawis his corne the next yeire, after that he guidds it weill with sea ware." Monroe's Isles, p. 46. This respects the island of Lewis.

"Cutting, *winning*, and carrying home their peats, however, consumes a great deal of time." P. Wattin, Caithn. Statist. Acc., xi. 268.

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2. Often used to denote harvest-making in general.

For *syndry* cornys that thai bar
Wox ryp to *wyn*, to mannys fual:
That the treys all chargyt stude
With ser frutis, on *syndry* *wyn*.
In this suete tyme, that I dewys,
Thai off the pele had *wonnyn* hay,
And with this Bunnok spokyn had thai,
To lede thair hay, for he wes ner.
And sum that war with in the pele
War ischyt on thair awne wusele,
To *wyn* the herwyst ner tharby.

Barbour, x. 189. 198. 219, MS.

"The labourers of the ground—might not sow nor *wyn* their corns, through the tumults and cumbers in the country." Pit-cottie, p. 10.

"Because kyng Henry was this tyme in France, and the corne to be *won*, thay war content on all sydis to defend thair awin but only forthir invasion of othir quhill the next yeir." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii. c. 4. Jam *measis* instaret; Boeth.

Su.-G. *wann-a*, Alem. *wann-on*, Belg. *winn-en*, A.S. *wind-wian*, ventilare. Su.-G. Isl. *winn-a*, to wither. In Isl. it is used especially with respect to herbs and flowers. *Forcyned* is an O. E. word of the same meaning, mentioned by Skinner, and expl. *marcidus, arefactus*. But he erroneously derives it from A.S. *drygan, tabescere*. Ihre gives *Wiana* as synonym with *Wia-c*. V. WIZZEN.

Teut. *winn-en*, corresponds to sense 2; colligere fructus terrae. The origin of the A.S. *windwian*, is *wind*, *ventus*; and, as it is a compound *v.*, perhaps Teut. *wij-en*, *pargare*. V. WECHT.

To WIN, *v. a.* 1. [To work, to labour]; to raise from a quarry, S. *won*, part. *pa*.

"Gif onie person be not infest with sik priviledge, hee may na-waies forbid, trouble or molest the King, or any of his lieges to do the premisses: Or to *win* staines, quarrell, or to exerce any vther industrie to thair awin profite and commoditie, within the flood marke of the sea." Skene, Verb. Sign. *vo. Here*.

"Narrest Seunay layes thar a little iyle callit in Erische leid Ellan Sklait, quherin there is abundance of skalyie to be *win*." Monroe's Isles, p. 10.

"On the 9th instant, at a stone quarry near Auchtermuchty, while James Ranken, mason, was *winning* some stones, the upper part of the quarry giving way, he was killed on the spot." Edin. Even. Courant, March 21, 1805.

2. To dig in a mine of any kind.

Bellenden gives the following curious account of pit-coal.

"In Fife ar *won* blak stanis (quhilk hes sa intollerable heit quhen thai ar kendillit) that thai resolve & meltis irac, & ar thairfore rycht profitable for operation of smythis. This kynd of blak stanis ar *won* in na part of Albion, bot allanerlie betuix Tay and Tyne." Descr. Alb., c. 9. *Efoditur ingenti numero lapis niger*; Boeth.

"In Clidistail is ane riche myne of gold and *won* but only lanbour." Ibid. c. 10.

Elsewhere he uses the word both as to quarries and mines. V. TYLD.

"The convention of estates—made an act,—that no coals should be transported to any burgh of Scotland, or to any foreign country, but all to be *winn* and *sent* to London." Spalding's Troubles, II. 107.

"Hir Grace hes grantit and gevin licence to our partinaris and servandis in our name, to wirt and *wyn* in the leid-mynis of Glengoner and Wealek samekill leid-ure as we may gudlie, and to transport and carie fut of this realme to Flandris, or any other

partis beyond sey, twenty thousand stanewecht of the said leid-ure." *Sedl. Councl., A. 1562, Keith's Hist. App., p. 96.*

A. S. *winn-an*, Su. G. *winn-a*, Isl. *rinn-a*, laborare, labore acquirere; because of the toilsome nature of the work. Hence,

3. To give, [bestow]; used in regard to a stroke, Roxb.; as, "I'll *win* ye a breeze or blow."

Wi that he *wan* 'im sic a clank
Between the shou'lders an' the flank;
That far an' neer was heard the yank.

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 50.

4. To reach, to gain. To *win* the door, to reach it, Aberd.

"Bainadalloch followed his counsel, shook himself loose, and *wan* the kilnlogie door." *Spalding, i. 39.*

—With what pith she had she takes the gate,
And *wan* the brae; but it's now growing late.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

5. To receive permission to go from one place to another; as, to *win* hame, S.

"However Haddo, upon caution that he should, under great sums of money, compare again before the justice the 24th of June, *wan* home." *Spalding, ii. 2. i.e., "He was permitted to depart homewards."*

To *WIN* *ane's bread*. To gain it, properly by labour, S.

To *WIN* OUT. To raise as from a quarry; metaph. used.

"Years and months will take out now one little stone, then another, of this house of clay, and at length of time shall *win* out the breadth of a fair door, and send out the imprisoned soul to the free air in heaven." *Rutherford's Lett., P. I. ep. 129.*

To *WIN* THE HOISS. To gain the prize. V. HOISS.

WIN, s. Gain.

He sailit over the sey sa oft and oft,
Quhil at the last ane semelic ship he coft;
And waxe sa ful of warldis welth and *win*,
His hands he wiah [washed] in ane silver basin.
Priests Pebbis, S. P. R., i. 10.

It is elsewhere used in the same poem. V. BVD.

They tane thir steps, all thay qubaevir did sin
In pryde, invy, in ire, and lecherie;
In covetice, or ony extreme *win*.
—And covetice of warldly *win*
Is bot wisdom, I say for me.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., i. 246, 247.

A. S. *win*, signifies labour, the proper source of gain. But I do not find that it ever occurs as denoting gain itself. Germ. *winne*, is used in the latter sense; as well as Belg. Sw. *winst*, from *winn-en*, *winn-a*, lucrari.

To *WIN*, *WYN*, *WON*, pron. *wun*, v. n. To have any thing in one's power, to arrive at any particular state or degree with some kind of labour or difficulty, S. corresponding to E. *get*, v. n. pret. *wan*. I *will* cum, *gin* I can *win*; I will come, if it be in my power: I *could* na *win*; It was net in my power to come, S.

"What so his wille ware,
Ferli neighe he *wan*,
Sothe thing:
So neighe come never man,
Bot mi lord the king."

Sir Tristrem, p. 125, st. 105.

And aye the o'er world o' the sang
Was—"Your love can no *win* here."

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 9.

"It was said the marquis of Huntly was desired by Argyl's letter to meet him at Brechin, but the marquis excused himself, saying, he could not *win*." *Spalding's Troubles, i. 113.*

—His stile is *Bonnyha*;
And bonny is't, and wealthy, wealthy he,
Well will she fa' that *wins* his wife to be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 78.

It is often joined with an *adj.*; as, to *win* free, to *win* loose; sometimes with a *s.*, as, to *win* hame, to get home, S.

It is also used with a great variety of prepositions.

To *WIN* ABOON. To get the pre-eminence; also, to obtain the mastery, to get the better of, to overcome, as, *I have won aboon all my fears*, S. *He's no like to win aboon't*, It is not probable that he will recover from this disease, S. It also signifies to recover one's spirits after some severe calamity, S.

But thus, poor thing! to loose her life
Aneath a bloody villain's knife,
I'm really fley't that our guidwife
Will never *win* aboon't ava.

Ewie, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 146.

To *WIN* ABOUT. To circumvent in any way; especially by wheedling, S.

To *WIN* AFF. 1. To get away; implying the idea of some obstacle or danger, in one's way, S.

Fat chance he furdur had she cud na tell,
But was right fain, that she *wan* aff herself.

Ross's Helenore, p. 40.

2. To be liberated from prison, or acquitted in a judicial trial, S.

"Tam Linton was apprehended, and examined on oath afore the sheriff; but there was nae proof could be led against him, and he *wan* off." *Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 318.*

[3. To dismount, to be able to dismount; as, "He's on the horse, but he canna *win* aff." S.]

To *WIN* A-FLOT. To break loose, or be set adrift; applied to a vessel at sea.

"And sicklike, of all shippis, gudis, and merchan-dice, that are perisht and *win* a-floot in the sea,—ane third part of all pertainis to him or thame that drawis and sailis the samin." *Sea Lawis, Balf. Pract., p. 633.*

To *WIN* AFORE, or before. To outrun, S.

And nethes hale before *wan* scho noch.

Doug. Virgil, 133, 41.

To *WIN* AT. To reach to, S. *I couldna win at it*; used both literally, as to what is beyond one's reach, and also metaph. with respect to expense.

It is sometimes used in this sense as a *v. a.*
 "These things are indeed very difficult, and all most impossible at the first hand to be *won at* by those who are serious; whilst natural atheists, and deluded hypocrites, find no difficulty in asserting all those things." Guthrie's Trial, p. 105.

"Oh! Sir, if I could *win at* that greatest of trembling and fear,—to see how these blessed scriptures, the general commands of love are mistaken, yea, and abused, in the present case." M'Waril's Contend., p. 80.

To WIN AT LIBERTY. To get free, to be released from restraint.

"The tolbooth of Aberdeen was broken on the night.—The gentleman *winning at liberty* address himself unwisely to his father's house at Birsacks Mill." Spalding, ii. 114.

To WIN AWAY. 1. To get off; often, to escape, to get off with difficulty, S.

The Inglis men, that *won away*,
 To thair schippis in hy went thair;
 And saylyt hame angry and wa,
 That thair had bene rebutyt sua.

Barbour, xvi. 655, MS.

The worthi Scottis did nobilly that day
 About Wallace, till he was *woun away*.

Wallace, iv. 668, MS.

Baith here and thare sone vmbeset haue thay
 The outgatis all, thay suld not *win away*.

Doug. Virgil, 289, 10.

Win away occurs in Ritson's R. Hood, i. 107. But the poem, as he conjectures, is undoubtedly Scottish.

2. To set off, as opposed to delay, S.

"Come ben me [my] Joes, and *won awaugh*; span your ground ore this silly bourn." Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 61.

3. It also sometimes signifies to die; as, *He's wun awa'*, q. he has obtained release from the sufferings of the present life, S.

"I look not to *win away* to my home without wounds and blood." Rutherford's Lett., P. III., ep. 24.

To WIN BACK. To have it in one's power to return from a place, S.

We'll gang nae mair to yon town,
 For fear we *win na back* again. *Old Song*.

To WIN BEFORE. To get the start of, S.

No travel made them tire,
 Til they *before* the beggar *won*,
 And cast them in his way.

Ritson's R. Hood, (Scot. Poem), l. 106.

To WIN BEN. To be able to go to, or to obtain admittance into, the inner apartment; to *win butt*, to be able to go to the outer apartment, S.

"Ye're welcome, but ye winna *win ben*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 85.

[**To WIN BUT.** To be able to go to the outer apartment of a dwelling, S.]

To WIN BY, v. a. 1. To get past; used in a literal sense, S.

2. To escape, in relation to any danger, S.

—"Ye're breezing awa' about marriage, and the job is how we are to *win by* hanging." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 123.

3. Often used in relation to one's lot or destiny, with a negative; as, "He could na *win by't*," i.e., It was his fate, so that he could not possibly avoid it, S.

To WIN DOWN. 1. To reach, to extend downwards.

"He—had ayle red yellow hair behind, and on his haffits, which *won down* to his shoulders." Fitzcarrine, p. 111.

2. To get down, S.

—"As he is wakening him, the timber passage and fitting of the chamber hastily takes fire, so that none of them could *win down* stairs again." Spalding i. 10.

—"They *won away* upon the 4th of November by an iron, whereby they made a hole in the wall of the high tolbooth, and *won* all *down* upon planks, except one who was taken." Ibid. ii. 253.

To WIN FARRER, or FARTHER BEN. To be admitted to greater honour, to be further advanced, S.

"They are but in the court of the gentiles and will ne'er *win farther ben*. I doubt they are but little better than the prelatists themselves." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 166.

To WIN FORRAT. To get forward, S.

To WIN FREE, v. n. To obtain release, S.

"He rode south with Marischal once upon his own expences, but never more, so *won free* of fine and going to the Bowlroad."—"Thus were the Oldtown soldiers armed, and the town *won free*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 241. V. WINFREE, v. a.

To WIN GAN. To break loose, to obtain liberation, Buchan.; q. to be allowed to go.

This of my quiet cut the wizen,
 When he *won gae*.

Dominie Depoid, p. 31

To WIN IN. 1. To obtain access, S.

Pallas was true as the steel,
 And keepit bidding wonder weel:
 And at the door received him in,
 But none in after him might *win*.

Sir Egair, p. 31

"If my one foot were in heaven, and my soul half in, if free-will and corruption were absolute lords of me, I should never *win wholly in*." Rutherford's Lett., P. I., ep. 68.

2. To be able to return home.

Come kiss me then, Peggy, nor think I'm to blame;
 I weel may *gae out*, but I'll never *win in*.

Baron of Brackley, Jamieson's Pop. Bull., i. 106.

To WIN INTO. To get the benefit of, S.

"The President alleged, 'if that were all the meaning of it, then the remedy the people had of *winning into* decreets, where they were truly lesed, by the mistake of the Lords or otherwise, would be altogether evacuated.'" Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 132.

To WIN NERE. To get near, S.

Be this thay *won nere* to the renkis end,
 Irkit sum dele before the mark wele kend.

Doug. Virgil, 133, 2

To WIN ON. To be able to ascend, or to mount, as on horseback, S.

"Our greatest difficulty will be, to *win on* upon the rock now, when the winds and waves of persecution are so lofty and proud." Rutherford's Lett. P. III. ep. 18.

To WIN ON AHINT one. To get the advantage in a bargain, to impose on one, S. apparently in allusion to one leaping on horseback behind another, and holding him as prisoner.

To WIN OUR, or OVER. 1. To get over, in a literal sense, to be able to cross; implying difficulty, S.

With that word to the dik he ran,
And *our* afore the king he *won*.

Barbour, ix. 405, MS.

"Lieutenant Montrose begins to march towards Speyside, but could not *win over* the water, the boats being drawn on the other side, and Murray conveyed in arms." Spalding, ii. 246.

2. To surmount, metaph. S.

"But when they found that several were *winning over* their oaths, and giving obedience to the Estates Orders, it gave them new provocation." Account Persecution of the Church in Scotland, p. 33.

To WIN OUT. To escape; as, from a field of battle, &c.

The Ingliss men, at durst thaim nocht abid,
Befor the ost full ferdly furth thai fle
Till Dwnattor a snuk within tha se.
Na ferrar thai mycht *wyn out* off the land.

Wallace, vii. 1044, MS.

V. SITHENS.

His feris followis with ane felloun schout,
Quhill that Mezentius of the feild *wan out*,
Defend and couert with his sonnys scheild.

Doug. Virgil, 348, 34.

To WIN THROW. 1. To get through, S.

"Ye mauna think to *win through* the warld on a feather-bed;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 83.

. To cross a river, S.

"Had his Majestie not gotten the blacksmith, or some other like unto him, to have bene intelligencer and guide to *winne through* the shallow trinkets he led us, to the damme upon the head of their watch, who were surprized; hardly could we have overcome this towne, on such a sudden." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 41.

3. To be able to finish any business, S.

"Our progress in the assembly is small; there is so much matter yet before us, as we cannot *win through* for a long time after our common pace." Baillie's Lett., ii. 42.

4. Metaph., to recover from disease, S.

To WIN TO. 1. To reach, S.

—Mycht no man to it *wyn*—

Wallace, vi. 802, MS.

"Thinke ye, Sir, that before a man *win to* heauen, that he must be racked and riven as I am with fearful temptations?" Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 140.

Ere any of them to him *wan*,
There he slew an his kinned man.

Sir Egeir, p. 33.

See gin you'll *win unto* this stryple here,
And wash your face and brow with water clear.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

See now the wark is near an end,
I've turn'd out a' the stanes
Stood i' the road; the gutters sheel'd
Ye a' *win to* at anea.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 37.

2. To begin to eat, S.

"We gat some w. ter-broo and bannocks, and mony a weary grace they *said*,—or they wad let me *win to*, for I was amaisht famished wi' vexation." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 9.

3. To attain; as denoting the state of the mind.

"I thought I was more willing to have embraced the charge in your town than I am, or am able to *win to*." Rutherford's Lett., P. III., ep. 21.

4. To have it in one's power to be present, S.

"They said, Did you hear the Excommunication at the Torrwood? I said, No, I could not *win to* it." Cloud of Witnesses, Ed. 1714, p. 78.

To WIN TO FOOT. To get on one's legs, S. B.

—By help of a convenient stane,
To which she did her weary body lean,
She *wins to foot*, and swavering makes to gang.

Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

To WIN TO GIDDER. To attain to a state of conjunction.

The Sothron als war sundryt than in twyn,
Bot thai agayne to *gidder* sone can *wyn*.

Wallace, iv. 648, MS.

[To WIN and TYNE. V. under WYN.]

To WIN UP. 1. To be able to ascend, S.

Bot, or thai *wan up*, thar come ane,
And saw Ledhouss stand him allane,
And knew he wes nocht off thair men.

Barbour, x. 424, MS.

Quod they, Is there nae mair ado,
Or ye *win up* the brae?

Cherrie and Slae, st. 44.

2. To rise, to get out of bed, S.

"Win up, my bonny boy," he says,
"As quickly as ye may;
"For ye maun gang for Lillie Flower,
"Before the break of day."

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 22.

Won up, won up, my good master;
I fear ye sleap o'er lang.

Glenkindie, Jamieson's Popul. Ball., l. 95.

3. To rise from one's knees.

O when she saw Wise William's wife,
The Queen fell on her knee;
"Win up, win up, madame!" she says:
"What needs this courtesie?"

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 85.

To WIN UP TO, or WITH. To overtake, S.

To WIN WITHIN. To get within.

The menstral *wan within* ane wanis,
That day full weil he previt,
For he come hame with unbirsit bairns,
Quhare fechtars wer mischevit.

Chr. Kirk, st. 15.

This term has been occasionally used, in some of these senses, by O. E. writers.

—That no schyppe sholde in *wynne*.

Rich. Cœur de Lyon.

—"That no creature might *wynne* to her."

Fabyan's Chron.

Syns at our narrow doores they in cannot *win*,

Send them to Oxforde, at Brodgate to get in.

Heywood's Epigrams, Warton's Hist. E. P. iii. 90.

Warton renders it *enter in*, observing that *win* is probably a contraction for *go in*. To *winne to*, to attain, Chaucer, Rom. Rose, v. 3674. Palsgrane mentions this word. "*I winne to a thing, I retche to it.*" He subjoins, however; "This terme is farre northern."

A.-S. *Alenn*, *winn-an*, Germ. *winn-en*, signify in general, to obtain, to acquire. But our term, although perhaps originally the same, is rather to be traced to Su.-G. and Isl. In these languages, the *v*. assumes different forms; Su.-G. *inna*, *hinna*, *hvincn-a*, *winn-a*, Isl. *winn-a*. But *lhre* reckons *winn-a* the most ancient; viewing *win*, labor, as the root. In Su.-G. it is sometimes used without, at other times with, a preposition. *Jag wet ej huru laangt jag hvinner i dag*; *Nescio, quatenus hodie pergere valeam*; *lhre*, vo. *Hinna*. *I wat na how fer I may win, the day*, S. I know not how far I may be able to proceed on my journey to-day, E.

Erke Biskopen tha ey laengre waan,

An til Nykoepping, ther do hann.

Archiepiscopus ulterius ire non valuit.

Chron. Rhythm., p. 303, Ibid.

"The Archbishop *wan* na ferrer than til Bykoping," &c., S.

Hinna upp en, aliquem prægressum assequi; *Ibid.*; to overtake one who has gone before, E. to *win up* to him, S. *Laga at du kinner up din broder i studier*; Take care to equal your brother in learning, *Widæg. Tak care to win up to, or with, your brother*, S. *Han skall komma, om han hinner*; He shall come, if he has time, *Widæg.*; according to the S. idiom, *If he can win*. *Hinna til* corresponds to *win to*, or *til*, S. *Han sprang, men hann icke til maalet*; He ran, but did not reach, (*win to*) the goal. *Hinna aat*, to reach; *Jag kan icke hinna aat baegaren*; I can't reach, E., (*I can na win at*, S.) the pot.

To WIN, *v. a.* To wind (yarn), S., *corr.* from the E. word.

An' ay she *win't*, an' ay she *swat*,
I wat she made nse *jaunkin*.

Burns, iii. 130.

To WIN one a PIRN. To do something injurious, or what will cause regret to one. V. PIRN.

WINNLES, WINDLES, *s.* An instrument used by women for winding yarn.

"I suppose you will not be able to wind a clue for me in Dunlara now, without the low-country-woman's dochter's *windles*." Saxon and Gael, iii. 161.

Qu. corrupted from E. *windlass*?

WINACHIN. This term is equivalent to *winnowing*, in the Buchan dialect. But as used by Forbes, the meaning must be different. [*Winding, boasting.*]

For Agamemnon *winachin*,

Diana's wench had stown;

An' wad na gie her back again,

But kept her as his own.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 20.

WINARE, *s.* One who sells wines.

"He aucht to haue ane skair thairof as the laif of the *winaris* of the same gat [street]." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1548, V. 20.

Lat. *vinar-ius*, a vintner.

WINCH, *s.* The act of wincing, S.

Poor Petrie gae a weary *winch*,

He could na do but bann.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 129.

Su.-G. *wink-a*, motitare; whence Fr. *guinch-er*, to wriggle, to writhe.

WINCHEAND, *part. pr.* Wincing. V. WINSE.

He stert till ane broggit stauf,

Wincheand as he war woode.

Pebbles to the Play, st. 13.

To WIND, WYND, *v. n.* 1. To turn towards the left; a term applied to animals in the yoke, when the driver wishes them to come towards him, S.

This term is opposed to *Haup*, *q. v.*

2. Metaph. applied to a person. Of one who is so obstinate that he can be influenced or managed by no means whatsoever, it is said, "He'll neither *haup* nor *wynd*;" S. Prov.; i.e., He will turn neither to the right nor to the left.

To WYND AGAIN, *v. n.* To turn to the left, when it is meant that the plough or cart should be turned round and proceed in an opposite direction, S.

WIND, WYND, *s.* An alley, a lane, S.

—Thai til Edynburgh held the way;

In at the Frere Wynd entryd thai,

And to the Crag wp throwch the town

Thai held thare way in a rawdown.

Wynlowen, viii. 30. 43.

"There is little or no change made on the other passages called *wynds* and *raws*. Only it is to be observed, that in all those which have been made in the city or suburbs for at least fifty years past, we have neither *gates* nor *wynds*; they are all *streets* and *lanes*." *Statist. Acc.*, (Aberdeen) xix. 183.

"Edinburgh and Stirling, two of the principal towns in Scotland, are situated on hills, with one wide street, and many narrow lanes leading from thence down the sides of the hills, which lanes, from their being generally *winding*, and not straight, are called *winds*." *Sir John Sinclair's Observ.*, p. 165.

To WIND, *v. a.* To dry by exposing to the air.

—"With power and libertie to pow heather, and to cast and *wind* peitis, turris, fewall, fail, and devotte, in the common mwire and mossis of the said brugh." *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 591.*

"Casting and *winding* of peittes." *Ibid. p. 592.*

This corresponds with the etymon given of the *v.* as now used. V. WIN, WYNN, WINNE.

To WIND, *v. n.* To magnify in narration, to tell marvellous stories, S.; perhaps from *wind*, ventus, as by the same metaph. a person of this description is said to *blow*. Hence,

WINDER, *s.* One who deals in the marvellous, S.

Nearly synon. is Germ. *windmacher*, a braggadocio, a noisy, pretending, swaggering fellow.

WINDAK, s. A window, Aberd. Reg.

WINDASSES, s. pl. Fanners for winnowing grain, Roxb.

—He did his point maintain,
That it was lawfu', just, an' right,
Wi' windasses folk's corn to dight
Ja. Hogg's Poems, p. 104.

O. Teut. *wind-en*, synon. with *wacy-en*, ventilare. It may have received the termination from being confounded, in pronunciation, with the term used to denote a windlass.

WIND-BILL, s. "A bank-bill where there is no corresponding value of commodities in existence; but which must be discounted before it becomes due," S. Agr. Surv. Forfars., p. 589.

WINDCUFFER, s. The name given to the Kestrel, Orkn.

"The Kestrel (*falco tinnunculus*, Lin. Syst.) which from its motion in the air, we name the *windcuffer*, may frequently be observed, as if stationed with its eyes fixed on the ground to discover its prey." Barry's Orkney, p. 312. V. STANCHILL.

WINDFLAUCHT, adj. With impetuous motion, as driven by the wind, S.

—Yit then
Foryettis he not Eurlaus luf perfay,
Bot kest him euin ouerthortoure Salius way,
Graffing as he micht apoun the sliddry grene,
Maid him licht *windflaucht* on the ground vncleue.
Doug. Virgil, 138, 47.

Teut. *wind-vlaeghe*, turbo, procella.

WINDIN, s. The smallest matter; "He wadna do a *windin* without payment," i.e., he would do nothing, how trifling soever, Loth.

This word is now nearly obsolete; and has probably been transmitted from the Anglo-Saxons. It might be traced either to *windonge*, pl., signifying twigs or rushes of which baskets are made; or to *windung*, palea, chaff, unless we should suppose that, as denoting an act, it is from *wind-an*, torquere, q. "he would not *twist* a rope."

• WINDING-SHEET.

"It disturbed the ghost of the dead, and was fatal to the living, if a tear was allowed to fall on a *winding-sheet*. What was the intention of this, but to prevent the effects of a wild or frantic sorrow." P. Montquhitter, Stat. Acc., xxi. 147.

WINDIS, s. A pulley.

"The master of the ship sould schaw the merchandis the taikillis, or his *windis* and his cordis:—For gif ane tun or pipe be tint in the *winding* or heising, in fault of the cordis, in time of laiding or lousing, the masteris and marineris amangis thame sould pay the merchand thairfoir." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract., p. 620.

O. E. "*Wyndace*. Troclea.—Wyndynges with *wyndace*. Obvolutio." Prompt. Parv.

Evidently the same with Teut. *wind-as*, *wind-ace*, Belg. *wind-ace*, trochlea, rechamus, a windlace; from *wind-en*, torquere, and perhaps *asse*, an axis.

To **WINDLE, v. n.** To walk wearily in the *wind*, Dumfr.

This might at first view appear to be a derivative from *wind*, *ventus*. But it seems rather allied to Teut. *windel-en*, *windel-en*, circumagere, circumvolvere; as denoting the tossing action of the wind.

To **WINDLE, v. a.** To make up (straw or hay) into bottles, S. Teut. *windel-en*, fasciis vel fasciolis involvere; Gl. Sibb. Hence,

WINDLEN, WONLYNE, s. A bottle of straw or hay, S.

"Let the muckle horse get the muckle *wonlyne*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 50. V. STRAE.

It is now written *windlen*, which more properly marks its origin. V. KEMPLE.

"Ye start at a strae, and let *windlens* gae;" Prov. South of S. "You regard trifles, and neglect things of far greater importance."

This is the same with Isl. *voendull* in *hey-roendull*, defined by Halderson, "a bundle of hay, as much as can be grasped by the hand [arm] extended, between the armpit and under the haunch." He says that *voendull* properly signifies volumen.

[**WINDLES, WINNLES, s.** An instrument for winding yarn. V. under WIN.]

WINDLESTRAE, WYNDLE-STRAY, s. 1. "Smooth crested grass, S., A. Bor." Rudd. Crested dog's-tail grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*, Linn. [*Wingle-strae*, Banffs.]

Branchis brattling and blaiknyt schew the brayis,
With hirsatis harak or waggand *wyndil strayis*.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 202, 29.

Now piece and piece the sickness wears away;
But she's as dweble as a *windle-strae*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 56.

This term occurs in what has evidently been used, as a proverbial phrase, by our ancestors, denoting the total insufficiency of the means prescribed or employed for accomplishing an end in view.

"To restrict him to the fifth part of the rent, was to send him to lift the rest of his stipend from *windle-straws* and *sandy laverocks*." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 793.

2. Metaph. used to denote any trifling obstacle.

"He that is red for *windlestraws* should not sleep in lea." Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 14.

"No *windlestraws*, no bits of clay, no temptations, which are of no longer life than an hour, will then be able to withstand you."—Rutherford's Lett., P. i. ep. 214.

A-S. *windle-stroewe*, "calamus; a reed, a cane, a wheate or oaten straw, of some at this day called a *windle-stroewe*;" Somner. Calamus, ex quo conficiuntur sportae, Lye; from *windel*, sporta, a basket, Lancash. a *windel*.

WINDOCK, WINNOCK, s. A window, S.

"Faill not, but ye tak guid heyld that neither the dasks, *windocks*, nor duris, be ony ways hurt or brokin—eyther glassin wark or iron wark." Letter, Ergyll, Stewart, &c. Statist. Acc. (P. Dunkeld) xx. 422, N.

"When poverty comes in at the door, friendship flies out at the *winnock*." Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 77.

"Name vtheris in thair names comperand to the effect *foirraid*, thai being oftymes callit at the tolbuith *windot* to the saym effect." Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 478.

"The foirsaidis—wer diuers and syndrie tymes callit at the tollbuith *windok*." Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1414, p. 289.

I think, you rising genius, Tannock,
May gain a niche in fame's heigh *winnock*.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 105.

This at first view may appear a gross corruption. But it approximates, more than the E. word, to Su.-G. *winauge*, *windoe-ga*, Isl. *vinlaug*, id. from *wind*, the higher part of a building, (as some deduce the term, this being most exposed to the *wind*), and *oege*, *auge*, oculus; the window being as it were the *eye* of this upper part, as introducing light.

Isl. *vinlaug*, *windoe-ga*, Su.-G. *windoega*; according to Ihre, from *wind*, the higher part of a house, and *oege*, an eye, because of the round form of the window. And indeed, round windows are often used in the upper part of buildings.

WINDOW-BOLE, *s.* "The part of a cottage window that is filled by a wooden blind, which may occasionally be opened;" Gl. Antiq. V. BOAL.

WINDOW-BROAD, *s.* A window-shutter, *S.*

It was in and through the *window-broad*,
And a' the tirlie-wirlies o'd,
The sweetest kiss that ever I got,
Was frae my dainty Davy.
Dainty Davie, Herd's Coll., ii. 215.

[**WIND-RAWIN**, **WIND-ROWING**, *s.* V. under **WINRAW**.

WIND-SKEW, *s.* An instrument used for preventing smoke. It consists of a broad piece of wood, to which is fixed a long handle. This is placed on the chimney-top, and the handle hangs down the vent. It is altered from its former position, according to the change of the wind; Mearns.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *wind*, and *skufw-a*, *sky*, vitare, Alem. *scu-an*, *scuk-en*; *q.* what eschews the wind. Or *wind* may be from Su.-G. *wind-a*, torquere, because of its change of place.

This, in Ang., is called a *wriggle*, perhaps *q.* *wriggle*, from Teut. *wringh-en*, torquere; or from Su.-G. *wrick-a*, id. The reason of both designations may thus be viewed as nearly the same.

There is a possibility, however, that *windskew* may be originally the same with Isl. Su.-G. *windsked*, a little varied in signification; Asseres tecti, qui culmen et corticem tegunt, ne a vento dissipentur; Verel. p. 294. Asser prominulus, qui a pariete pluviam defendit; a *sked*, assula; Ihre. He views *wind* as here signifying the higher part of a house.

WIND-SUCKER, *s.* The name given to a horse that is accustomed to fill his stomach with *wind*, by *sucking* the manger, Ettr. For.; in E. called a *Crib-biter*.

WINDUSMAN, *s.* One employed about a coal-heugh at the windlass, Loth.

"That na persone sall hyre or seduce any wattermen & *windusmen*—without ane testimonial of the maister quhome they serve." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, v. 509. V. **WINDASS**.

WINDWAVED, *part. adj.* Having the stem whirled about by the wind, so that the roots become loosened in the earth, *S.*

"In years of peculiarly windy weather, the stem, where it enters the earth, is often blown about in a whirling manner, forming a kind of [inverted] conical hollow, and the coronal roots become detached from their connexion with the soil, this is provincially called *wind-waved*." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 133.

* **WINDY**, *adj.* 1. Vain, ostentatious, *S.*

2. Gasconading, boastful, *S.*

"Your *wind* shakes no corn," *S. Prov.*; "spoken to boasting and pretending people whom the Scots call *windy people*." Kelly, p. 370.

"But though he is a *windy* body when he gets on his auld warld stories, he has mair gumption in him than most people." Redgauntlet, ii. 224.

WINDY-WALLETS, *s. pl.* 1. A ludicrous designation for one who is accustomed to break *wind* backwards; pron. *wundy-wallets*, Roxb.

2. One who is habituated to fibbing, *S. whidd-ing*, or to magnify in conversation, *ibid.*

WINE-BERRY, *s.* 1. The common currant, *S. B.*

She led hym in to a fayr herbere,
That frute ground was gret plente;
The fygge, and also the *wynne berry*.

True Thomas, Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 20.

"In the north of Scotland, the common currant is called the *wine berry*." N. *Ibid.*

2. This term had been formerly used in *S.* for grapes, as distinguished from currants.

"*Uvae, wine-berries*, *Vaccinia nigra & rubra*, black and red berries." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 17.

According to Thoresby, in Yorks. *wine-berries* are "not grapes, but gooseberries;" A.-S. *wine-beria* is used in the former sense. V. Ray's Lett., p. 341. In sing. *wine-berie*, *uva*; Lye.

WINED. Wall. v. 384. Edit. Perth. V. URN.

To **WINFREE**, *v. a.* 1. To raise from the ground, to disentangle, Aberd. *Winfreed*, raised from the ground, Gl. Shirr.

"Twa or three o's *winfreed* the wife, and gat her out." Journal from London, p. 5.

2. To liberate, to set free, in a general sense, Clydes.

"—This I budo to do, while I was *winfreed* by a mare powerfu' being nor himsell." Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 155.

Perhaps we have the original form of this phrase in the language of Harry the Minstrel:

Wallace answered; "Or we *wyn* Scotland *fre*,
Baith ye and I in mar perill mon be."

Wallace, [Fol. 39, a. MS.]

This *v.* seems composed of *Win*, to have in one's power, *q. v.*, to which an active sense is improperly given, and */fre*, *q.* to get loose from any entanglement

WINGED ROW. The name formerly given to a half-peppery roll baked with flat sides like *wings*, S.

WINGEL, s. A tumor or soft growth, Renfr.; obviously corr. from E. *Wind-gall*.

To WINGLE, v. n. 1. To move with difficulty under a load, Fife.

2. To wriggle, to walk feebly, Gall.

"I gaed [gave] a glent—alang by the scarrow o'e hill, and did see him *winglan* awa by the back-side o' the auld saugh Lochan." Gall. Enc., p. 483.

3. To hang loosely, and nearly in a detached state, Dumfr.

Perhaps originally the same with *Wiggle*, with the insertion of the letter *n*; or allied to Isl. *vingull*, mobile quid pendens. Su.-G. *wankl-a*, fluctuare, A.-S. *wanc*, instabilia, vacillans.

The latter term is obviously retained in "*wankle*, weak, unstable,—as a *wankle* seat; limber, fickle, wavering. North." Grose.

To WINGLE, v. a. To carry in a dangling way, Fife.

"Here hae we travelt up to this town, what wi' wingling flails, and cutters, and barrowtrams,—nae little forjeskit." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 14.

WINK, s. In a *wink*, in a moment, S.B.

Snap went the sheers, then in a *wink*,
The fang was stow'd behind a blink.

Morison's Poems, p. 110.

This is analogous to **BLINK**, q. v.

Again the fleeting taper glance'd :—
It scattered a bewildrin' light,
And in a *wink* the glim'rin' ray
Flashed on his sight, then died away :
Aye! Willie-an'-the-Wisp was there,
Shedding forth his nightly glare, &c.

Beattie's John o' Arncliffe, p. 28.

WINKERS, s. The eye-lashes, S.

To WINKLE, v. n. [To sparkle.]

What though she has twa little *winkling* een,
They're better than nane, and my life it is sweet.
Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 63.

Apparently a diminutive from the E. v. to *wink*.

WIN-KILL, s. A hollow in a stack of corn, hay, &c., for preventing it from being heated; perhaps q. *wind-kill*, Moray; synonym. *Fause-house*.

WINKIT, adj. Somewhat turned; a term applied to milk, when it has lost the sweet taste; Loth. *Wyntit*, Dumfr., A. Bor. *wanted*, id. *Blinkit breezed*, synonym. S.

If *winkit* be the original term, it may refer to the supposed influence of an evil eye; as milk, more than any other species of food, has been considered as under the power of witchcraft. If *wyntit* be the true pron., perhaps from *wind*, as denoting the effect of exposure to the air. Alem. *wuint*, aura.

WINKLOT, s. A young woman, a wench.

Ane *winklot* fell,——
Wow, quod Malkin, hyd yow ;
Quhat neldis you to malk it sua?
Pebbles to the Play, st. 8.

A.-S. *wencle*, *wincle*, a handmaid, a maid servant.

WINNELL-SKEWED, adj. Under the influence of an illusion in sight.

"'Hoot, hoot, man,' said Bell, who was standing by, 'the boy is *winneel-skewed*, as I thought myself when you shewed me a' that gear yonder in the neuk. It is a saying among our people in Scotland, whenever they mistake one object for two, that the moon is in the hallior or clouded, and at such times they are *winneel-skewed*, or their eyes deceive them.'" Penrose's Journal, iii. 83.

Isl. *vindöld* signifies tempestas ventosa, and *skeif-r*, Dan. *kisæ*, obliquus, q. driven awry by stormy wind. It can hardly be viewed as allied to *vindoyed*, Su.-G. *windoygd*, squint-eyed.

WINNING, s. Habitation, residence.

"Gif ony man will accuse ane uther of Hame-sucken, it is necessar that he alledge that he assailyeit him in his awin proper house, qubair he has his *winning*, rising, and lying day and nicht, for na man may challenge ane uther of hame-sucken, bot for assailyeng him at his awin proper house and dwelling-place." Balfour's Pract., p. 541.

The proper orthography is *Winning*. V. Wox.

WINNING, s. Conquest, attainment.

"Aboyn's frende—hearing of the *winning* of the bridge, came no farther than Legatsden." Spalding, i. 175.

WINNLE, s. The same with *Windlen*, a bottle of straw, Lanarks. [V. under **WIN**.]

This term very nearly resembles the Norw. synonym, which affords a striking proof of great antiquity. *Vandel*, *vaandul*, *vannit*, "a portion of hay or straw; as much fodder as a beast eats at once." Hellager's Norsk Ordsamling.

WINNOCK, s. A window, West of S. V. **WINDOCK.**

WINNOCK-BROD, s. The window-shutter, S. O.

Loud thro' the street the piper bums,

In Highlan' vigour gay,

Doors, hatches, *winnock-brods* are steerin.——

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 82.

WINNOWSTER, WINNISTER, s. A machine for winnowing corn, Aberd.

In Moca.-G. this is called *winthi-skauro*, and in A.-S. *windwig syfe*, *windwiscaful*, *windwefonn*, *windfone*, and *windwingla*. But the last part of all these words has a different formation.

WINRAME'S BIRDS.

Of a tiresome tale it is said, "It's like *Winrame's birds*, unco langsum. The head o't gaed by the day, and the tail o't the morn." Prov. Berwicka.

WINRAW, s. "Hay or peats put together in long thin heaps for the purpose of being more easily dried," S. Gl. Sibb. q. a *row* for *winning*. V. **WIN**, v. to dry.

A similar idea is conveyed by Yorks. *wind-row*; "grass or hay raked into long rows for drying." Thoresby, Ray's Lett., p. 341.

To WINRAW, *v. a.* To put in rows for winning or drying, Teviotd.

"To Windrow, to rake the mown grass into rows, called windrows. Norf. and Suff." Grose.

WINRAWIN, WIND ROWING, *s.* The act of building up peats in narrow heaps, in order to their being dried, S.

"After this [the act of *footing* the peats] comes the operation of *wind rowing*, or the building them up in narrow heaps, or fragments of dykes; in which state they remain till carried home and put into a winter stack." Agr. Surv. Peeb. V. Pennecuik, p. 72, N. That is, putting them in rows for the purpose of being properly exposed to the wind.

WINS. Sometimes used as a termination, as in *Willawins*, *q. v.*

WINS, *prep.* Towards, in the direction of, pointing out the quarter, Ang., as, *Dundee-wins*, in the direction of Dundee.

WINSEY, WINSIE, *adj.* Of or belonging to wool, S.B. apparently corr. from E. *woolsey*. *Cotton-winsiey* denotes what is made of cotton and wool; *Linen-winsiey*, of linen and wool, linsey-woolsey.

Her *winsies* war made by sweet Modesty's rule,
An' bespak baith her wisdom an' wealth.
Now Bertha seem'd proud o' her new fashioned gown,
Her slippers, an' silk parasol,
But look'd on her sister, Kinnoul, wi' a frown,
And observed that her *winsies* look'd droll.

Duff's Poems, p. 2.

WINSH, *s.* A windlass, Caithn. This seems the same word with that written *Windis*.

WINSOME, *adj.* 1. Gay, merry, cheerful, S.B.

Near what bright burn or crystal spring,
Did you your *winsome* whistle bring?
Ferguson's Poems, ii. 108.
I gat your letter, *winsome* Willie. —
Burns, iii. 248.

This seems the more ancient sense. A.-S. *winsum*, *wynsum*, *jucundus*, *laetus*, *amoenus*, *gratus*; *suavis*, *dulcis*; Franc. *wunnisam*; hence *wunnisam feld*, *Paradisus*; Otfried. ap. Schilter. O. Teut. *wonsam*, *jucundus*, *laetus*; Kilian. Lye derives the A.-S. word from *wyn*, joy; Alem. *wunne*, Teut. *wonne*, *winne*, id.

2. Comely, agreeable, engaging, S.

Nane eir durst meet him man to man,
He was sae brave a boy;
At length wi' numbers he was taen,
My *winsome* Gilderoy.

Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 27.

The Galliard to Nithside is gane,
To steal Sim Crichton's *winsome* dun.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 284.

A. Bor. *wunsome*, not only signifies, "lively, joyous," but, "smart, trimly dressed;" Grose.

The Franc. phrase used by Otfried, *wunnisam aconi*, approaches to this; *delectabilis pulchritudo*, Schilter.

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It is possible, however, that the word in this sense may be radically different. For Su.-G. *waen*, Isl. *vaenn*, signify beautiful, pulcher, amoenus. *Hun wær miog waen þjaka ok frid*; *Erat puella admodum pulchra et venusta*; Biblia Isl. Gen. 24.—Ihre views this word as very ancient; as allied to A.-S. *winre*, *delectus*, to Lat. *venustus*, and also to the name of *Venus*.

WINSOMELIE, *adv.* In a cheerful and engaging way, S. A.-S. *winsumliee*, *suaviter*, *jucunde*.

WINSOMENESS, *s.* Cheerfulness and engaging sweetness, S. For the ideas are conjoined, as has evidently been the case in the use of the A.-S. terms.

A.-S. *winsumnesse*, *jucunditas*, *amoenitas*.

WINSTER, *s.* A disuse of sheep, Shetl.

"The *winster* is a fatal distemper amongst sheep kept in rich pastures. It is occasioned by springing, or running hard when the animal is fat. The blood vessels of the kidneys then burst, and flow through the intestines, which occasions an instant suffocation, and proves immediate death. It resembles in its effects an apoplexy. The only *preventative* known for this distemper, is to turn the lambs, about the month of August into a poor pasture, in order to reduce the extraordinary fatness, which occasions this disease." App. Agr. Surv. Shetl., p. 47.

This has some resemblance to the name given to the dropsy; Isl. *vind-syki*, Dan. *windsoet*.

WINT, *v. impers.* Befall. As, "Wae *wint* ye," equivalent to "Wae worth ye," Aberd.

I observe nothing to which this can be allied, unless perhaps to Dan. *went-er*, to wait or attend, or *wind-er*, to reach to.

WINT, *pret. v.* Weened.

"Then James Douglas, seeing the King in his bed, *wint* that all had been sicker enough, and past in like manner to his bed." *Pittscottie*, p. 140.

* WINTER, *s.* 1. The last cartful of corn that is brought home in harvest, Loth.

For now the maiden has been win,
And *Winter* is at last brought in;
And syne they dance and had the kirm.

The Har'et Rig, st. 135.

It is also expl. "the state of having all the grain, on a farm, reaped and inneed," S.B.

2. The autumnal feast, when it is postponed till the complete ingathering of the crop, Buchan. V. CLAAICK.

3. An implement which is sometimes made to hang on the grate, and sometimes with feet to stand before the fire, for the purpose of keeping the tea-kettle warm, S.; synon. *Footman*. The latter term properly denotes such an implement as has feet.

This term *Winter* might originate from its being originally appropriated to the season of the year in which fire is kept in the parlour.

To WINTER, *v. a.* To feed cattle, &c. through the winter, S.

"It occurs very seldom, that cattle are fed on the

F 5

same ground for twelve successive months, or summered where they have been *wintered*." Agr. Surv. Dumbart., p. 211.

WINTER-DYKES, s. pl. 1. A designation properly given to those wooden frames, which are erected out of doors, for drying clothes, S. q. *winter-walls*.

2. Improperly applied to a screen or frame used for drying clothes, within doors, before the fire, S.O. V. WYNTYR and DIKE.

WINTERER, s. Horse, sheep, or cows, kept to feed in a particular place during winter, S.

"In farms where no *winterers* are kept, the dunghill is placed behind the stable out of view." Agr. Surv. of Mid-Lothian, p. 41.

WINTER-FISH. A term applied to a particular description of fish, Shetl.

"The ling caught at this season [before the 12th of August] are split, and laid in salt, and they remain in the brine until the end of spring, when they are taken out, washed, and dried for exportation. They are known by the name of *winter-fish*." Edmonstone's Zetl. i. 240.

WINTER-HAINING, s. The act of preserving grass from being fed on during *winter*.

"The dung of these in summer, with *winter-haining*, will keep the ground in good heart." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 37.

WINTERIN, WINTERLING, s. An ox or cow of one year.

["Gin he gets the cauf o'now, he cud pit it in amo' his ain *winterin*," Buchan.]

Isl. *vetrang-r*, juvenis annulus, literally, a heifer that has passed one year; from *vetr*, winter.

WINTER-SOUR, s. Soft curds and butter mixed together, and laid on bread, or eaten with it by way of *kitchin*, Teviotd. This in Upp. Clydes. is defined, Curds, made of soured milk, mixed with butter.

[**WINTROUS, adj.** Wintry, stormy, Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 283.]

To **WINTLE, v. n. 1.** "To stagger, to reel," Gl. Burns, S. O.

—Now ye dow but hoyte and hoble,
An' *wintle* like a saumont-coble.

Burns, lll. 142.

2. To wind round, Upp. Clydes.

Belg. *wentel-en*, to turn round about, to roll, to wallow, to welter; evidently a derivative from *wend-en*, to turn, E. to *wind*.

3. To wriggle, to writhe; as, "He'll *wintle* in a widdie yet," i. e., he will writhe in a halter, Roxb.

This more properly expresses the sense of the Teut. term given in etymon. The radical verb is most probably Teut. *wind-en*, *wend-en*, Su.-G. *wind-a*, Alem. *wint-an*, torquere.

WINTLE, s. A staggering motion, S. O.

He by his shonther gae a keek,
An' tumbld wi' a *wintle*,
Out-owre that night.

Burns, lll. 134.

WINTON-MONEY, s. Money given to a herd to induce him to take care of cattle, when put under his charge for grazing, S.A.; perhaps q. drink-money, from A.-S. *win-tun*, vini toberna.

WINZE, s. A curse or imprecation, S. To let a *winze*, to utter a curse.

He—loot a *winze*, an' drew a stroke.

Burns, lll. 136.

Teut. *wensch*, signifies not only, votum, desiderium, but imprecatio, Kilian. Germ. *wunsch-en*, adprecari. V. WINCHEAND.

WINZIE, adj. [Prob. winsome.]

But waes me for gallant M'Kenzie,
Wha fell in the first o' the fray;
I wat he was warlike an' *winzie*,
An' show'd them some rare Highland play.

Dug's Poems, p. 138.

To **WIP, WYP, v. a.** To bind round; as, to *wip the skair of a rod*, to bind a division of a fishing-rod with thread frequently and tightly brought round it, S. *Wypit*, part. pa.

Thair bricht hair hang glitterand on the strand
In tressis cleir, *wypit* with gouldin threidie.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 10.

To the, Bacchus, sche raist eik on hie
Grete lang speris, as thay standartis were,
With wyne tre branchis *wippit* in thare manere.

Doug. Virgil, 220, 30.

V. the s.

WYP, s. A wreath, a garland.

With lynning valis, or lyke apronis lycht,
Thay war arrayit, and thare helis dycht
In *wypys* of the haly herb varuane.

Doug. Virgil, 411, 3.

Varuane is the herb vervain, much used by the Romans in their sacred rites. *Wyp* seems to be originally the same with Moes.-G. *waip*, *wipja*, corona, the term used to denote the crown of thorns plaited by the Roman soldiers (Joh. xix. 5.), apparently in resemblance of the wreaths or chaplets given to victors. This is nearly allied to Oor, q. v.

WIPPEN, s. That with which the handle of a golf-club is wound, q. *Wipping*, from **WIP, v., q. v.**

"Baculi caulis, The club shaft. Baculi manubrium, The handle where the *wippen* is. Baculi filum, The *wippen*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 38.

WIPE, WYPE, s. A blow given by accident, or in a careless manner, S., from the same origin with the E. s., if not from O.Teut. *wippe*, flagrum, flagellum.

[To **WIPE, v. a.** To strike, to whip; part. pr. *wipin*, used as a s., a severe beating, Clydes.]

[WIPER, *s.* A severe blow; also, a sharp rejoinder or taunt, Banffs.]

[WIR, *pron.* Our; as, *wir nain*, our own; often contr. into *wirn*, Shetl.]

[WIRS, WIRZ, *pron.* Ours, *ibid.*]

WIRDIE, *adj.* Weighty, important, *q.* metaph. sense of *Worthy*.

—"The bruch of Jedburgh, narrest adjacent to the border of England, wes be his hienes meist nobill predecessoris for *wirle* considerationis erected ane frie burch regall, dottit with the common landis," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 150. V. WERDY.

To WIRK, WYRK, *v. a.* 1. To work, to cause, to accomplish.

The wyis wrought uther grete wandreth and wench,
Wirhand woundis full wyde, with wapnis of wera.
Gawan and Gol., iil. 5.

Thus the high fader almyghty in cavis dirk,
Their [Thir] wyndis hid, for drede sic wrangis thai *wirk*.
Doug. Virgil, 15, 2.

Than Patience says, "Be na agast;
"Hald hoip and treuthe within the fast;
"And lat Fortoun *wirk* furthe hir rage.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 126.

2. To make, to form, to contrive.

Qahat sall I do? Alace that I was wrought!
Get Symon wit it war my undoing.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 78.

Moes-G. *waurk-jan*, facere; A.-S. *wirc-an*, *wyre-an*, *id.* used with respect to creation; *Uton wircean man*; Let us make man, Gen. i. 26. Alem. *wuirch-on*, Isl. *wirk-ia*, *verk-a*.

Perhaps these words appear in a more radical form in Isl. *yrke*, *yrk-ia*, arare, colere terram; from *yr-ia*, *id.* glebam radere. V. G. Andr., p. 137.

WIRK, WERE, *s.* Work.

—Gyff he will nocht, racunnyss all his land
On to the tyme that he this *werk* haiff wrought.
Wallace, iil. 277, MS.

WIRL, *s.* 1. A small rickety child, or any stunted animal, Perth.

2. A diminutive and harsh featured person, Upp. Clydes.; also *Wirle*, synon. *Wurl*. V. WARWOLF.

[To WIRL, *v. n.* To fret, to whine, Shetl.]

WIRLIN, *adj.* Querulous, peevish, Shetl.; perhaps having the humour of a *Wirl*, *q. v.*

[To WIRN, *v. n.* To become, Shetl.]

To WIRR, WIRL, *v. n.* 1. To gnar, to growl as a dog, S.; [*to tirr wirr*, to quarrel, Clydes.]

—They winna let alane,
Wirrin' like twa dogs fightin' for a bone.
Donald and Flora, p. 40.

V. YIRR.

2. To fret, to whine, Aberd.; [*wirl*, Shetl.]

WIRR, *s.* [1. The growl of a dog; an angry answer, S.

2. Haste, hurry, worry; implying anger also, Clydes., Banffs.]

3. A crabbed fellow, a diminutive peevish person; as, "a cankered *wirr*," Aberd. Mearns.

WIRRALAA, *s.* A violent and short exertion, Shetl. *Blaa* seems to signify a blast. Perhaps *wirra* may be traced to Isl. *terra*, *hirre*.

WIRRIE-CARL, WIRRY-COW. *s.* 1. A bugbear, a scare-crow, S.

"*Wirry-karl*, bugbear; a person who is dreaded as a bugbear;" Gl. Sibb.

Blyth to win aff aae wi' hale banes,
Tho' mony had clow'd paws;
And dragg'd aae 'mang muck and stanes,
They look'd like *wirrykows*.

Ramsay's Works, i. 260.

2. Any frightful object, or awkward looking person, S.

"Fulebody! if I meant ye wrang, could na I clod ye owre that Craig, and wad man ken how you can by your end mair than Frank Kennedy? Here is that, ye *worricow*!" Guy Mannering, iil. 128.

The French translator has not been very fortunate in his version of this passage. M'entends-tu bien, *poltron*? Tom iv. p. 31. This is much of a piece with his reddition of a passage in the preceding page. "Is the carl daft," she said, "wi' his glamour?" "Est-il donc fou, de crier ainsi!" dit Meg.

One can scarcely account for this blunder, but by supposing that the translator, or one of his friends, had looked into the Scottish Dictionary for the meaning of this term, and fixed on *Glamor*, the second word which appears under this form, and which is rendered *noise*, instead of that preceding it, denoting "the supposed influence of a charm," &c. [or mistook it for *clamour*.]

3. The devil, Gl. Shirr.

Hamilton evidently uses the term in this sense, in one of his Epistles to Ramsay.

Lang may thou live, and thrive, and dow,
Until thou claw an auld man's pow;
And thro' thy creed,
Be keeped frae the *wirricow*,
After thou's dead.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 346.

Frae Gudame's mouth auld warld tales they bear,
O' warlock's louping round the *Wirrikow*.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 57.

From *wirry*, to worry, (V. WERY) and *Cow*, *q. v.*

The *worricow* gid sic a yell,
That rair'd frae dale to doon;
He got the spuilie to himsel',
As they fled hame to toon
Like drift, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 122.

From *Cow*, a hobgoblin, *q. v.*, and *Worry*, the goblin that would devour one.

4. A goblin of any description, South of S.

"Wha was to hae keepit awa the *worricow*, I trow! Aye, and the elves and gyre carlings frae the bonnie bairn, grace be wi' it?" Guy Mann., i. 37.

"To be sure they say there's a sort o' *worricow* and lang-nebbed things about the land; but what need I care for them?" Tales of my Landlord, i. 54.

[WIRIN, *adj.* Crabbed, sour-tempered; used also as a *s.* Banffs.]

WIRRY HEN. [Prob. a cheat, a swindler.]

Ane dyvour coffe, that wirry hen,
Destroyis the honor of our nation;
Takis gulis to frint fra frenit men,
And brekis his obligation.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st 6.

Worry-hen, Evergreen, ii. 221.

Perhaps, one who swallows up the property of others,
as a hen gobbles up what is thrown out: or, from A. S. *werig*, *wyrig*, wicked, malicious, cursed.

WIRSCHIP, s. V. WORSCHIP.

[To WIRSLE, v. n. To struggle hard; to
wirle-warsle, to struggle hard and long,
Clydes., Banffs.]

[WIRSLE, s. A hard struggle; a *wirle-warsle*, a continuous hard struggle, *ibid*.]

Wirle implies a harder struggle than *warsle*, q. v.]

[WIRZ, pron. Ours, Shetl. V. WIR.]

• To WIS, v. n. To know; pret. *wist*, S.

"Thir ar the names of thame that *wist* of the said
box quhen it was in the myre; James Averie," &c.
Inventories, A. 1588, p. 14.

Johns. gives *Wis* as an E. v. now obsolete, signifying
"to think, to imagine." But all the examples, quoted
by him, may be viewed as bearing the sense, either of
knowledge, or of persuasion.

Germ. *wiss-en*, scire, noscere, intelligere.

To WIS, WISS, v. n. To wish, S.

"There was nae need o' her to *wis* to mak me daft."
The Entail, ii. 190.

Thae firds o' gauze brought o'er the seas,
I *wiss* they a' war in a breeze.

Picken's Poems, i. 123.

WIS, WISS, s. A wish, S.

"I hae had a sort o' *wis* to see my grandchilder,
which is very natural I should hae." *Entail*, ii. 234.

May ne'er my bairns sic beverage prie;
That's the best *wiss* it has frae me.

Picken's Poems, i. 131.

A. S. *wiss-an*, Isl. *oesk-a*, to wish. Serenius, having
mentioned these verbs, remarks, that he views *oesk-a*,
as the most ancient, supposing it to be derived from
Goth. *As*, *Aes*, *Oes*, Deus; and thus that *oeska* is
equivalent to—Deos adpellare. Thus, he adds, in Isl.
Oeske is Odin. The primary sense of the Isl. v. indeed
seems to be vovere, and of *oeske*, votum.

WISCH, pret. v. Washed.

The Pape beginnis to grace, as greablie ganit,
Wisch with thir wirchypis, and went to counsals.
Houlate, iii. 17.

To WISCHEAF, v. a. To vouchsafe.

"It has bene our said souerane lordis maiesteis guid
pleasour to grant ane generall restitution to his hienes
hail nobilitie,—and to redress sic lossis as they hae
suffurit be the iniurie of the tyme, and that our said
souerane lord wald *wischeaf*, amangis the greit and
commoun benefites impartit to thame, to appoint," &c.
Acts Ja. VI., 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 408.

WISCHELL-BUIK, s. "Ane *wyschell*
buk;" *Aberd. Reg. V.* 19. Can this sig-
nify a book on the exchange of money, as
noting the different rates? V. WISHILL, v.

WISE-HORN, s. The gizzard, Galloway.

—Upo' the aged oak,
The crow spreads out his feathers to the sun;
While, hid among its leaves, the gawk sits mute,
Wi's *wise-horn* dry, waiting the caller tide,
Wherein to please his mate by's auld cuckoo.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 62.

The same with *Gusehorn*, q. v.

To WISEN, WISSEN, WIZZEN, WYSSIN, v. n.

1. To wither, to become dry and hard, S.
pron. *wizzen*; A. Bor. id.

Fast by my chalmers on hie *wisnit* treis
The sary gled quhissillis with mony ane pew,
Quharby the day was dawing wele I knew.

Doug. Virgil, 202, 19.

2. To be parched, in consequence of thirst.

His *wysagt* throte, hauand of blude sic thirst,
Generis of lang fast sic ane appetite,
That he constrenit is in extreme syte.

Doug. Virgil, 276, 5. Siccae fauces, Virg.

The following extract has been communicated as a
proof that this word seems to be used in different parts
of England.

"However she may set her *weazen* face against it,
she likes at the bottom of her heart a young fellow of
spirit." C. Smith's Old Manor House, V. I.

A. S. *wiss-an*, *weosn-an*, *for-weosn-an*, tabescere,
languescere, marcescere; "to pine, fade, or wither
away. The Lancastrians to this day have it, *to wisen*
away," Somner. Isl. *win-a*, id. *Oyhans koend wisnade*;
And his hand withered; Isl. Bibl. 1 Kings xiii. 4.
Su.-G. *wien-a*, *foerwien-a*, primarily denote the withering
of flowers. *Win-a*, which Ihre views as more ancient,
is used in the same sense.

To WISEN, v. a. To wither, to cause to fade,
or make dry.

Sam stentit bene in *wisnand* wyndis wake:
Of sam the cryme committit clengt be
Vnder the watter or depe hiddulous se.

Doug. Virgil, 191, 34.

V. v. a.

WISEN WYND, a ludicrous designation for
the wind-pipe, the *weasand* being repre-
sented as an *alley* or narrow passage, South
of S.

An' sometimes I detachments pour,
Down *wisen wynd* to travel,
Kicks health an' vigour to the door,
By dreadfu' stone or gravel.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 17.

To WISHILL, v. a. To exchange.

"Thou scarnes in the beginning, to schaw thy vn-
willingnes to *wishill* wordis in our querrall, as that
thou thoughtis ewill of the drying of tyme." Banna-
tyne's Journal, p. 202. V. WISSEL, v.

WISHT, interj. Hist, Hush, Aberd.

WISHY-WASHIES, s. pl. "Bustling in dis-
course; a cant term for being slow in
coming to the point," S. B. Gl. Shirr.

Mirth does o'er plainly i' your face appear,
For me to trow that Simon isna near.
Nae *wishy washies*, lad, lat's hear bedeen;
Ye've news, I'm sear, will glad mair hearts than aye.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 31.

This seems precisely synon. with *Whitie-whaties*, q. v.
It is nearly the Belg. term.

WISHIE-WASHIE, WISNY-WASHY, s. Any sort of thin *blashy* drink, as very weak tea, beer, negus, &c., Roxb., Gall.

"*Wishie-washie*, small drink; also without foam, whisky without bells;" Gall. Enc.

This is one of those reduplicative terms, common in the Gothic languages, which are used to denote a defect in the object, or contempt of it. V. *lhre*, vo. *Fickfack*. The origin seems to be E. *Wash*, or Teut. *wasch-en*, ablucere. For, more generally, the reduplication is formed by a play on a single word, as in E. *shall-I—shall-I*.

WISHIE-WASHIE, adj. Delicate, of a soft habit; applied to the constitution, S.

E. *washy*, synon.; "weak, not solid."

To WISK, v. a. 1. To give a slight brushing stroke with any thing pliant, as twigs, hair, a piece of cloth, &c., S.

2. To hurry away, as if one quickly swept off any thing with a besom.

To WISK away, v. n. To move off nimbly, S. *whisk*, E.

Bot suddenly *woay* they *wisk* ilkane
Furth of our sight, hie vp in the sky.

Doug. *Virgil*, 75, 50.

WISK, WYSK, s. 1. A slight brushing stroke with any thing pliant, S.

Bot quhen I walknyt, al that welth was *wiskit* away.
Doug. *Virgil*, 239, b. 15.

The E. v. *whisk*, is now used in the same way, S. Germ. *wisch-en*, to wipe; Su.-G. *wiska*, *huciska*, a besom.

2. A quick motion, S. *whisk*.

Bot the King, that him dred sum thing,
Waytyt the sper in the cummyng,
And with a *wysk* the hed off strak.

Barbour, v. 641, MS.

With *ane wysk*, may be viewed as used *adv.* in the sense of quickly.

Fresch Bewtie with *ane wysk* come [up] belyve,
And thame all reistit war thai never so kene.

King Hart, i. 25.

[WISKER, s. V. WHISKER.]

WISP, s. Prob. a wreath of any kind.

Et per empcionem de lie *wispiss* lie steill, &c. x. s. Compota Episc. Dunkel. 1514. Lie *wispis* Calebis. Ibid. 1513.

It would seem that in O. E. *Wisp* was used with greater latitude than now. For Fraunces expl. "*Wyspe*. Torques. Torquillum." In Ort. Vocab. Torques is rendered by chain.

To WISP the Shoon. To put a handful of straw into the shoes or brogues worn by the peasantry, in order to keep the feet comfortable, Roxb.

WISP, s. An ill-natured person, Shetl.; perhaps from Germ. *wespe*, a wasp.

WISS, s. Use, Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

[WISS, s. Wise, way, Barbour, ii. 549.]

WISS, s. The moisture that exudes from bark, in preparing it for tanning; Perth.

Isl. *vaca*, *voe*, humiditas. V. *WESSE*, s.

[WISS, WYSS, *adj.* Wise, Barbour, viii. 162.]

To WISS, v. n. To wish. V. *WIS*.

WISS, s. A wish, S. V. *WIS*.

To WISS, WISSE, v. a. *To wiss* one to any place or thing, to direct, to guide, to put in the way of obtaining it, S. *Can ye wiss me to the way? Can you direct me to it?*

Wisse, is used as signifying to guide, Sir Tristrem.

To Crist his bodi he yald,
That don was on the tre;—
—"Lord, mi liif, me bi hold,
In world thou *wisse* me,
At wille;

Astow art lord so fre,
Thou let me never spille.

P. 27, st. 26.

"Dame," said the king, "wald thow me *wis*
To that place quhar thair repair is,
I sall reward the but lesing."

Barbour, iv. 478, MS.

In S. *wiss* is often used for E. *wish*. But there is no affinity to this v.

Wissa, is the imperf. and pret. of Moes.-G. *wil-an*, scire; A.-S. *wis-an*, *wisa-ian*, docere, instruere, monstrare, dirigere: *Ladmenn that the wegas wisa-ga*; Conductores qui tibi vias monstrent; Gen. xxxiii. 13. Isl. *vys-a*, Dan. *rys-er*, Alm. *u-wi-an*, Germ. *wiss-en*, (certificare), Su.-G. *wis-a*, id. ostendere. *Wiss roger*, viam ostendere.

To WISSEL, WISTEL, v. a. and n. 1. To exchange.

"Cambio,—to *wissel* or change money." Despatch. Gram. E. 8, b.

2. To join in paying for drink, to club, Ang. Aberd.; synon. *Birle*.

I was as fain as any there
To weet my drouthy throat;
An' for a wee to banish care
By *wissla* o' my'groat,
Wi' glee that night.

Cock's *Simple Strain*, p. 117.

3. To wager, to stake, to bet; Ang. an improper use of the v. *Quhissel*, to exchange.

WISSEL, s. Change. V. *QUHISSEL*.

WISSLER, WISLARE, s. One who exchanges money.

"That his hienes deput—ane vthir to be *wisslar* & changeour, and haue thare feis, as was vrit to be gevin to the maisteris of money, wardlanis, and changeours in alde tymes." Acts Ja. III., 1487, ii. 182. V. *QUHISSELAR*.

To WISSE WORDS. 1. To talk, to hold discourse, Perth.

"He—sware a gryte aith, that he wad never *wisse* words wi' him till he changed his mind." Campbell i. 332.

2. To bandy words of strife.

"Some wordis war *scissellit* at the first betuix the erle of Mar and lord Lyndsay, quhilke could not be quenched a long tyme, quhill the lord Vchiltres desyred the lord Lyndsay to have patience," &c. Belhaven MS. Men. Ja. 6. fol. 74. c.

TO WISTER, WYSTER, v. a. To be engaged in a broil or scuffle, accompanied with high words, Perth.

WISTER, WYSTER, s. A scuffle of this description, *ibid.*

Isl. vocs-a, inquietare, vas-a, cum impetu ferri, vas, tumultuarius impetus et guestas, vocs-a-r, turbulentus impetuosus homo.

TO WISY, v. a. To examine, &c. V. VEST.

TO WIT, WITT, v. a. To know, part. pa. *wit.*

At the set trist he entrit in the toun,
Wittand no thing of all this fals tressoun.

Wallace, iv. 732, MS.

The remanent hereof, quhat ener be it,
The weirl sisteris defendis that suld be *wit.*

Doug. Virgil, 80, 43.

Moea.-G. A.-S. wit-an, scire, nocera.

WIT, WITT, s. Intelligence, information, tidings. *To get wit of a thing*, to obtain information with respect to it; *to let wit*, to make known, to communicate intelligence; [*out of wit*], deprived of reason, S.

Thai left him swa, and furththar gait can gang,
With hewy cheyr and sorowfull in thoct;
Mar *witt* of him as than get cooth thai nocht.

Wallace, i. 252, MS.

So Landy thair mycht mak no langer remayn,
Besouth Tynto lugis thai maid in playn.
Schyr Jhon the Graym *gat wit* that he was thar.

Ibid. ix. 615, MS.

A.-S. wit, ge-wit, scientia, notitia. This is perhaps the primary sense.

[* **WITCH, s.** The name given to the nocturnal Lepidoptera, Banffs.

WITCH-BEADS, s. pl. The name given to *Entrochi, S.*

"The *Entrochi* comprehend a class of fossils.—They have obtained various names, as *Screw-stones, Fairy-beads*, of the vulgar in England; *Witch-beads*, of the vulgar in Scotland." *Ure's Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 318, 319.

WITCH-BELLS, s. pl. Round-leaved Bell-flower, S. *Campanula rotundifolia*, Linn.

There is considerable analogy between this and its Sw. name in Dale-karlia. This is *Maerbiael*, i.e., the *Mare's bell*; the night-mare being viewed as an incubus or evil genius. They are also called *Thumbles*, S. B., i.e., *thimbles*, which corresponds to their name in Gothland, *Fingerhatt*, q. a covering for the finger.

WITCH-CAKE. A cake, according to the tale of tradition, prepared for the purposes of incantation, S.

"The baking of the *witch cake*, with his pernicious virtues, is a curious process, recorded in a traditional song, which we here give entire." *Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 282.

WITCH-GOWAN, s. Said to be the Dandelion, or *Leontodon taraxacum*, Linn. Dumfr.

The description given of the *Witch-gowan* corresponds with that of the Dandelion, of which Lightfoot says; "The plant has a bitter milky juice." *Flor. Scot.*, p. 432. V. under *GOWAN*.

WITCH-SCORE, s. The mark given with a sharp instrument, to a supposed witch above her breath, S.

"*Witch-score.* Anciently, witches were scored or cut above the eyes, to prevent their *cantrips* taking effect." *Gall. Enc. V. SCORE, v.*

WITCHES BUTTERFLY. A very large thick-bodied butterfly of the moth tribe, and of a drab or light brown colour, S.

WITCHES KNOTS. A sort of matted bunches, resembling the nests of birds, frequently seen on stunted thorns or birches; a disease supposed to be produced by a stoppage of the juices, Roxb.

I need scarcely add, that during the reign of ignorance and superstition, every thing that could not be immediately and obviously traced to secondary causes, was without hesitation ascribed to supernatural agency.

WHITCHES THIMBLES. A name for the flowers of Fox-glove, Teviotdale.

"The mother went to the crags, and pulled some *witches thimbles*, or foxglove, (*Digitalis purpurea*), a plant which still grows very plentifully upon them." *Edin. Mag.*, April 1820, p. 344.

WITCHING DOCKEN. A name given by old women to tobacco, Ayrs.

WITCHUCK, s. The Sand-Martin, a bird, Orkn.

"Sand-Martin, or Shore-Bird.—Ork. *Witchuck*," *Low's Faun. Orkad.*, p. 74.

TO WITE, WYTE, v. a. To blame, to accuse; the prep. *with* being often added, as, *Ye need na wite me with that*, S. *For* is also used.

S. Prov. "*Wite your self, if your wife be with bairn*;" spoken when people's misfortunes come by their own blame;" *Kelly*, p. 357.

It is used in an improper construction, in another emphatic Prov. "*As a thing wites, where nae thing weil fares*;" i.e., Every thing is blamed, where nothing prospers." *V. Kelly*, p. 26.

A.-S. wit-an, Moea.-G. wid-eit-jan, imputare, ascribere, exprobrare. *Su.-G. wit-a. Wit thek uk sielfcum, at tu owislika biles*; Id tibimet imputa, quod imprudenter petas; *Kon. Styr. ap. Ihre. Belg. Zij zich zelven to wyten hebben*; the same idiom as the S. "They have themselves to wite." This word is used both by Chaucer and Gower. *A. Bor. id.*

"*Wyt-yn or rettyyn. Imputo.*" *Prompt. Parv.*

WITE, WYTE, s. Blame, S.

Beside *Latyne* our langage is imperfite,
Quhillk in some part is the cause and the *wyte*,
Quhy that *Virgillis* vers the ornys bewté
Intill our tounge may not obscurit be.

Doug. Virgil, 9, 40.

A.-S. *Su.-G. wite* is used, in a secondary sense, for the consequence of blame, that is, punishment. In A.-S. it denotes both civil and corporal punishment. Hence *Flit-wyte*, the fine paid for a broil, *S. fliting*. *Blogwyte*, &c. Isl. *vifte*, noxa; *vyt-a*, vitii notare aliquem, *vytt-ur*, vitii notatus; G. Andr., p. 256. This writer seems to view it as allied to the Lat. term.

WITER, s. One who blames another, Clydes.

WITEWORDIE, adj. Blameworthy, Clydes.

WITELESS, WYTELESS, adj. Blameless.

"If all be well, I's be *wyteless*." S. Prov.—"spoken with a suspicion that all will not be well; and if so, I have no hand in it;" Kelly, p. 202. "They *wyte* you, and you no *wyteless*;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 72.

***WITH, Wī', prep.** 1. As signifying against. To be *wī' a person*, to be avenged on one; as, "I'll be *wī'* him for that yet," Roxb.

A.-S. *with*, *Su.-G. wid*, contra, adversum.

2. In the sense of, according to; as, "Wī' his tale." V. TALE, s.

3. As expressive of sufferance or any degree of approbation; an elliptical idiom. With the negative prefixed, it expresses disapprobation, or rather dislike, S.

Italian trills he cud na *wī'* them;
Wī' dear strathspeys he aft wad glee them.

Tarraz's Poems, p. 12.

4. To *gae with*, v. n. To miscarry, to fail, to go contrary to inclination or expectation, S. It is used both with respect to persons and things: *He's gane with aw the gither*; He has completely gone wrong; either as respecting one's circumstances, or moral conduct.

With is here used as in A.-S. and as *Su.-G. wid*, signifying against. A.-S. *with-ga-en*, *wīth-ya-en*, to oppose.

WITH THIS, Wī' THIS, adv. Upon this, hereupon, S. V. Wī'.

WITH THAT, adv. 1. Upon that, thereupon; denoting one thing as the consequence of another.

Tresoune thai cryt, traytouris was thaim amang.
Kerlye *with that* fled out sone at a side.

His falow Stewyn than thoct n tyme to bide.
Wallace, v. 153, MS.

[2. By that time, just then, Barbour, xv. 168, Camb. MS.]

Isl. *wid that* is synon. *Fluga fuglar upp hia theim*, *wid that faeldust hestur theirra*, *oc fellu menn af baki*, *sumer bruto hendur sinar*, *enn sumer fuctur*, *eda skeindust a vopnum sinom*, *fra sumum liopo rossin*, *oc foro their wid that heim aptur*: Literally, "Fowls flew above them; *with that*," or, "in consequence of that, their horses took fright, and men fell from their backs. Some broke their arms, and others their legs. Some were wounded by their own weapons: from some their horses fled; and *with that* they returned home."—Kristnisag., p. 24.

In the Gl. this phrase is rendered, *ideo, his factis*.

WITH THī, conj. 1. Wherefore; Barbour. It seems to have been used so late as the reign of Ja. VI.

Bot thy greit grace has mee restord,
Throw grace, to libertie;
To thy mercy *with thee* will I go.

Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 111.

With thee is undoubtedly an error for *with thi*.

2. Provided, on condition.

And gyff that ye will trow to me,
Ye sall ger mak tharoff king,
And I sall be in your helping:
With thi ye giff me all the land,
That ye haif now in till your hand.

Barbour, i. 493, MS.

Withy seems synon.

I shall dight the a Duke, and dubbe the *with honde*;
Withy thou saghtil with the Knight,
That is so hardi and wight,
And relese him his right,
And graunte him his londe.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 26.

A.-S. *with*, propterea, and *thy*, quod.

To **WITHER, v. n.** To fret, to whine, to whimper, Aberd.; A.-S. *hwother-an*, murmurare, "to murmur, to mutter," Sommer; *wither-ian*, certare, resistere.

[**WITHER-GAW, s.** V. WEDDER-GAW.]

WITHERGLOOM, s. The clear sky near the horizon, Ettr. For. [*Wither-glavin*, course or direction of the wind, Banffs.]

"Clap close, and keep an ee on the *withergloom*." Perils of Man, iii. 253. V. WEDDIE-GLIM.

[**WITHERIPS, s.** Woodruf, *Asperula odorata*, Banffs.]

WITHERLOCK, s. That lock of hair in the mane, of which one takes hold when mounting on horseback, Roxb.

It seems to signify "the lock which lies the contrary way," from Teut. *weder*, A.-S. *wīther*, contra [Rather, the lock on the withers.]

WITHERON, WITHEROU, s. A rogue. "A guild *witherou*," expl. a great rogue, Orkn.

[**WITHERS, s. pl.** Contraries; *withers o' wind*, gusts of wind, Shetl.]

WITHERSHINS, adv. In the contrary direction; properly, contrary to the course of the sun. V. WIDDERSINNIS.

"As it was supposed that witches always acted in contrariety to the laws of nature, we hear of their going thrice *withershins* round a thing to render it subject to their power." Edin. Mag., June 1820, p. 533.

WITHERSPAIL, s. Goosegrass or clivers, Galium Aparine; pron. *Whitherspail*, Roxb.

This weed is called in Swed. *wid-haenga*, q. what adheres to.

WITHERWECHT, s. The weight thrown into one scale, to counterbalance the paper,

or vessel, in the opposite scale, which contains the goods bought: the *witheroecht* being adjusted before these goods are put into the other scale, S. B.

A.-S. *withēr*, against, and *wiht*, weight, q. opposite weight.

Moss.-G. *withra*, also signifies contra, adversum. *Saci nist withra izwis faur izwis ist*; He who is not against us, is for us; Mark 9. 40. As A.-S. *with* has the same meaning, it is probable that this prep. primarily bore this form in ancient Gothic, although we have no evidence of this in Ulphilas. The observation of Verelius on the Isl. prep. deserves our attention. It appears both as *vid* and *vidur*. *Vid* notat contra, adversus. *Vidur* idem plane est, et in compositis variatur ob euphoniā; Ind. in vo. Su.-G. *wid*, anciently *wider*, ad, apud; contra; Ihre.

WITH-GANG, s. Toleration, permission to pass with impunity; Skene.

From *gang*, to go, and the prep. *with*. In the same sense, we say, S. that one should not be allowed to *gang with* a thing, when it is meant that one's conduct in any instance ought not to be tolerated, S.

WITH-GATE, WITH-GAIT, s. Liberty, toleration.

—"Procuring thereby not onlie private grudges, but publicke exclamations, against the *with-gate* and libertie granted unto such shameful scafferie and extortion."—Acts Ja. VI., 1621, c. 19.

—"Thair hes bene diuersis actis of parliament and conventionis maid heirtofoir aganis the *withgait* and libertie quhilk sindry avaricious and godles persones hes tane to exact and lift sik exorbitant & intolerable profite & vsurie for the leane of thair money," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 187.

—"The dew punischement inflictit to tratouris and rebellis—is ane terrour to the ewill disposit to give *withgait* to thair inclinacioun." Ibid. 1606, p. 284.

This, although synon. with *With-gang* is formed from the s. *gate*, A.-S. *gat*, via, instead of the v.

To GET THE WITH-GATE. To gain the advantage, to get the better of, to overcome by some false pretence, to overreach, Ayrs.

The term, as thus used, cannot be formed by means of *with* in the sense of Lat. cum. Perhaps it should rather be traced to A.-S. *with-gan*, contraire, oppugnare.

To WITHHALD, v. a. 1. To withhold, S. l quiescent.

2. To hold, to possess.

The Kyngis pellice and all that rial hald
All hir allane ane douchter did *withhald*.
Doug. Virgil, 206, 22.

The goldin palyce now, with sternes brycht,
Of heuyn, in sete ryall, *wythhaldis* that wicht.
Ibid. 212, 38.

This v. resembles A.-S. *with-hæbban*, which not only signifies resistere, but continere, retinere.

WITHLETTING, s. [Errat. for *Withsetting*, setting ambush. V. **WITHSET.**]

"The following is the title of one of the sections of Barbour's Bruce, edit. 1620. "The *withletting* of the Passe of Endnellane," p. 272.

WITHOUTYN, prep. Without.

Thai gart aerwandys, *with outyn* langer pleid,
With schort awiss on to the wall him bar :
Thai kest him our out of that bailfull steid.
Wallace, il. 252, MS.

This in MS. is generally written as two words.

The acute Mr. Tooke rejects all former derivations of *without*, affirming that "it is nothing but the imperative *wyrthutan* from the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic verb *weorþan*, *wairþan*,—esse." Divers. Purley, i. 217. Thus he views it as literally signifying, *Be out*; as analogous to *But*. This, however, seems to be too great a sacrifice to hypothesis. Even, on his own ground, it would have been more natural to have deduced this term from A.-S. *witan*, discedere, to depart, to go away, to go forth. For *ut witan*, is expressly rendered, *Foras discedere*, *exire*; Boet., p. 186, Lye.

It appears, however, that it is composed of A.-S. *with*, versus, denoting motion towards a place, and *utan*, extra; as with *westan*, versus occidentem, Oros. i. 1. V. **OUTWIT.**

To WITHSAY, v. a. To gainsay, to oppose, to speak against.

Barbour gives the following account of the conduct of the English, under Edw. I.

And gyff that ony man thaim by
Had ony thing that wes worthy,
As hors, or hund, or othir thing,
That war plesand to thair liking;
With rycht or wrong it have wald thai
And gyf ony wald thaim *withsay*,
Thai suld swa do, that thai suld tyne
Othir land, or lyff, or leyff in pyne.

The Bruce, l. 210, MS.

The passage is quoted, Wyntown, viii. 18. 44.

A.-S. *with-sæggan*, "inficiari, to deny, to gainsay;" Somner. Chaucer, id.

To WITHSET, v. a. To beset, to block up, to stand in the way of.

O.E. "*Withset-yn*. Obsisto. Obsto.—*Withsettyngc*. Obastentia." Prompt. Parv.

And ane othyr, bat Makartane,
With set a pase in till his way.

Barbour, xiv. 107, MS.

A.-S. *with-sett-an*, to resist.

To WITHTAK, v. a. To lay hold of, to seize.

"And last of all, some violentlie intromettit, *with-taken*, and yet uphaldis the yronis of our Cunyhous, quhilk is ane of the chief pointis that concernis our croun." Proclamation, Francis & Mary, Knox's Hist., p. 147.

A.-S. *with-tæc-an*, ad capere.

[WITTAIL, s. Victuals, Barbour, iv. 170.

Wittle, *Vittle*, as a term for provender, is applied to the crop and to the grain; thus, "Our *vittle's* a' cut," i.e., our grain crop, &c.; and "Vittle's fell dear noo," i.e., grain is high-priced.]

WITTANDLIE, WITTANLIE, adv. Knowingly, E. *wittingly*.

"Siclik of thame that makis fals instrumentis, or causis mak ony fals instrumentis, or visis the samin *wittandlie*, that all sic personis in tymes cuming be pvnist in thar personis and gudis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 360.

—"Mony persounis *wittanlie* knawand thame selfis vnder the proces of cursing, and beand chargit to remoue fra deuine service, wilfullie enteris thame selfis thairto, and will not remoue, quhairthrow thay stop the remanent Christin pepill fra deuine service," &c. Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 435.

A.-S. *witendlic*, scienter.

To WITTER, WYTYR, *v. a.* To inform, to make known; [also, to ward, advise.] *Witteryt, wytryd*, informed.

For he said thaim that the King was
Logyt in to sa strait a place,
That horsemen mycht nocht him assaile.
And gif fute men gaiff him bataile,
He suld be hard to wyn, gif he
Off thair cummyng may *witteryt* be.

Barbour, vii. 533, MS.

Edit. Pink. *wittyt*.

For thair thowcht wyth swilk a wyle
This Makbeth for til begyle;
Swa for to cum in prewate
On hym, or he suld *wytryd* be.

Wyntown, vi. 18. 878.

Su.-G. *witr-a*, id. Notum facere, indicare, Iher. *Isl. vit-a*, innoscere, apparere et praemonere. In *Isl.* it seems especially to respect the manifestation of a person. Hence *witran*, an apparition; *Witrur*, a term synon. with *Alfar, Elfur*, our Elves or Fairies, because these little demons (*daemonioli*) sometimes made their appearance. Verel. Ind., p. 293.

WITTER, WITTIR, *s.* 1. A mark, a sign, i.e., an indication.

In this place stikkit hich the prince Enee
Ane mark or *wittir* of ane grene aik tre,
In terme and taikin vnto the marineris,
Quharfor to turn agane as thaim offeris.

Doug. Virgil, 131, 48.

Now is he past the *wittir*, and rollis by
The roche, and haldis souirly throw the se.

Ibid. 133. 14.

Meta, Virg.

2. In curling, the mark towards which the stones are shoved, Galloway; synon. *Tee*.

Next Robin o' Mains, a leader good,
Close to the *wittir* drew;
Ratcliff went by, an' cause he mis'd,
Pronounc'd the ice untrue.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 166.

3. A pennon, a standard.

"He snatched away his spear with his guidon or *wittir*." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 98. V. GUIDON.

4. A tree reserved in a general cutting, or in what is called a *Hag*, Clydes.

"It has long been the custom to leave 20 or 25 select trees, called reserves or *witters*, in an acre, at each cutting." Agr. Surv. Clydes., p. 138.

Prob. the name was originally given to a particular tree reserved as a memorial or mark of the height of the wood, or of the place where the felling commenced, for as bearing the mark of reservation.]

WITTERING, WITTRYNG, WYTRYNG, *s.* 1. Information, knowledge.

For Schyr Eduard in to the land
Wes with his mengnè, rycht ner hand,
And in the mornyn rycht arly
Herd the countre men mak cry;
And had *wittryng* off thair cummyng.

Barbour, ix. 564, MS.

Erth the first molder maid ane takin of wo
And eik the wedlok the *promuba* Juno,
And of thare cupling *wittering* schews the are,
The flam of fyreflaucht lichting here and thare.

Doug. Virgil, 105, 40.

2. It sometimes denotes information with respect to future events, or of a prophetic kind.

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A priue speik till him scho made;
And said, "Takis gud hep till my saw,
"For or ye pass I sall yow schaw
"Off your fortoun a gret party.
"Bot our all speccally
"A *wytryng* her I sall yow ma,
"Quhat end that your purpos sall ta.
"For in this land is nane trewly
"Wate thingis to cum sa weil as I."

Barbour, iv. 642, MS.

A. Bor. *wittering*, a hint. *Isl. vit-a* is given by Verel. as synon. with Sw. *forebola*, to prognosticate; and, as we have seen, is frequently used to denote preternatural appearance. It seems derived from Moes.-G. *wit-an*, scire; and is thus allied to the various terms respecting prophecy or divination, mentioned under the article WYSS WIFE.

WITTERLY, WITTRELY, *adv.* According to good information, certainly.

For I can noucht reherss thaim all.
And thought I couth, weill trow ye sall,
That I mycht nocht suffice thair to,
Thar suld sa mekill be ado.
Bot thair, that I wate *wyttrily*,
Eltre my wyt reherss sall I.

Barbour, x. 350, MS.

It occurs in O.E. in the sense of wisely, knowingly.

Whan ye witten *wittirly*, where the wrong lyeth,
Thare that mischiefe is grett, Mede may helpe.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 14, b.

WITTER-STONE, *s.* Apparently, a stone originally placed as a *wittir* or mark.

"—Find, that the mill-dam and mill-land of Pitlessie have been past memory as it now is, and that it is not the occasion of the regorging of the water upon the mill of Ramorney; and that the stone called the *witterstone* is not a stone for the regulating thereof." Fountainhall, i. 66.

WITTER, *s.* The barb of an arrow or fish-hook, S.

Thus it is applied to the barbs of a trident or spear for striking fish.

"'Ankward!' returned a shepherd looking up, (the same stout fellow who had speared the salmon) 'he deserved his paiks for't—to put out the light when the fish was on ane's *witters*!'" Guy Mannering, ii. 69.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *wette*, waste, acies cultri.

WITTERT, *part. adj.* Barbed, S.A.

To WITTER, *v. n.* 1. "To fight, to fall foul of one another;" Gl. Sibb.; perhaps to take one by the throat. V. WITTERS.

Belg. *veter*, a point; Teut. *wette*, acies cultri.

2. To struggle in whatever way; often, to struggle for a sustenance. A person, adopting projects beyond his means, and struggling with poverty, in attempting to gain the end in view, is denominated "a *witterin* body," Mearns.

Teut. *weder-en*, resistere, adversari; or perhaps allied to *Isl. wæidr-a*, citò commovere.

[WITTEROUS, *adj.* Crabbed, quarrelsome, Banffs.]

WITTERS, *s. pl.* Throats.

"The queans was in sic a firryfarry, that they began to misca' ane another like kail-wives, an' you wou'd

G 5

has thought that they wou'd hae flown in ither's *witters* in a hand-clap." Journal from London, p. 8.

Ye'll get a laird o' lan', I'll wad
In spite o' a' their *witters*,
An' craigs you night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 72.

This is expl. "the teeth;" Gl. Ibid. But, no doubt, the other is the proper meaning.
Corr. from Lat. *guttur*.

WITTING, WITTINS, s. Knowledge.
Without my wittins, without my knowledge, S.

"Ordanis him first to require—redress—at the cheiff of the clan, or chiftane of the cuntrie quhairin the saidis guidis salbe resett or remane for the space of tuelv houris of his *witting*." Acts Ja. VI., 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 464.

This seems the E. part. in pl. used as a *s.*, unless from the A.-S. part. *willende*, knowing.

WITTIS, s. pl. The senses, the organs of sense.

Myself is sound, but seiknes or but soir;
My *wittis* fyve in dew proportionn.

Henryson's Bannatyne Poems, p. 132.

It is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

"This is to sayn the dedly sinnes that ben entred into thyn herte by thy *five wittis*." Tale of Melibeuus, p. 284, edit. Tyrwhitt.

[**WIZ, pret.** Was, Shetl., Clydes.]

To WIZE, v. a. To entice away, Lanarks.

An' the fairies sent him to Craignethan's ha',
To *wize* his daughter him frae.

Mary o' Craignethan, Edin. Mag., June 1819, p. 528.

V. **WEIZE**.

WIZEN, s. The throat, S.

This word is used in a curious proverbial query, addressed to a hungry person. "Does your wame trow your *wizen* cuttit?" q. Are you so impatient for food, that your belly is disposed to believe that some fatal accident has befallen its purveyor the gullet? Roxb.

"It tasted sweet i' your mou, but fan anes it was down your *wizen*, it had an ugly knaggim." Journal from London, p. 3.

This is an improper use of E. *weasand*, the windpipe.

To WIZZEN, v. n. To become dry. V. **WISSEN**.

WIZZARDS, s. pl. Quick-grass, or other weeds, dried, withered, or *wizzened*, on fallow fields, Moray.

Supposed to be from the v. to *Wisen*, *Wizen*, Su.-G. *Wisen-a*, perhaps with the addition of *oert*, herba.

WLISPIT, pret. Lisperd, Barbour. V. **ULISPIT**.

WLONK, adj. 1. Gaudily dressed; used in the superl. *wlonkest*.

Thus to wode arn thei went, the *wlonkest* in wedes,
Both the Kyng, and the Quene:
And all the douchti by dene;
Sir Gawayn, gayest on grene,
Dame Gaynour be ledes.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., l. 1.

2. Rich.

There he wedded his wife, *wlonkest*, I wene,
With giites, and garsons, Schir Galeron the gay.

Ibid. ii. 28.

It is also used as a *s.* like *bricht*, *schene*, &c., denoting a woman of rank, or splendidly dressed.

The wedo to the tother *wlonk* warpit thir werdis.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 50.

Here corrected from edit. 1508.

A.-S. *wlonce*, *wlonce*, gay, splendid, rich; used substantively, to denote an elegant woman. *Wlane wundenloce wagon*; Splendidam tortam capillis (foemina) portabant; Lye. *Wlonce monige*, magnates plurimi, is a phrase also used.

It is not improbable, that this word gives us the origin of the vulgar term, *Flunkie*, universally used in S. for a servant in livery; q. one who wears a gaudy dress, as referring to his parti-coloured attire.

[**To WMBESET, v. a.** To beset, Barbour, ix. 706.]

[**To WMBETHINK, v. n.** To bethink, Ibid. v. 551; *part. pa. wmbethocht*, bethought, i. 92.]

[**WMQUHILE, adv.** Sometimes. V. **UMQUHILE**.]

[**To WNDERTA, v. a.** To undertake, to affirm, Barbour, i. 292.]

[**WNFAYR, adj.** Evil, disastrous, Barbour, i. 123.]

[**WNSELE, s.** V. **UNSELE**.]

[**WNSEMBLY, adj.** Unseemly. Barbour, v. 407.]

WO, interj. Addressed to draught-horses, when the driver wishes them to halt or stop altogether.

"Formerly, in speaking to their horses, carters employed *hap* and *wind*, in ordering them to either side; now mostly *high-wo* and *jee*; and in calling to stop, the incommunicable sound of *proo*, now *wo*, or *woy*." Agr. Surv. Berw., p. 503.

In Clydes. *Wo* is used in calling to a horse at a distance, or in giving the usual commands while at labour. Can *Wo* be changed from *Ho*, to stop?

WOAGE, s. A military expedition. V. **WIAGE**.

WOB, s. A web, S. *wab*.

Riche lenye *wobbie* naitly weiffit ache.

Doug. Virgil, 204, 46.

Thair is ane, callet *Clement's Hob*,

Fra ilk pair wyfe reiffis the *wob*.
Mailland Poems, p. 333.

Wob is still used, both in the North and South of S.

I thought ere I deed to have ance made a *wob*,

But still I had weers of the spinning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

WOBSTER, WOBSTAR, s. A weaver.

"*Wobsters* suld be challanged, that they make over many lang thrumnie, to the hurt of the people." Chalmerlan Air, c. 25, §. 1.

Find me ane woblar that is leill,
Or ane wakar that will no steill.
(Thair craftines I ken ;)
Or ane millar that has na falt,
That will steill powder meill nor malt,
Hald thame for haly men.

Lyndsay's S. P. R., ii. 191.

V. WEBSTER.

WOBAT, *adj.* Feeble, decayed; *s.* hairy worm.

I have ane wallidrag, ane worm, ane auld wobat carle.
Dunbar; Maitland Poems, p. 48.

It may be the same word which is frequently used, *Ang.*, although generally pron. *wobart*, signifying feeble, decayed; as, a *wobart*, or *wodat*, *bairn*, a child that appears weakly or decayed. *Wobart-like*, having a withered or faded look.

It seems, however, to be properly a *s.* and the same with *woubit*, a hairy worm. V. VOWBET.

WOCE, *s.* Voice.

Than all answer with a cry,
And with a woce said generally
That nane for dout off deil sulde faille,
Quhill discumfyt war the gret bataille.

Barbour, ii. 407, MS.

Quhy grantis thou not we nicht lone hand in hand!
And for to here and rander wocis trew?

Doug. Virgil, 25, 39.

To WOCHE, *v. a.* [To vouch.] Apparently to assert a claim to property, in the way of inviting those who oppose this claim to exhibit their objections.

—"Because the said Thomas clamit the said landis to pertene to Alane Kynnard of that ilke his faider in properte, and the said maister William to pertene to him as tennant and wassale to the said Alane; And that he walde woche thaim with the perell: The lordis therefore ordanis the said maister William to woche samekle of the said landis as he plessis in the said Alanis court at the law dais eftir Pasche." Act. Dom. Con., A. 1488, p. 108.

"The said Johne allegiit that all the saidis landis wer his fee & heretage, & wochit the samyn with the perell of law in presens of the lordia." Act. Dom. Con., A. 1491, p. 216.

O. Fr. *voc-er*, and *vouch-er*, signify legally to cite or call; from L. *voc-are*, *Vouche*, in the E. law, "signifies to call one to warrant lands, &c." Jacob.

[**To WOCHLE**, *v. n.* To walk with difficulty; to struggle. *Wochle*, a struggle; *wochlin*, struggling, Clydes. Banffs. V. WACHLE.]

WOD, WODE, WOUD, *s.* A wood; [*woddy*, woody.]

—In the first frost eftir heruist tyde,
Lewis of treis in the wod dois slyde.

Doug. Virgil, 174, 11.

Towart Meffen then gan thair far;
And in the woud thaim logyt thair.

Barbour, ii. 304, MS.

A.-S. *wudu*, Belg. *woud*, id. The S. pron. is *wud*.

WOD, WODE, VOD, WUD, *adj.* 1. Mad, S. *wud*. One is said to be *wud*, who is outrageous, in a state of insanity.

Fra Butlar had apon gud Wallace seyn,
Through auld malice he wox ner wod for teyn.

Wallace, xi. 402, MS.

A *wod dog*, one that has hydrophobia, S.

"Quhen it [the sterne callit *carnis*] ringis in our hemisphere, than dogis ar in danger to ryn rod, rather nor in ony vthir tyme of the year." Compl. S., p. 89. It also occurs in this sense, O. E.

—Bitten by a wood-dog's venom'd tooth.

Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess, Act ii.

This seems to be the primary sense, Moes.-G. *wod* is the term used in describing the demoniac, Mark v. 18, who was exceeding fierce. A.-S. *wod*, *amens*, *insanus*. Isl. *od-ur*, id. Belg. *wodt*. This sense is retained in O. E. *woode*.

"Tweye men metten him that hadilen develis and camen out of graves ful *woode* so that no man myghte go bi that wey." Wiclif, Mat. viii.

—"He wolde beare me in hande that the cove is *woode*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 141, b. "He barketh as a *woode* dogge doth;" Ibid. F. 163, a.

One form of the word in O. E. nearly approaches to that of Isl. *od-ur*, or *ood-r*. "*Wolke* or *Wool*. *Amens*. *Demens*." Prompt. Parv. It also appears in the form commonly used in our writings. "*Wode* or *madde*. *Amens*. *Demens*. *Insanus*. *Ferus*. *Firibundus*. *Furius*." Ibid.

2. Furious with rage; denoting the act, S. It is sometimes conjoined with *wraith* or *wroith*, angry, q. angry to madness.

Maist cruell Juno has or this alsua
Seit with the first the port clepit Scea,
And from the schippis the oistis on sche callis,
Standand *wodwraith* enarmed on the wallis.

Doug. Virgil, 59, 2.

Wod wroith he worthis for disdene and dispite.

Ibid. 423, 16.

An emphatical proverb is used in this sense in Fife; "Ye haud a stick in the *wod* man's e'e;" literally, "You hold a stick in the eye of a furious man;" i.e. You continue to provoke one already enraged.

3. Having a fierce or fiery temper; expressive of the habit. A *wud body*, a person of a very violent temper, S.

4. Ravenous; in relation to appetite.

Bot the vile bellyis of thay cursit schrewis
Haboundis of sen maist abhominabill,
And pail all tyme thare moushis miserabill
For *wod* hunger and greedy appetite.

Doug. Virgil, 75, 1.

5. Wild, as opposed to an animal that is domesticated. Hence *wod catt*, a wild cat. The term is used metaph. by Blind Harry.

Yon *wod-cattis* sall do ws litill der;
We saw thaim faill twys in a grettar wer.

Wallace, x. 809, MS.

V. WEDE, *v.*

ANCE WOD AND AY WAUR. Increasing in insanity or anger; waxing more and more furious.

Kelly gives this S. Prov. but does not seem to express its meaning properly. "Once *wod* and *ay the warr*." "They who have once been mad will seldom have their senses sound and well again." P. 271.

—"Lord Evandale wadna look at, hear, or speak wi' him, and now he's *ance wud* and *aye waur*, and roars for revenge againe Lord Evandale, and will bear nought of ony thing but burn and slay." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 285.

IN THE WUD O'T. An expression applied to a person, when eager to obtain or do

any thing, or when greatly in need of it, S. B.

It seems merely an oblique use of A.-S. *wod*, Isl. *od-ur*, mente captus, q. having the mind so engaged, as to be able to attend to nothing else.

LIKE WUD. [Like one who is mad or infuriated.]

Lads oxter lasses without fear,
Or dance like wud.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 46.

A.-S. *wod*, furiosus. Isl. *od-ur* is used both as signifying insanus, and ira percitus.

This is most probably the origin of the name *Odin* or *Woden*, the great God of the Northern nations, whence our Wednesday; from *od-ur*, or *wod*, furiosus. Some have viewed this deity as the same with the Mercury of the Romans. But as, like Mercury, he presided over eloquence, in other respects his attributes correspond exactly with those of Mars. For he is still represented as the God of battle, as dispensing the fate of it, and as feasting on the slain. V. *Versteigan*, p. 8. His name indeed seems to express the rage of battle; and his character is analogous to that of Mars, as described by the Poet.

Amyd the feild stude Mars that felloun syre;
In place of mellé *wod bryn* as ony fyre;
The sorrowful Furies from the firmament
By the goddis to tak vengeance wer sent.

Doug. Virgil, 269, 9.

WODMAN, s. A madman.

—"There is a breif of our souerane lordis chapell, maid & ordanit for the saulté of the alienacioun of —landis throw idiotis, and natural fulis, furious, and *wodmen*, in tyme of thare foly," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1475, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

WODNES, s. Fury, madness, S.

How mony Romanis slayne wes,
And wys men rageand in *wodnes*.

Wyntown, iv. 23. Rubr.

Vnsilly wicht, how did thy mind inuaid
Sa grete *wodnes*? *Doug. Virgil*, 143, 23.

Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit!
Virg., v. 465.

"And whanne hys kynnes men hadden herd thei wenten out to hold him, for thei seiden that he is turned into *wodness*." *Wiclif*, Mark iii.

Uuotnissa, dementia; *Isidor.*, iii. 4, ap. Schilter.

"*Woodnes*. Furia. Insania. Furor." *Prompt. Parv.*

WODSPUR, s. A forward, unsettled, and fiery person, S. used like the E. designation *Hotspur*, pron. *wud-spur*.

It has sometimes been adopted as a sort of *soubriquet*.

There was a wild gallant among us a',
His name was Watty wi' the *wudspurs*!—
It's I, Watty *Wudspurs*, loose the kye!
I winna layne my name frae thee!

Minstrelsy Border, i. 106.

"*Wudspurs*—Hotspur or Madspur;" N. *Ibid.*

WODDER, WODDIR, s. Weather. "*Wynd & wodder*;" *Aberd. Reg.*

This orthography is a deviation from that of all the northern dialects.

WODE, adj. *Wode frie*, void and free, i.e., without any armed men.

"Thir four—contracted, that the Congregationn should leive the town of St. Johnstoun, *wode frie*,

readie to ressaive the queine thairin," &c. *Pittscottie's Cron.*, p. 534. "*Void to the queen*;" Ed. 1728, p. 204.

WODENSDAY, s. Wednesday, Roxb.

WODERSHINS, adv. The contrary way.
V. *WIDDERSINNIS*.

WODEWALL, WOOD WEELE, s. "Expl. a bird of the thrush kind; rather perhaps a wood-lark;" Gl. *Sibb.* Prob. the green Woodpecker.

I herde the jay and the throstell,
The mavis menynd in hir song,
The *wodewale* farde as a bell
That the wode aboute me rung.

True Thomas, Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 11.

"*Farde* is *beryl*, made a noise," in another MS., which is certainly preferable. In the Gl. *wodewale* is expl. "redbreast."

This term occurs in O. E. "*Wodwale* byrde. Supra in *Reynfowle*." *Prompt. Parv.* *Reynfowle* is expl. "*Gaulus. Picus maior. Merops*." *Ibid.* *Merops* is defined; "*Avis quedam viridis coloris, que etiam apiaster dicitur, quia apes comedit: et etiam gallus dicitur metrops [r. merops] a wode whale*." *Ort. Vocab.* Elyot gives a similar description of the *Merops*; *Biblioth.*

This must be the green Woodpecker, *Picus Viridis*, Linn. This bird, according to Willoughby, is "called also the *Rain Fowl*." V. *Penn. Zool.*, p. 176. This is evidently the same with *Reynfowle*, which *Fraunces* has given as the synonyme. Its Sw. name is *Wedknarr*; Linn. *Faun. Suec.*, No. 99. The first syllable signifies *wood*. The latter may be from *knarr-en*, to creak.

By the ancient Romans this bird was called the *Martia Picus*, rendered by *Massey Whitwall*. Some virtue had by the Romans been ascribed to it in warding off evil. It is at least conjoined with the she-wolf in the preservation of *Romulus* and *Remus*, in their mother *Ilia's* dream.

To cut them down my cruel uncle sought;
But their defence a wolf and *whitwall* took,
And warled off the dire impending stroke.

Ovid's Fasti, iii. v. 45.

"What I here translate a *Whitwall*, in the original is *Martia Picus Avis*. It is a little bird, which makes holes in trees, and picks her food from under the bark of them. It is also called, in some counties, a *Woodpecker*, a *speckt*, (which is the German name) a *Frenchpie*," &c. N. *ibid.*

[To WODGE, v. a. To shake, Banffs. V. WADGE.]

WODROISS, s. A savage.

The rough *wodroiss* wald that bustouiss bare,
Our growin grysy and grym in effeir.
Mair awfull in all thing saw I nevere
Bayth to walk, and to ward, as *wethis* in weir.
That drable felloun my spirit affrayit,
So ferfull of fantesy.

Houlate, ii. 24, MS.

Here, as in Bann. MS. *roech*, *saw*, *wethis*, are put for *rough*, *sall*, *withis*, in S. P. *Repr.*

It seems doubtful whether the word in MS. be not rather *wodroiss*, as *ro* and *w* are often undistinguishable.

According to this reading, the original term most probably is A.-S. *wode-wase*, in pl. *wude wasau*, satyra, *fauus*, Gl. *Aelfric*, p. 56, (*unfauel wihtu*, synon.) from *wudu*, a wood. The origin of *wasau* is uncertain.

This A.-S. term seems to have been corr. into *wode-house*, O.E., used in a similar sense.

"Those [actors] said above to have been on board the city foyst, or galley, are called *monstrous wilde men*; others are frequently distinguished by the appellation of *green men*; and both of them were men whimsically attired and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs, headed with cases of crackers. At the bottom of the thirty-second plate is one of the *green men*, equipped in his proper habit, and flourishing his fire-club; and at the top a *savage man*, or *wode house*, a character very common in the pageants of former times, and [which] probably resembled the *wilde men*." Strutt's Sports, p. 282. This immediately refers to the age of Henry VIII. V. p. 190, also 279, N.

Drable, mentioned by Holland, may signify servant; Tent. *drevel*, a servant, a drudge, a slave; mediastinus, Kilian.

WODSET, s. The same with *Wadset*, q. v.

"The vassals of any person or persons—shall not be prejudged anent their right & propertie of the lands, annual-rents, *wodsets*, &c. of the saids forfeited persons." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 143.

WODSET, adj. Let in *wadset*, S.

"A discharge—by the estates of Parliament,—shall be—als valid a liberation to the saids debitors, and to their lands and heritages, *wodset* for the saids summes," &c. Ibid. p. 144.

WODWARD, s.

"Item, a *wodward* of gold with a diamant." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 7.

Can this denote an ornament resembling a forester, as E. *wood-ward* signifies?

WOED, pret. Waded. V. **WOUDE.**

"Culan, and his men landed at an craig beaydis Crammont, where they *woed* to thair waistis before they come to dry land." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 232.

WOFT, s. The woof in a web. V. **WAFT.**

[WOGHIE, WAGHIE, adj.] Damp, clammy, Clydes.]

To WOID, v. a. To divide.

A felloun salt with out thai can begyn;
Gert *woid* the ost in four partis about,
With wachys feyll, that no man suld wsche out.
Wallace, viii. 744, MS.

Edit. 1648, *Divided*.

[WOIDRE, s.] Deceit, perfidy; stratagem, Barbour, ix. 747, Camb. MS.

O. Fr. *voisdie*, *veisdie*, *vaiddie*, treason, deceit. Burguy explains it *vice*. V. Prof. Skeat's Barbour, p. 750.]

WOIK, pret. v. Fled, wandered.

The voce thus wyse throwout the cietie *woik*.
Doug. Virgil, 39, 12.

Vagatur, Virg. ii. 17.

Rudd. refers to Ital. *rog-are*, Fr. *rog-uer*, to swim; viewing these as well as *woik*, as perhaps derived from Lat. *ray-ari*. But, undoubtedly, it is more probably the same with A.-S. *woc*, *woce*, ortus est, suscitatus est, from *walc-an*, suscitari; E. *awoke*. Or it may be from A.-S. *weole*, revolvit from *walec-un*. But the former is preferable.

WOISTARE, WOUSTOUR, s. A boaster, S. *vouster*; Rudd.

Bot war I know, as vmquible it has bene,
Ying as yone wantoun *woistare* so strang they webe,
Ye had know sic youthheid, traistis me,
But only price I suld all redly be.

Doug. Virgil, 140, 40.

Sic vant of *woustours* with hairtis in sinful statures,
Sic brullaris and bosteris, degenerait fra thair maturis,—
Within this land was never hard nor sebe.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 43, st. 9.

Rudd. views this as the same with *weaster*, *wa-tour*, in P. Ploughman; probably led to adopt this idea from its being rendered by Skinner, Thraso, a hector. But the term there evidently signifies a spendthrift or prodigal. Those of this description were persons who *songe at the nale*, who would give no help to the Ploughman to *erie*, i.e., till, his half acre, but *key trolly loig*, Fol. 32, b. Therefore Peter thus addresses them—

Ye be *weasters* I wote wel, and Truth wot the sothe,—
Ye want that men winnen, with trauayle and wyth tose,
And Truth shall teach you his tyme to dryue,
Or ye shal eat barly bread, and of the broke drinke.

It is indeed afterwards said;

—Than gan a *weastour* to wrath & wolde haue fought,
And to Piers the Plowman he proferd his glone,
A britoner, a bragger, and bofeted Pierce also,
And bad him go pyse with his plow, forpynel schewe.

Fol. 33, a.

But the terms *britoner*, and *bragger*, shew that *weastour* conveys a different idea. It is under the later character that this ancient writer lashes the clergy for their prodigality and indolence. V. **VOSTR.**

WOITTING, part. pr. Voting.

—"To haue voitt in parliament,—and in all ither lawful meittings—quhair burghes royall—hes piace of sitting and *woitting*." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 95.

WOK, WOLK, s. Week. "Euerilk *wolk*," every week; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. This orthography frequently occurs in these MSS.

WOKLY, adv. Weekly.

"That thair be *wokly* thre market dais for selling of breid within the said tounne." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 378. V. **OWKLE.**

WOLK, pret. Walked.

On salt strems *wolk* Derida and Thetis,
By rynnand strandes, Nymphes and Naiades.

Doug. Virgil, 402, 27.

WOLL, s. Wool. [*Wolly*, *wolsy*, *woollen*.]

"That Johne of Symontoun—shall content & pay to Andro Mowbray xxiiij stane of quhite *woll* but cot ter of fals in wyne, & sall deliuer him the said *woll* fre in Edinburgh," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 27.

Teut. *wolle*, A.-S. *wulle*, Su.-G. *ull*, id. But cot ter seems to signify without "a coat of tar." *Fals* in wyne,—not understood.

The quality of this wool is still more particularly defined in another Act.

"That James Riddale of that ilke sall—pay Marionne Liddale—of Spittalefield—twa sek of *woll*, forest fyne, gude merchand gude, without cot & ter, ilka sek containand xxiiij stane." Ibid. p. 175. This in the same page, is described as "of the best of the forest."

WOLL, WOIL, s. A well.

Be syde the *woll*, at sundrie tymes, he slew thame;—
And poysonit *woll* to drink, quhat docht it!

See Edinburgh Castel, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 280.

Woil perhaps should be *woll*. This form of the word, which nearly gives the S. pronunciation,

might seem formed from A.-S. *weol*, the pret. of the *v. weall-an*, to boil up, also, to flow; whence the E. term *well* is formed.

WOLROUN, s. [A fumbler, a poltroon.]

I have ane wallidrag, ane worm, ane auld wubat carle,
A waistit wolroun, na worthie bot woundis to clatter.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 48.

In edit. 1508, it is *crandoun*, apparently the same with *Crawdon*, *q. v.* But *wolroun* appears preferable, because of the alliteration.

This word seems synon. with *Culroun*. It is well known that *q* and *w* are frequently interchanged. Now Su.-G. *gall* signifies testiculus, and Teut. *ruyn-en*, castrate. That *gall* was also written *wall*, is highly probable from the variety of similar terms, allied in signification; as Germ. *wol*, pleasure, luxury; Alem. *welun*, id. *welig*, voluptuous; Germ. *wal-en*, luxuriose creascere, *wels*, amia. V. WALAGEOUS.

WOLT, s. A vault.

"That name—hauaris of tauernis tak vpon hand to
huid or hyde ony sic wynis, coft be thame, in thair
houis and priuie places, bot that thay put the samin
in thair commoun tauernis and *woltis* thair of, to be
sauld indifferentie to our souerane Lalyis liegis," &c.
Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 493. V. VOUT.

To WOLTER, v. a. To overturn.

Bewar! we may be *wolterit* or we witt;
And lykways lois our land, and libertie.
Maitland Poems, p. 162.

Teut. *wolter-en*, volutare. V. WELTER.
Wolter, id. Yorks. Ray's Lett., p. 341.

WOLTER, s. An overturning, a change productive of confusion, S. *walter*.

"The Papists constantlie loked for a *wolter*, and
therefor they wald mak som brag of reasoning."
Knox's Hist., p. 318.

"I began nocht litill to mervel at sa haisty and sa
sublane a *wolter* of this warld, in sa mony grete
materie." N. Winyet, Keith's Hist., App. p. 218.
In MS. penes auct. *Walter*. V. the *v.*

WOLVIN, part. pa. Woven.

"Ane uther of *wolvis* silver upoun blak velvot laich
mekit with bodies & burlettis." *Inventories*, A. 1578,
p. 221.

"Ten pair of *wolvin* hois of gold, silver, and silk.
Thre pair of *wolvis* hois of worstet of Garnsay." *Ibid.*
p. 236.

From this and similar accounts, in this curious collection, we may see what credit should be given to the traditionary jest on the poverty of the Scottish nation, that James VI., when he went to take possession of the English crown, found it necessary to borrow a pair of *silk hose* from one of his courtiers.

WOLWAT, WOLWOUSS, s. Velvet. "Blak *wolwat*."—"Cramasse *wolcouss*." *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16.

This term assumes a variety of forms, as *Vallous*, *Vellous*, *Velvouis*, *Velvouis*, &c.

[**WOLX, pret.** Waxed, became, Douglas.]

WOMAL, WUMMEL, s. A wimble, an instrument for boring, S. V. WOMBIL.

WOMAN-HOUSE, s. The laundry, S.B.

"David Browne—did poynt the wholle house of
Landy,—the old lady's chamber, the *woman-house*, the
sclat-girnell," &c. *Lamont's Diary*, p. 109.

"After a shower of rain in the morning he saw a great deal of water lying on the floors of the *woman-house* and kitchen, and which had come in, as he could observe, by the found of both these." *State of Process Mrs. Forbes v. David Scot of Benholm*, 1754.

The term often occurs in this sense, in old lists of furniture, &c., and in Scotch law cases.

WOMAN-MUCKLE, adj. Having the size of a full-grown female, Clydes.

—"The elf,—by anointing the crown of her head, and the palms of both hands, with a very fragrant oil, gart her grow *woman-muckle* in twathree days." *Edin. Mag.*, Sept. 1818, p. 156.

WOMAN'S SONG. *To Lay the Woman's Sang*, an emphatic phrase denoting to change mirth to sorrow, for the loss of a husband, child or a lover.

It occurs twice in the Extracts from the Session-Records of Kirkaldy; in the account given of a trial for witchcraft.

—"He heard the said Alison say to him, 'Thou has gotten the *woman's song laid*, as thou promised; thou art over long living: it had been good for the women of Kirkaldy, that thou had been dead long since.'

—"Many pretty men has thou putten down both in ships and boats; thou has gotten the *woman's song laid* now." *Stat. Acc.*, xviii. p. 634.

WOMBIL, WOMBILL, WOMYLL, s. A wimble, S.; pron. *wummil*. V. WOMAL.

"Four *wombillis* for boiring of the cannoun navis." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 255.

—"That—Schir James—sall content & paye to the said Robt. Hiltson for—ii *wommil* rii d." *Act. Audit*, A. 1478, p. 82.

—"A pare of woll camis, a pare of scheris price viij s., ij hewin axis, a *womyll*." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1488, p. 106.

WOMENTING, s. Lamentation.

Cruel *womenting* occupiit euery stede,
Ouer al quhare drede, ouer al quhare wox care.
Doug. Virgil, 51, 31.

V. WYTMING.

To WOMPLE, v. a. To wrap, to involve. E. WIMPIL.

To WON, v. n. To be able, to have any thing in one's power. V. WIN, v. n.

To WON, WIN, WYN, v. n. To dwell, S. *wonne*, *wun*, A. Bor. [part. pr. *wonmand*.]

Se maid he nobill chewisance.
For his sibmen *wonnyt* tharby,
That helpyt him full wilfully.

Barbour, iii. 403, MS.

—And thay that *wonnys* in Nursia sa call.
Doug. Virgil, 234, 14.

—And they that in Flauinia feildis duell,
Or that *wynnys* besyde the lake or well
Of Clinus—*Ibid.*, 233, 22.

For peace we're come, and only want to ken,
Gin ane hight Colin *wins* into this glen.
Ross's Helenore, p. 97.

O. E. *wone*, *wun*.

—Ther *woned* a man of gret honour,
To whom that he was always confessour.
Chaucer, Sompn. T., v. 7745.

A.-S. *wonnan*, Germ. *won-en*, Teut. *won-en*, id. Franc. *won-an*, manere, morari in loco. The primary sense thus seems to be the same as that of E. *dwelt*, to tarry, to delay. Hence,

WONNER, s. A dweller, an inhabitant, Roxb.

WONNYNG, WYNING, s. A dwelling.

And the lady hyr leyf has tairn :
And went hyr hame til hyr *wonnyng*.
Barbour, v. 177, MS.

Douglas uses a singular tautology.
Als swyftlye as the dow affrayit dois fle
Furth of hir holl, and richt dern *wynnyng wane*,
Quhare hir suet nest is holkit in the stane,
So feirly in the feildis furth scho spryngia.
Doug. Virgil, 134, 40.

A.-S. *wonunge*, mansio. V. the *v.* and *WANE*, id. The term is still used to denote the chief house on a farm, or that which is occupied by the tenant, in contradistinction from those possessed by the cottars, hinds, herds, &c. It is also called the *Wonnin-House* or *Wunnin'-House*, Roxb.

O. E. "*Wonnunge* or *dwellunge*. Mansio." Prompt. Parv. It is also written *Wunnunge*. Ibid. V. *WON*, to dwell.

To WON, v. a. To dry by exposure to the air.

WON, WONNYN, part. pa. Dried. V. *WIN, v.*

WON, part. pa. Raised from a quarry; also, dug from a mine. V. *WIN, v.*

WONCE, s. An ounce of weight, Aberd. Reg.

WOND, s. Wind. "*Wind & wodder*;" Ibid.

To WOND, v. n. To go away, to depart; used for *wend*.

Thow sall rew in thi ruse, wit thow but wene,
Or thow *wond* of this wane wemeles away.
Gawan and Gol., i. 8.

WONED, pret. v. Prob., prepared.

They *woned* them wnto the dead,
As kirkmen could devys;
Syne prayed to God that they might speed
Off thair guid enterpryse.

Battel of Banninnes, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 350.

The passage may signify that "they prepared themselves for death, according to the rites of the church;" and, as the noblemen mentioned were Roman Catholics, most probably by confession. O. E. *woned* signifies accustomed.

Thou wert aie *woned* eche lovir reprehende.
Chaucer's Troil., I. 511.

Perhaps, "familiarized themselves to the idea of death." Germ. *won-en*, manere, in its compound form, *beiwon-en*, denotes "to be engaged about any thing, as a feast, a piece of business, an address, a consultation, &c." Wachter.

WONGE, s. The cheek.

The tale when Rohand told,
For sorwe he gan grete;
The king beheld that old,
How his *wonges* were wete.

Sir Tristgen, p. 42, st. 67.

A.-S. *waeng*, *wang*, maxilla, pl. *wongen*, Su.-G. Belg. *wang*, Alem. *uang*, Isl. *wong*.

WONNYN, part. pa. Equivalent to obtained, from the *v.* to *Win*.

—"The priory of Inchemaquholmok was optenit & *wonny* fra the seile dene Thomas Dog," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 24.

WONT-TO-BE, s. A custom or practice that prevailed in former times, Ang.

—Mony *wont-to-be's*, nae doubt,
An' customs we ken nought about,
Were then in vogue, that's now forgotten,
An' them that us'd them lang syne rotten.
Piper of Peckles, p. 7.

WONYEONIS, s. pl. Onions, S. "Apples & *wonyeonis*;" Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16.

WOO, s. Wool, S.

Humph, quoth the Deel, when he clipp'd the sow,
A great cry, and little *woo*.

S. Prov., "spoken of great pretences, and small performances." Kelly, p. 163.

Some worsted are o' different hue
An' some are cotton,
That's safter far na' ony *woo*

That grows on mutton.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, Shop Bill, p. 11, 12.

It's aw ae *woo*, S. Prov. It is all one, there is no difference. [It is uniformly the same.]

—Whether France be band or free,
It's a' ae *woo* to John.

Picken's Poems, ii. 123.

WOOL, adj. Woolly, S.

He disna ken the ug-some gate
O' avarice or cheatin',
Wha owns a humble peasant's fate,
Whar *wooly* lambs gang bleatin'.

A. ii. 12

WOODER, s. The dust of cotton or flax, Roxb. [V. *OOZE, OUZE*.]

WOODIE, s. 1. Two or three willow twigs twisted together, in a circular form, used for binding the end of a broom besom, Roxb.

2. A halter, for hanging a criminal, S.

Donald Caird, wi' mickle study,
Caught the gift to cheat the *woodie*.

Sir W. Scott's Song.

To CHEAT THE WOODIE. V. under *WIDDIE*.

CHEAT-THE-WOODIE, s. One who has narrowly escaped from being hanged; usually applied to a person who is believed to deserve this punishment, S.

In former times, people on a long journey, when crossing a river in a flood, impressed perhaps with an idea natural enough to those who lived on the border, that hanging was a death much more suited to their mode of life, and that he who was born to be hanged would never be drowned, used to cry out, "*Woodie, Woodie, had your ain*." Roxb.

It is to be observed, that *Woodie* is merely the modern, and indeed a corrupt, orthography; designed to express the sound, without any regard to the origin of the word. It indeed fails to do so; as it is pronounced q. *wuddie*. V. *WIDDIE, WIDDY*.

WOODIE-CARL, s. The name of a pear introduced into this country by the Cistercian monks, Roxb.

Corr. perhaps from O. Fr. *gnault*, "the name of an apple, that yields very pleasant and cleere cider;" Cotgr.

WOOD-ILL, WUDE-ILL. A disease to which black cattle are subject in consequence of eating some kind of herb, which makes them pass blood instead of urine, S.A. *Mure-ill* synon.

"When reared on open pasture, and afterwards carried to fields where there is heath or brushwood, they are frequently seized with a serious and alarming disease called the *wood-ill*. Their head swells, their eyes are inflamed, their urine is red, and they become very costive." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 150.

WOOD-LOUSE, s. A book-worm, Loth.

[**WOODMAIL, s.** A cloth payment anciently imposed on the peasantry of Orkney and Shetland as part payment of land rent. V. VADMELL.]

WOODRIP, s. The *Asperula Odorata*, E.; *Woodruff*, S.

The wholesome *everans*, which by proof we know
Exceeds in sweetness most of fruits that grow,
'Mongst *woodrip* rising, beautifies the show.

Don, a Poem: *Leyden's Descr. Poems*, p. 119.

"*Woodrip* is a kind of wild lavender, but has a much finer smell," N. ibid.

A.-S. *wude-rofa*, *Asperula*; according to others, *Hastula regia*. O. E. "*Woodroue*, herbe. *Hastia regia*." Prompt. Parv.

WOOPER-BAB, s. 1. The garter knotted below the knee with a couple of loops, formerly worn by a young man who was too sheepish to announce in plain terms the purpose of his visit. This was the known signal of his design to propose marriage, S.O.

The lads sae trig, wi' wooper-babs,
Weel knotted on their garten,
Some unco blate, an' some wi' gabs,
Gar lassies hearts gang startin.—

Burns's Works, iii. 126.

2. The neck-cloth knit with the lover's knot, so as to display the *babs* or ends, S.O.

WOOF, s. One of the names given to the Grey Gurnard on the Frith of Forth.

"*Trigla Gurnardus*. Grey Gurnard. Crooner.—It is known by a variety of other names, as *Captain*, *Hardhead*, *Goukmerg*, and *Woof*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 14.

This, perhaps, should rather be written *Wouf*, the Scottish orthography of *Wolf*.

WOON-SWABS; s. pl. A great belly-full.

As *swabs* denotes food, this compound term is used in relation to a fellow who "courts for cake and padding." Fife. *Swabs* is probably a cant word.

WOOLSTER, s. A woolstapler.

"Moreover for us our heirs and successors, disclaim from us, all use of buying, of brewing, or making malt, and of all other art or trade, viz. of shoemakers, cutlers, waukers, skinners, carpenters, and *woolsters*, to be exercised within our said barony of Kilmaurs; except in the said burgh of barony, and the liberties thereof." Chart. Earl Glencairn to Kilmaurs, ap. Agr. Surv. Ayra, p. 99.

WOONE, part. pa. of the *v. Win*, to dry.

"The upper scruffe is casten in long thicke turfes, dried at the sunne, and so *woone* to make fire of." Deser. of the Kingdom of Scotlande.

WOOSTER, s. A suitor, a wooer, Gallo-way.

An' whan ye hae finish'd this bridegroom darg,
Come like a blythe *wooster* an' hansel your sark.

Rem. Nithad, and Galloway Song, p. 121.

To **WOOZE, v. n.** To distil, E. *Ooze*.

"Prayer, when attended with mortification of flesh, is then most savory, and sweet; it's as it were the tears of a tree, *woozed out*, and how prevalent Peter's bitter tears were *woozing* from the bitterness of his heart is known." Annand's *Mysteriam Pietatis*, p. 132. V. *WEESE*.

[To **WOP, v. a.** To bind with a thread, cord, &c. V. *WIP*.]

WOP, s. A thread with which any thing is bound. "Ane *wop* of gold;" Aberd. Reg.; [also, a joining made by means of a thread, &c.] V. *OOP*.

WOR, pret. Guarded, defended.

Gud Wallace euir he folowit thaim so fast,
Quhill in the hous he entryt at the last;
The yett he wor, quhill cumin was all the rout,
Of Ingliss and Scottis he held na man tharout.

Wallace, iv. 487, MS.

V. *WEE*.

WOR, WAUR, adj. Worse.

"Johane Caluyne—is repugnant in materis concernyng baith faith & religioun, tyl al the rest of thair factious men abone reherait, inuenting ane new factioun of his awin, quharethrow he wald be thoct singulare (as he is in deid) for thair hes bene bot fewe *wor* (in all kynd of wickit opinion) in the hale world." Kennedy's Catechisme, p. 92. V. *WAR*.

WORCHARD, WORTCHAT, s. An orchard; sometimes *Wotchat*, Roxb. *Wotchat*, A. Bor., Grose.

A.-S. *wyrt-gard*, hortus, fruticetum, pomarium; literally, a garden of herbs.

WORD, WORDIS, v. imp. *It wordis*, it behoves, it becomes.

Schir Amar said, Trewis *it wordis* tak,
Quhill eft for him provisounne we may mak.

Wallace, iii. 271, MS.

—Truce *it behoves* you take.

Edit. 1648.

BEE WORDE OF occurs in the sense of *become of*.

"Then many shall wonder what can *bee worde* of such a blazing professor, when they shall see all his rootless graces withered and wasted." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 425.

WILL WORD *of*, occurs in the same sense, as signifying, will become of.

"Many has pored too much on that tentation, What will word of my wife? And will word of my bairns? And, What will word of my house? And, What will word of my goods and gear; how can I live in the world, if I do not this and that; how shall I do for my family?" W. Guthrie's *Serm.*, p. 14

Belg. *word-en*, *ge-word-en*, to become; Su.-G. *waerd-a*, anciently *woerd-a*, *wird-a*, Isl. *verd-a*, inter-esse, pertinere. Although A.-S. *woorth-ian* is not radically different, I do not find that it was used in this sense. V. **WORTH**, v.

- **WORD**, *s.* To get the word o', to have the character of; as, "She gets the word o' being a licht-headit queyn," i.e., it is generally said of her, S.

WORDS, *pl.* To mak words. 1. To talk more about any thing than it deserves, S.

2. To make an uproar, [to quarrel, S.]

WORDY, *adj.* Worth, worthy, S.

We thought that dealer's stock an ill ane,
That was not wordy half a million.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 334.

To **WORK** or **WURK**, *v. a.* 1. To sprain; to wurk one's shacklebane, to sprain one's wrist, Galloway.

2. To trouble, to vex, to torment, to plague, S. Thus the language of threatening is often expressed, "I'll wurk him for that yet."

Most probably allied to A.-S. *waerc*, *weorc*, dolor, cruciatus, pain, ache. V. **WARE**, v.

To **WORK** to one's self. A decorous phrase used by the peasantry in Loth., signifying to ease nature, as, *He's wurking to himsell.*

WORLD, **WORLIN**, *s.* A puny and feeble creature.

Worlin wanworth, I warn thee it is written,
Thou skyland skarth, thou has the hurle behind.
Dunbar, Evergreen, ii. 57.

When that the Dames devoutly had done the devore
In having this hurcheon, they hasted them hame,
Of that matter to make remained no more,
Saving next how that Nuns that *worlin* should name.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 19.

"Orling, a stunted child, or any ill-thriving young stock; North." Grose. G. Andr., however, expl. Isl. *yrfling-r*, vermiculus! adding, Ita porro vocantur pulli bestiarum. He thinks that the term is more properly *ormlingr*, a diminutive from *orm*, vermis, q. "a little worm." *Lex.*, p. 137.

Halderson gives *yrfling-r* as synonym. with Lat. *catulus*. This is merely a dimin. from *wort*, *wurl*, *wroul*, which are all corr. from *Warwolf*, q. v. There seems to be no good reason to doubt that A. Bor. "orling, urling, a stunted child, or any ill-thriving young stock," (Gl. Grose), has the same origin.

- **WORM**, *s.* 1. Used to denote a serpent; often one of a monstrous size.

In this sense the term remains in the traditionary legends of the vulgar.

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Wood Willie Somervill
Killed the worm of Wormandaill,
For quibik he had all the lands of Lintoun,
And six myles them about.

Memorie of the Somervills, i. 63, 64.

"It stands entire and legible to this very day, with remembrance of the place where this monster was killed, called the *Serpent's Den*, or, as the country people names it, the *Worm's Glen*." *Ibid.*, p. 44.

[It is used in the same sense by E. writers:—"The mortal worm," Shak. "That false worm," Milt.]

2. A name given by old people, to the tooth-ache, Loth.; from the idea that the pain is produced by a worm in the teeth; synon. *Onbeast*, Ang.

It is probable that this name was formerly in pretty general use, as Wedderburn uses no other term.

"Laborat dolore dentium, he hath the worm." *Vo. cab.*, p. 20.

3. The gnawings of hunger:—*the hungry worm*, S.

[4. Sour water from the stomach, Moray.]

WORM-MONTH, *s.* A designation given to the month of July, Perth.

This name has obviously originated from the hatching of many kinds of reptiles in this month. The same month is in Denmark called *Orm-manned*. In Iceland silk is denominated *ormtef-r*; serica, Halderson.

WORM-WEB, **WORM-WAB**, *s.* A spider's web, S. *Moose-ueeb*, synon.

"Your Ledyship's character's no a gauze gown, or a worm web, to be spoiled with a spittle, or any other foul thing out of the mouth of man." Sir A. Wylie, i. 178.

As A.-S. *wyrm*, like Isl. *orm*, is a generic name for all those reptiles which are viewed as belonging to the serpentine race, this denomination may have been given to the web of a spider from the venomous quality of the animal.

[To **WORN**, **WORRIN**, *v. a.* A corr. of *warrant*, to assure; as, "I'se worn ye," or "I'll worrin ye," Clydes., Banffs.]

To **WORRIE**, *v. a.* To strangle.

"I jage that we troubyll not thame quha fra amangis the gentiles ar turnit to God, bot that we wryte that thay abstaine fra the filthynes of ydolis, fra fornicatioun, fra that is worreit, and blude." Kennedy's Catechisme, p. 11. V. **WERY**.

"One John Brugh, a notorious warlock, in the parochin of Fossoquhy, by the space of 36 years, was worried at a stake and brunt, 1643." Law's *Memor.*, Pref. LIX:

To **WORRIE**, *v. n.* 1. To choke, to be suffocated, S. To be worried, A. Bor.

"Ye have fasted lang, and worried on a midge." Rarsay's S. Prov., p. 82.

[2. To snarl and gibe, to dispute angrily, S.]

WORRY-CARL, *s.* 1. A snarling, ill-natured carl, who speaks as if he would worry one, Roxb.

2. A large coarse winter pear, also called *Washwarden*, *ibid.*

H 5

WORRY - COW, *s.* A bugbear, &c. V. WIRRYCOW.

WORRYOURIS, *s. pl.* Warriors.

That walit out *worryouris*, with wappinis to wald.
Gawan and Gol., l. 1.

Although some may suppose that this designation, as apparently allied to the *v. worry*, is but too applicable to many who have been celebrated as warriors, we ought certainly to read *worryouris*, as in edit. 1508.

WORSCHIP, WIRSCHIP, *s.* 1. A praise-worthy deed, a valorous act; [valour.]

Throw his gret *worschip* sa he wroucht,
That to the Kingis pess he brought
The Forest off Selcryk all hale;
And alsu did he Douglas Dale;
And Jedworthis forest alsua.
And quha sa weile on hand couth ta
To tell his *worschippis*, aue and aue,
He suld synd off thaim mony aue.

Barbour, viii. 423. 429, MS.

2. Honour, renown.

It is no *wirschep* for ane nobill lord,
For the fals tailis to put ane trew man doun;
And gevand credence to the first record,
He will not heir his excusatioun.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 136.

A.-S. *weorthscipe*, honour, estimation.

To WORSEL, WORSLE, *v. n.* To wrestle.

"According to your desire, Sir, we shall *worsel* with God in prayer that your end may be peace." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1073.

WORSLING, *s.* Wrestling.

"I cannot expresse what a *worsling* I finde within mee." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 12. V. WARSELL.

WORSET, WORSETT, WURSET, *s.* Corr. of E. *worsted*.

"On ilk ell of narrow cloth, serges, and other *worset*, or hair stuffs imported, at or above forty shillings the ell 2s." Spalding's Troubles, II., 141.

The word occurs in this form, in an Inventory of Vestments taken A. 1559.

"Item, a capin for the sepulture of damas, and ane other of double *worsett* with a great verdure that lays before the altare." Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 189.

WORSING, *s.* Injury.

"He beand compleitlie paid be the debtour of all and hail the debt auchtand to him, is haldin to restoir and re-deliver incontinent the wad to the debtour, without *worsing* or deterioration." Balfour's Pract., p. 195.

The *v. to Worse* is used by Milton.

WORSUM, *s.* Purulent matter. V. WOURSUM.

"It is not mixed with bloud as that chapter 8, much less with bloody *worsum*, as that chap. 16." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 15.

WORT, *v. impers.* Become, Ettr. For.; corr. from *Worth*, q. v.

"I was—considerin what could be *wort* of a' the sheep, when I noticed my dog, Reaver, gaun coursing away forrit as he had been setting a fox." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 38. V. WORDIS.

To WORT, WORT-UP, *v. a.* To dig up.

"Ane swyne that eitit corne, or *wortis* othir mienes landis, salbe slane but ony redres to the awnar." Bellend. Cron., B. x., c. 12. Grunno *subruentem*, Boeth.

"What more is the rest troubled of a dead bodie, when the diuell carries it out of the graue to serue his turne for a space, nor when the witches takes vp and ioynts it, or when as swyne *wortes* vp the graues?" K. James's Daemonologie, p. 124.

"I *wroote* or *wroule*, as a swyne dothe;" Palsgraue. From A.-S. *wrot-an*, versare rostro, "to roote, as the swine doth, to digge or turne up;" Somner. Lancast. *to wroote*. Belg. *wroet-en*, *wroet-en*.

Fraunces writes it "*Wrot-yn*, as swyne. Verro." Prompt. Parv.

To WORT, *v. a.* To waste any article, particularly of food, to be prodigal of it so as to put it to disuse, *ibid.* V. ORT, *v.*

The etymon is very uncertain. Isl. *ovird-a* signifies dishonestare, contemnere.

WORDS, *s. pl.* The refuse of straw, hay, or other fodder, which cattle will not eat, Teviotd.; *Orts*, E. Dumfr. *Wort*, *id.*

* WORTH, *adj.* Good, valuable, S.; without including the idea of comparison as in E.

"The lady marquis sent to Monro fifty golden angels to buy him a horse with, because she had not a *worth* saddle horse to send to him, as he desired her to do." Spalding, i. 235.

NAE WORTH. 1. Worthless, not good, Aberd.

2. Of no value, *ibid.*

3. Not trusty, *ibid.*

This nearly resembles the old Moes.-G. phrase, *ni wairths*. *Ni im airths*; Non sum dignus; Matt. 8, 18. In the A.-S. version it is, *ne wyrthe*.

To WORTH, WOURTH, *v. n.* 1. To wax, to become; part. pa. *wourthin*.

And sum of thaim nedis but fail
With pluch and harow for to get
And othyr ser craffis, thair mete.
Swa that thair armyng sall worth auld;
And sall be rottyn, stroyit, and sauld.

Barbour, xix. 175, MS.

And he for wo weyle ner *worthit* to weide.

Wallace, i. 437, MS.

Of Troiane women the myndis *worth* agast.

Doug. Virgil, 149, 23.

So clappis the breith in breistis with mony pant,
Quhil in thare dry throttis the aynd *wourth* skant.

Ibid. 134, 17.

This ilk Nisus, *wourthin* proude and gay,
And baldare of his chance sa with him gone,
Ane vthir takill assayit he anone.

Ibid. 291, 20.

Moes.-G. *wairth-an*, A.-S. *weorth-an*, *weord-an*, Alem. *uwart-en*, Teut. *word-en*, fieri, esse, foro.

2. *It worthis*, *v. imp.* It becomes; him *worthit*, it was necessary for him; [*wa worth*, woe be.]

Thir angrys may I ne mar drey,
For thought me tharfor *worthit* dey,
I mon sojourne, quhar euyr it be.

Barbour, liii. 322, MS.

And gif he nykis you with nay, you *worthis* on neid
For to assege yone castel.—

Gawan and Gol., ii. 2.

In presoun heir me *worthis* to myscheyff.

Wallace, ii. 199, MS.

V. WORDIS.

WORTHELETH. [Prob. errat. for *wortheliche*, worthy, honourable.]

The blissit Paip in the place prayd thame ilk ane
To remane to the meit, at the middlay;
And thay grantit that gud, but gruching, to gane;
Than to ane *worthelith* wane went thay thair way:
Pasit to a palice of price plesand allane,
Was erectit ryelly, ryke of array.

Houlate, iii. 3.

Mr. Pink. reads this as one word, rendering it *worthy*. But in Bannatyne MS. it is *worthelith*, i. e., worthy, honourable, and at the same time *lithe*, warm, comfortable; unless corr. from A.-S. *weorthlic*, honorandus, insignis.

WORTHYHED, *s.* The same as *worschip*;
Barbour. Belg. *waardigbeyd*, worthiness.

[**WORTIS**, *s. pl.* Herbs, plants, S.]

WOSCHE, **WOUSCHE**, *pret. v.* Washed, S.
woosh, pron. *wush*, S. B. *weesh*, Rudd.

Of his E dolpe the flowand blude and atir
He *wosche* away all with the salt watir.

Doug. Virgil, 90, 46.

Scho warmit wattir, and hir serwandis fast

His body *wousche*, quhill filth was of hym past.

Wallace, ii. 266, MS.

WOSLIE, **WOZLIE**, *adj.* A shrivelled, small-featured, and hard-looking person, Roxb.

WOSP, **WOSPE**, *s.* A measure, a certain quantity.

This term is used in various connexions. "Ane *wosp* of glas;"—"Ane *wospe* of malt;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16. "Four *wospe* of malt;" *Ibid.* A. 1521, v. 11.

Allied, perhaps, to Isl. *vasi*, sacculus, locus, or Teut. *wisse*, vimen. As applied to malt, the term might seem to claim affinity to Sax. *wispel*, a measure of six Roman bushels.

WOST, *pret. v.* Wist, i. e., knew.

"And maid faith he *wost* not quhare it wes, nor yit couth nocht apprehend it. And maid faith he *wost* nocht of the said lettre, nor cuth nocht apprehend it, and that he put it nocht away in fraude of the said Robert." *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1492, p. 274.

Wust, the vulgar pronunciation; A.-S. *wiss-an*, scire, *pret. wiste*.

WOSTOW. *Wotest thou*, knowest thou.

Quhat *wostow* than? Sum bird may cum and stryve
In song with the, the maistry to purchase.

King's Quair, ii. 40.

WOST, *s.* Prob. same with *Voust*, *Voist*, a boast, q. v.

Quhat sal be said, bot al his ending he
Frome on fair ymp fell down a widdlerit tre.
—The beginnyng thay say wes bot a *wost*.

Colkelbie Sow, Prohem.

WOT, *pret.* Waxed; perhaps corr. from *Worth*, Clydes.

Mare fast they flew, while brichtir it grew,
While it *wot* till a flude o' day,

An' shaw't the leesome Fairy Lan's
That braid aneth them lay.

Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 329.

WOT, *s.* Intelligence, S. *wat*, E. *wit*.

"Thay that speirs meikle will get *wot* of part,"
Ferguson's S. Prov., p. 31.

WOTHER-WEIGHT, *s.* The same with *Witherwecht*, South of S.

—"He'll never gie her till a lad that canny carry her through the burn, an' ower the peate knowe, aneath his oter, an' she's nae *wother-weight* nouter." *Hogg's Wint. T.*, i. 270.

WOTIS, *s. pi.* Votes; *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1543.

WOTLINK, *s.* A wench; used in a bad sense.

I saw *wotlinkis* me besyd
The yong men to thair howses gyde,
Had better lagget in the stockis.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 109.

Dr. Leyden views it as comp. of *wot* and *linkis*, q. mad wenches. *Gl. Compl. vo. Fod.*, p. 383. Sibb. thinks that it is perhaps a diminutive of *clonky*, or *wontis*, q. gaily dressed girls. But the origin is quite obscure.

WOUBIT, *s.* A hairy worm, S. A.

"*Woubit*, *Oubit*, one of those worms which appear as if covered with wool." *Gl. Sibb.*

Sibb. evidently views the term as formed from its fleecy covering. This may be originally the same with O. E. "*Warbot* worme," expl. "*Omigramus*." *Prompt. Parv.*; if the latter be not rather synon. with *WABBLE*, q. v.

To WOUCII, *v. n.* To bark, Gall.

I had a wee dog, and he *wouchd* at the moon;
If my saug be na lang, it's sooner dune.

Auld Say, Gall. Enc.

This is only a variety of *Wouff*, id.; the labial being changed, as in many instances in the pronunciation of Galloway, into the guttural sound. Of this we have a proof in the synonym of this *v.*, *Bouch* for *Bouff*, q. v. This might arise from the Celtic origin of many of the inhabitants of this district; as the Celts are undoubtedly partial to the guttural enunciation. *Minsheu* (to *Barke*) speaking of the synon. Lat. term *bamb-ari*, observes that it is "a fictitious term, from the sound made by dogs in barking, *Bau, Bau*." The childish name for a dog, *Bow-wow* (*Grose's CL. Dict.*), which might seem to combine both *Bouch* and *Wouch*, has undoubtedly a similar origin.

WOUCH, *s.* The bark of a dog, Gall.

"*Wouch*, the same with *Bouch*, a dog's bark;" *ib.*

WOUCII, **WOUGH**, *s.* 1. Evil, pravity; in a general sense.

Sche crid merci anough,
And seyd, "For Cristes rode,
What have Y don *wouch*,
Whi wille ye spillie mi blode?"

Sir Tristrem, p. 102, & 52.

2. Injustice, injury.

"—Vnjustice, and against the law, with *wouch*, wrang and vnlaw." *Quon. Attach.*, c. 80. V. U.S. LAW.

2. Trouble, fatigue; used obliquely.

Tristrem with Hodain,
A wilde best he slough;
In on erthe house thal layn,
Ther hadde thal joie y-nough,
Etenes, bi old dayn,
Had wrought it with outen *wough*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 149, st. 17.

i.e., "Giants, in ancient days, had erected it without any difficulty."

4. Woe, mischief; in a physical respect.

The wyls wrought uthir grete wandreth and *wruch*,
Wirkand woundis full wyde, with wapnis of were.
Gosson and Goll, iii. 5.

Hearne expl. *wough*, as used by R. Brunne, "wo, grief, affliction, harm." In p. 123, the only place I have marked, it occurs as a *v*.

Geffrey of Maundenile to fele wrouh he *wough*,
The deuille yald him his while, with an arrowe on him slough.
i.e., "to great wrath he waxed." The writer seems to play on the designation of this Geffrey, in the second line.

A.-S. *wo*, *woh*, *wohg*, *wroh*, perversitas, pravitas, error. But its primary signification is curvatura, flexio; being transferred from that which is literally crooked to what is morally so. *Wo*, *woh*, *wohg*, *wro*, are also used adjectively; pravius, perversus. They also signify, crooked, distorted; curvus, tortus. *Wough*, in the quotation, sense 1, may indeed be viewed as an *adj*.

From *woh*, in its literal sense, are formed *woh-fotade*, having distorted feet, *woh-handede*, &c.; in its metaphorical, *woh-dom*, unjust judgment, *woh-full*, full of iniquity, &c. *Woge gemeta*, unjust measura.

Isl. wo simply signifies, a sudden or unexpected calamity; *wolk*, misery.

To WOUD, *v. a.* To void, *q.* to evacuate;
Fr. *vuider*, id.

"To woud this gud toune, swa that scho be nocht fund tharin for yair & day." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.
"To woud the said biging of the gudis." *Ibid*.

WOUDE, *pret.* Waded.

Out of the myre full smertile at he *woude*;
And on the wall he clame full haistely
Was maid about, and all with stanis dry.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 84.

Wod is the imperf. of A.-S. *wad-an*, *vadere*, ire.

Wod on waeg-stream, ibat in aquarum fluentum, *Caedm.*, 69. *Isl. od*, *vadarit*, from *rad-a*, *vadere*. I need scarcely remark the obvious affinity of the Lat. verb.

WOUF, WOUF, *s.* 1. The wolf, *S.*

The *wouf* and tod with sighing spent the day,
Their sickly stamacks scunner'd at the prey.

Ramsay's Poems, li. 498.

"Ye have given the *wouf* the wedder to keep;"
Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 82.

[2. The bark of a dog. *S.*]To WOUF, WOUFF, *v. n.* To bark, *S.*; [part.
pr. *wouffin*, used also as an *adj.*, given to barking.]

—Curs began to *wouff* an' bark,
As strangers pass'd them by.

Tarras's Poems, p. 59.

I imagine that O. E. *wapp*, to bark, and the *S. v.* are allied, notwithstanding the difference of form.
"Wapp-yn or bapp-yn as houndes. Nuto. Wappinge of houndis. Latratus, Baulatus." *Prompt. Parv.* It

seems to strengthen this conjecture, that *Baff* is obviously a variety of *S. Baff*. "*Baff-en* as houndes. Baulo. Baffo," *Ibid*. *Wolf* is sometimes used in the same sense, *Aberd.*, not as the *s.* is pron. in E., but according to the usual power of the letters. This has been viewed as a proof that such was the original form of the *r*. This would bring us near the sound of *Su.-G. ulf-w-a*, ululare.

Su.-G. wolf-a, ululare, to cry as a wolf, from *ulf*, a wolf. The common pron. of *wolf*, *S. wooff*, nearly approaches to that of the *v.* Belg. *guyv-en*, to howl as a dog.

To WOU, *v. n.* To howl, Moray.

—The wolf *wou'd* hideous on the hill,
Yowlin' frae glack to brae.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 234.

WOUK, *pret.* Watched; [kept watch.]

The quhethir ilk nycht him selwyn *wouk*,
And his rest apon dayis touk.

Barbour, li. 552, MS.

Til ner mydnycht a wach on thaim he set;
Him self *wouk* weil quhill he the fyr sa ryss.

Wallace, vii. 476, MS.

[A.-S. *wacian*, to watch.]

WOUK, WOUKE, *s.* A week, *S. B. ook*.

Tristrem's schip was yare;
He asked his benisoun;
The haven he gan out fare,
It hight Carlioun:
Niven *woukes*, and mare,
He hobbled up and down;
A winde to wil him bare,
To a stede ther him was boun.

Sir Tristrem, p. 75, st. 4.

—All the folk off thair oot war
Refreschyt weil, and *wouk* or mar.

Barbour, xiv. 132, MS.

O. E. writers also used this term.

Unto Kyngeston the first *wouke* of May
Come S. Dunstan, upon a Sonenday.

R. Brunne, p. 37.

Wormius observes that, even before the introduction of Christianity, the Gothic nations divided time by weeks; using for distinction Runic letters. *Fast. Dan. Lib. i. 15.* V. Mareschall *Observ. De Vera. Gothic*, p. 511.

A.-S. *wuca*, *wic*, *wira*, id. *Dan. uge*, *wge*, anciently *wika*, *wiku*. *Seren. views Moes.-G. wik*, ordo, as the origin of the terms denoting a week.

Fraunces gives this word with a different orthography; "*Woke*. Ebdomada. Septimana." *Prompt. Parv.*

• WOULD, the *pret.* of the *v. to Will.* 1.
Used by most of our old writers for *should*,
like *will* for *shall*.

"For clearing of the matter further, it *would* be considered, 1. That we speak of these things as they are abused, &c., and particularly condemned in this church. 2. We *would* consider the end of the things themselves," &c. *Durham X. Command.*, p. 375.

"The practique observed by Dury,—*would* be marked." *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

It is thus used also by old E. writers.

2. Sometimes used for *must*, *S.*

"Imagining every good man had his attendant angel, they said it *would* have been Peter's angel that had knocked." *Brown's Dict. Bible. Art. Peter.*

WOUN, *adj.* "Woollen;" *Ayrs. Gl. Picken.*

WOUND. [Prob. errat. for *woundir*, frightfully.]

With that come girdand in greif ane *wound* grym Sire.
With stout countenance and sture he stude thame beforne.
Gawan and Goh., i. 7.

This seems the pret. of A.-S. *wand-ian*, vereri, to dread, to be afraid; used for forming a superlative, *Wond*, veritus est, Lye; q. frightfully grim. Hence, most probably the provincial term, South of E., "*woundy*, very great."

WOUNDER, WONDIR, adv. Wonderfully.

The mene seasonn this Anchises the prince,
In til ane *wounder* grene vale ful of sence
Saulis inclust.

Doug. Virgil, 189, 6.

A.-S. *wundor*, miraculum, is often used adverbially, in the ablat. *wundrum*; as *wundrum faest*, surprisingly firm; *wundrum faeger*, wonderfully fair.

WOUNDRING, s. A monster, a prodigy.

Before the portis and first jawis of hel
Lamentacioun, and wraikful Thochtis fel
Thare lugeing had, and therat duellis eik
Witles Discord that *woundring* maist cruel,
Womplit and buskit in ane bludy bend,
With snakis hung at every harris end.

Doug. Virgil, 173, 2.

A.-S. *wundrung*, admiration. *Wundor* itself signifies a prodigy; ostentum.

[WOUNT, part. pa. Wont, accustomed, Barbour, i. 220. V. WOWN.]**WOORSUM, WORSUM, s.** Purulent matter, S. pron. *wursum*.

Thir wretchit mennis flesche, that is his fude,
And drinkis *woursum*, and thar lopperit blude.

Doug. Virgil, 89, 25.

O quhat manere of torment cal ye thys!
Droppand in *worsum* and fylth, laythlie to se
So miserabil embrasing, thus wise he
Be lang proces of dede can thaym sle.

Ibid., 229, 47.

Rudd. derives it from A.-S. *worma*, *wyrms*, pus, tabes; *wyrmsig*, putridus, *wyrms-an*, putrescere. Perhaps rather from A.-S. *wyr*, pus, (Fenn. *weri*, Sw. *war*, *waras*, id.) and *sum*, as denoting quality.

"Tabes—sanien sanguinemque corruptum significat, rotten and putrified blood and *worsome*." Despaut. Gram., D 4, a.

WOUSPE, s. V. WOSPE.**[WOUST, s.** A boast, Banffs. V. VOUST.]**WOUSTOUR, s.** A boaster. V. WOISTARE.**WOUT, s.** Countenance, aspect.

To the lordly on loft that lufy can lout,
Before the riale renkis, richest on raw;
Salust the bauld berne, with ane blith *wout*.

Gawan and Goh., iv. 22.

V. VULR.**[WOUX, Wox, pret.** Waxed, increased, Barbour, ii. 170, xix. 207, A.-S. *weaxan*, to grow.]**To WOW, v. a.** To woo or make love to.

Robeyns Jok come to *woo* our Jynny
On our feist-evin quhen we wer fow.

Bannotyne Poems, p. 158.

That this is from A.-S. *woy-an*, nubere, appears from the use of *wogere*, prociis, amasius, a wooer, a suitor;

S. *wowar*. Seren. thinks that E. *woo* has primarily signified the lamentation of love-sick swains, as being nearly the same with Sw. *voi-a sig*; queri, lamentari.

To WOW, v. n. To howl. V. under WOUF.**• WOW, Vow, interj.** Denoting admiration, gratification, surprise, grief, S.

Out on the wanderand spretis, *wow*, thou cryis,
It seemys ane man war manglit, theron list luke.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 158, 27.

Wow! but it makes ane's heart lowp light
To see auld fowk see cleanly dight!

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 25.

V. Vow.**To WOW, v. n.** To wave, to beckon, S.

"He *wow'd* wi' his hat.—When I *wow*, stan' fast;"
Gall. Enc.

This must be allied to Isl. *veif-a*, vibrare; although it has undergone a considerable change.

WOWF, adj. In some degree deranged, [half-mad;] nearly synon. with *Skeer*, but denoting rather more violence, S.

"*Woof*, mad;" Gl. Sibb.

"The callant's in a creel," quoth she. "In a creel!" echoed the pedlar, "he will be as *wowf* as ever his father was." The Pirate, i. 220.

"It is very odd how Allan, who, between ourselves—is a little *wowf*, seems at times to have more sense than us all put together." Tales of my Landlord, Third Ser., iii. 270.

This is said to be a term of pretty general use. It has been supposed that it may be traced immediately to the v. to *Wouf*, q. one who barks like a dog. *Wofa*, however, denotes spectrum, umbra, manes; *wof-a*, ober-rare, applied to the wandering of ghosts; and *wof-r-az*, spectri instar ferri. *Woreif* is rendered, periculum, *woreifis*, inopinato et repente; *woreiflega*, temere, precipitanter; from *wo*, malum insperatum, originally the same with E. *wo*, and *wef-a*, gyrate, q. to be hurried away, or whirled round by some unexpected calamity.

There can be no doubt, however, that this word, whatever more remote relation it may have to these terms, must be immediately traced to A.-S. *woof-ian*, delirare. Lye gives only one proof of its use. This seems to be from the Life of St. Swithin. *He wofode*; deliravit. If St. Swithin, with whom corresponds our St. Martin of Bullion, vulgarly denominated the drunken Saint, had similar propensities, we can easily see how it might be justly said that he *wofode*, or was *wowf*. From this v. is formed A.-S. *woffung*, deliramentum, insania; blasphemia.

WOWFISH, adj. Approaching to a state of derangement, S.**WOWFNES, s.** The state of being *wowf*, S.**WOWN, s.** Wont, custom.

—Nere in that land
Than wes a yowman by duelland,
That wes cald Twyname Lowrysown;
He wes thowles, and had in *wown*
By hys wyf oft-sais to ly
Othir syndry women by.

Wynatoun, viii. 24, 166.

A.-S. *wuna*, Su.-G. *wanz*, Isl. *vande*, id. The same verbs, which anciently signified to dwell, also denoted custom or habit. Thus Alem. *uon-en*, manere, (whence Germ. *wohn-en*, habitare,) occurs with the prefix, *ki-uonent*, solent, *ki-uonon*, solito. Hence also *wonahete*, consuetudo, *uone*, mos.

WOWNE, *adj.* Wont, accustomed.

—A gret ecleps wes of the sowne :
Thare-for folk, that wes not *wowne*
To se swilk a want, as that saw thare
Abaysyd of that sycht that ware.

Wynston, viii. 37. 72.

To WOWT, *v. a.* To vault, to arch.

"This year—the earl of Southerland did begin to repair the hous at Dunrobin, and finished the great tour the same year, *wowting* it to the top." *Contin. Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 509. V. Vout.*

[WOWT, *s.* An arch ; also, a vault, a well, S. V. VOUT.]

[WOYD, *adj.* Void, empty, Barbour, xix. 755 ; to *woyd*, to leave empty, viii. 59 ; *woydyt*, free from, i. 26.]

WOYELEY, *adv.* [Wickedly.]

He shal be wounded, I wys, *woyeley* I wene.
Gawan and Gol., i. 24.

It refers to the treacherous manner in which King Arthur is said to have been slain. A.-S. *wolice*, prave, inique ; *wo-lie*, pravius.

WOYNE, *s.* [Prob., the post of danger or difficulty.]

The trone of tryell, and theatre trew,
Is for to regne, and rewle above the rest.
Who hes the *woyne* him all the world dois vew ;
And magistrat the man dois manifest.

Maitland Poems, p. 164.

This has been expl., difficult situation, difficulty ; Sw. *wonda*, difficultas. It may be allied to A.-S. *wine*, Su.-G. *winne*, labor, *winn-a*, *wond-a*, laborare, curare.

[WP, *adv.* Up, Barbour, x. 569.]

WRA, *s.* [1. A hiding-place, Douglas. Dan. *vraae*, a corner.]

2. "Company, society," Rudd.

Sathane, the clepe I Pluto infernalle,
Prince in that dolorus den of wo and pane,
Not God thereof, bot grettest wrech of all.
To name the God, that war ane manifest lee,—
Set thou to Vulcane haue ful grete resembling ;
And art sum time the minister of thundring ;
Or sum blynd Cyclopes, of the laithly *wra*,
Thou art bot Jouis smyth in the fire blawing,
And dirk furnace of perpetuall Ethna.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 161, 18.

From "Fr. *fray*, sperma piscium, [Isl. *frae*, semen,] whence the E. *fry* : or from the A.-S. *wreath*, grex." Rudd. Su.-G. *wrath*, signifies a herd of swine.

To WRABBE, *v. n.* [Prob. to warp, to writhe. Sw. *varpa*, id.]

Zogh [Thogh] I suld sitt to domysday
With my tong to *wrabbe* and wry,
Certenly all her aray
It beth neuyr descryuyd for me.

Prophecia Thome de Erseldoun, MS. Cotton, ap. Minstrelsy Border, ii. 275.

It seems properly to signify, *writhe*, as synon. with *wry*. It is perhaps allied to Moes.-G. *wraiuu*, curvus.

To WRABIL, *v. n.* "To crawl about."

Rudd. more properly, to move in a slow undulating manner, like a worm ; to wriggle ; S. *warble*, *wurble* ; as, to *wurble* in or out.

It is sometimes used actively, as to *warble*, or *wurble*, one's self out, to get out of confinement of any kind by a continuation of twisting motions.

About hir palpis, but fere, as thare modyr,
The twa twynnyis smal childer ying,
Sportand ful tye gan do *wrabil* and hing.

Doug. Virgil, 266, 1.

Warple is used in the same sense, S.B.

At greedy glale, or *warpling* on the green,
She 'clipt them a', and gar'd them look like draff.

Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

Teut. *wurzel-en*, Belg. *werrel-en*, gyros agere, in orbem versare. Belg. *werrel* is used in composition, to denote the joints of the back-bone ; as would seem, from their power of flexion. Perhaps these terms are allied to Su.-G. *hwærfl-a*, to move in a circle, in gyrum agere ; whence *hwirfwel*, vertex, *hwærfla*, in orbem cito agere ; Ibre.

[WRACHE, *s.* A wretch, Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 1076. V. WRAIK.]

WRACHIIS, Doug. Virgil. V. WRAITH.

WRACK, *s.* Dog's grass, Gramen caninum, Triticum repens, Linn., Roxb.

Perhaps denominated *Wrack*, because, as it greatly infests some soils, it is harrowed out in the fall, and burnt. V. WRAK, *s.*, sense 3.

[To WRACK, *v. a.* To worry, tease, torment, Clydes.

An' crabbit names an' stories *wrack* us,
An' grate our lug.
Burns, Scotch Drink, l. 3.]

To WRACK up, *v. n.* "This day's *wrackin'* up," it is clearing up, Clydes.; merely a provincial pronunciation of E. *Rack*, *v.*

WRACK-BOX, *s.* The oval vesicle full of air, growing on some species of seaweed.

"*Wrack-boxes*, little oval-formed boxes, full of air, adhering to—sea-weed ;" Gall. Enc. [Bladder-wrack, *Fucus vesiculosus*.]

WRAIGHLY, *adv.* [Wretchedly. V. WREGH.]

The verray cause of his come I knew nocht the cace,
Bot wondir *wraighly* he wrought, and all as of were.

Gawan and Gol., l. 13.

"Untowardly," Pink. But it may signify, wretchedly, from A.-S. *wraecca*, wretched ; or rather strangely, from *wraeclice*, peregrine, "on pilgrimage, in a strange country, farre from home," Somner.

WRAIK, WRACKE, WRAK, *s.* 1. Revenge, vengeance.

O Turnus, Turnus, ful hard and heuy *wraik*
And sorouful vengeance yit sal the ouertalk.

Doug. Virgil, 228, 44.

2. Anger, wrath.

For paciently the Goddis *wraik*, him thoct,
Schew that by fate Ence was thiddir brocht.

Doug. Virgil, 369, 21.

3. Destruction ; wreck, E.

Fyfe *wrakys* syndry has oure-tayne
Of Goddis lykynge this Bretayne ;

Quhen Psychtys warrayd it stoutly,
And wan of it a gret party;
Syne the Romany try bute gate
Of Bretayne.—

Wyntown, l. 13. 27.

It is sometimes written *wrack*.

"To make any publick dispute I thought it not safe, being myself alone, and fearing, above all evils, to be the occasion of any divisions, which was our certain *wrack*." Baillie's Lett., i. 132.

4. As denoting one who threatens or brings vengeance or destruction.

This vengeabil *wraik*, in sic forme changit thus,
Enin in the face and visage of Turnus
Can fle, and flaf, and made him for to growe,
Scho sonnleis so with mony hiss and how.

Doug. Virgil, 444, 19.

This is spoken of one of the Furies,—

Clept to surname *Dire*, wikkil as fyre,
That is to say, the Goddis *wraik* and ire.

Ibid. 443, 30.

This seems to determine the origin of *E. wretch*, as properly denoting one who is the object of vengeance.

[WRAIKFUL, *adj.* Revengeful, Douglas.]

A.-S. *wraec*, *wraece*, *wracu*, Belg. *wraecke*, ultio, vindicta. A.-S. *wraecc-an*, Su.-G. *wraek-a*, Moes.-G. *wrik-an*, ulcisci.

[WRAIT, WRATE, *pret.* Wrote, Lyndsay, Sq. Meldrum, l. 24.]

WRAITH, WRAYTH, WRAITHE, WRETH, *s.*

1. Properly, an apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed by the vulgar to be seen before, or soon after death, S. V. GL. Sibb. A. Bor. id. also *swarth*.

This goddess than furth of ane bois cloude
In liknes of Enee did schape and schroude
Ane vode figure, but strenth or curage bald,
The quhilk wonderus monstoure to behald
With Troiane wappinnis and armour grathis sche,—
Sic lik as, that thay say, in diuers placis
The *wraithis* walkis of goistis that ar dede.

Doug. Virgil, 341, 42.

Thiddir went this *wrayth* or schado of Enee.

Ibid. 342, 21.

Imago, Virg.

Nor yit nane vane *wrethis* nor gaistis quent
Thy chare constrenit bakwart for to went.

Ibid. 339, 15.

It seems to be the same word that is elsewhere written *wrachis*, from the similarity of *c* and *t* in MSS.

And were not his expert mait Sibylla
Taucht him thay war bot vode gaistis all tha,
But ony bodyis, as waundlerand *wrachys* waist,
He had apoun thame ruschit in grete haist.

Ibid. 173, 27.

Mr. Tooke expl. this vapours, as synon. with *rack*, *rak*; justly cominending Rudd. for not altering the text. But how can the learned writer excuse himself for using this liberty with respect to *wrethis*, Doug. Virgil, 330. 15; *wrachis*, 341. 42; and *wrayth*, 342. 21, which he alters to *wrechis*, *wrachis*, and *wraych*? V. Divers. Purley, ii. 393.

"Phi. And what means these kindes of spirits, when they appeare in the shadow of a person newly dead, or to die, to his friends?"

"Epi. When they appeare vpon that occasion, they are called *Wraithes* in our language: Amongst the Gentiles the diuell used that much, to make them beleue that it was some good spirit that appeared to them then, either to forewarne them of the death of

their friend, or else to discover unto them the will of the defunct, or what was the way of his slaughter; as it is written in the booke of the histories prodigious." King James's Daemonologie, Works, p. 125.

"The *wraith*, or spectral appearance, of a person shortly to die, is a firm article in the creed of Scottish superstition. Nor is it unknown in our sister kingdom. See the story of the beautiful lady Diana Rich.—Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 89." Minstrelsy Border, I. Introd. CLXVI.

This word is used in the same sense, A. Bor. *Fitch* synon.; only it seems restricted to "the apparition of a person living." GL. Grose.

2. The term is sometimes used, but improperly, to denote a spirit supposed to preside over the waters.

The *wraiths* of angry Clyde complain.

Lewis's Tales of Wonder, No. 1.

Hence the designation, *water-wraith*, S.

Scarce was he gane, I saw his ghost,

It vanish'd like a shriek of sorrow;

Thrice did the *water-wraith* ascend.

And gave a doleful groan thro' Yarrow.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 155.

"I believe gin ye had seen me than (for it was just i' the glomin') ataakin about like a hallen shaker, you wou'd hae taen me for a *water-wraith*, or some gruous ghaist." Journal from London, p. 4.

The *wraith* of a living person does not, as some have supposed, indicate that he shall die soon. Although in all cases viewed as a premonition of the disembodied state; the season, in the natural day, at which the spectre makes its appearance, is understood as a certain presage of the time of the person's departure. If seen early in the morning, it forbodes that he shall live long, and even arrive at old age; if in the evening it indicates that his death is at hand.

Rudd. says, "F. ab. A.-S. *wraeth-an*, infestare." Other conjectures have been thrown out, that have no greater probability.

The term might be allied to Su.-G. *raa*, genius loci, whence *Sioeran*, a Nereid, a Nymph. In Dalekaria, as Ithre informs us, (vo. *Raa*), spectres are to this day called *raadend*. But I rather incline to deduce it from Moes.-G. *ward-jan*, A.-S. *ward-an*, Alem. *ward-en*, custodire; as the apparition, called a *wraith*, was supposed to be that of one's guardian angel. A.-S. *ward*, Isl. *ward*, Alem. Germ. *ward*, all signify a guardian, a keeper. Now the use of *swarth*, S. B. shows that the letters have been transposed, in one or other of the terms; so that the original pronunciation may have been *ward* or *wart*.

When the maid informed the disciples, that the apostle Peter was standing before the gate of the house in which they were assembled, they said, "It is his angel," Acts xii. 15. This exactly corresponds to the idea still entertained by the vulgar. If literally rendered, in our language, it would be, "It is his *wraith*," i.e., his guardian angel. For the notion, that every one had a tutelary angel, who sometimes appeared in his likeness, was not peculiar to the Jews, but received by the ancient Persians, by the Saracens, and by many other Gentile nations. V. Wolf, Cur. Philol. in loc.

WRAITH, *s.* Prob. provision, food.

The yunger scho wond upon land weil neir,

Richt solitar beneath the buss and breir,

Quhyle on the corns and *wraith* of labouring men,

As outlaws do, scho maid an easy fen.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 144.

"Waste," GL. Ramsay. But it seems rather to signify, provision, food; Su.-G. *ward*, Isl. *ward*, *al*;

A.-S. *ge-weordung hus*, refectory, Gl. Aelfric; from Su.-G. *war-a*, to eat.

WRAITH. As a *s.*, wrath; as an *adj.*, wroth.

And in his sleip wroth, in every place
Hyr semyt truell Ence gan his chace.

Doug. Virgil, 116, 15.

WRAITHLY, adv. Furiously.

Wallace was growyt quhen he sic tary saw.
Sumpart amowet, wraithly till it he went,
Be foris off handis he raist out of the stent.

Wallace, iv. 237, MS.

Thairwith wraithly thair wrik, thair wourthy in welis.
Gowan and Got., ii. 20.

A.-S. *wrath*, anger.

WRACK, WRAIK, WRACK, WRECK, WREK, s.

1. Whatever is thrown out by the sea, as broken pieces of wood, sea-weed, &c., S.

2. It is often appropriated to sea-weed, S.

"The Polack—is frequently caught close by the shore, almost among the *wrack* or *ware*." Barry's Orkney, p. 295.

"Rackwick, near a place where sea *wrack*, or weed, is thrown in with impetuosity." Ibid. p. 224.

"The shores abound with plenty of fine broad leaved rich sea-weed or *wreck* for manure." P. Ballantrae, Ayra. Statist. Acc., i. 113.

This receives different names in different parts of S. "Button *wrack*, and lady *wrack*, are best for kelp, and the only kinds used, unless the price be very high, Except these two kinds, every other is very expensive in manufacturing, and produces but little kelp." P. Kilfinichen, Argyles. Statist. Acc., xiv. 181, 182.

O. E. *reke*, id. "*Reke*, weeds of the sea brought uppe wyth the flowd;" Huloet. Eliot, id. vo. *Ulua*.

3. The weeds gathered from land, and generally piled up in heaps for being burnt, S. *wreck*, id. Norfolk; Grose.

"There are amongst them that will not suffer the *wreck* to be taken off their land, because (say they) it keeps the corn warm." Pennecuik's Tweeddale, p. 6.

"Cause pull up and gather carefully the *wreck*, or roots of weeds and grass, into heaps, upon the laboured ground, burn them, and spread the ashes." Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 11, 12.

"The kinds most prevalent are, the sheldrick in all its varieties, of wild radish, wild mustard, &c. the thistle, the dock-weed, and couch-grass, called here *wreck*." Agr. Surv. Mid Loth., p. 145.

4. Trash, refuse of any kind.

Ane wreche sall half na mair,
Bot ane schort scheit, at heid and felt,
For all his *wrek* and wair.
For all the *wrak* a wreche can pak,
And in his baggis imbrace,
Yet deid sall tak him be the bak,
And gar him cry Allace!

Blyth, Bannatyne Poems, p. 182.

Lord Hailes confounds this word with *Frack*, ready, q. v. But, in this poem, the wealth of a miser is represented as mere trash, because he can carry nothing away with him, when he leaves this world; and is therefore characterized by two metaph. terms; both used to denote the refuse cast out by the sea, *wrek* and *wair*. *Wrak* is used in the same sense in another poem.

Quhill I had ony thing to spend,
And stuffit weill with warldis *wrak*,
Among my freinds I wes weill kend.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 184, st. 2.

Su.-G. *wrak* not only signifies what in E. is properly denominated *wreck*, but any thing that is of little value, mere trash; Dan. *wrag*, id. This, however, has not been the original form of the word, but *rak*, *rek*. Thus *wag-rek*, bona naufragii, is from *wag*, *waag*, a wave, and *rek-a*, to cast away, to drive, q. what is driven ashore by the waves. Su.-G. *rak* is synon. with *wagrek*; Ihre, vo. *Reka*. *Wagrek* seems to be the origin of O. Fr. *wareck*, whence Skene improperly deduces *ware*; L. B. *waret-um*, *warect-um*, *Jus wareci*. Isl. *hrak*, res abjecta; Olav. Lex Run.

WRAKER, WRACKER, s. A person appointed to inspect the barrels made for packing fish.

"That the saidis preveist and baillies of Edinburgh, Aberdene, &c. sall appoint ane discrete man to be visitour, *wraker*, gager, and birnar of the saidis treis." Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 302. *Wracker*, Ed. Skene and Murray.

This seems to denote one, who, as he had a right to inspect the *treis* or barrels made for packing fish, was authorised to reject those that were insufficient, or did not correspond with the standard: Tent. *wrack*, improbus, rëjculus, vilis; (Belg. *wrak*, naught, bad); *wreck-en*, to disapprove, to reject; judicare mercem non esse probam, Kilian; *wracker*, ultor; vindex.

To WRAMP, v. a. To sprain any part of the body, S. Cumb. *I've wrampit my kute*, I have sprained my ancle.

That this word has, in the Gothic dialects, signified to distort in general, appears from Belg. *wrempen*, although used in a restricted sense, to distort the mouth.

WRAMP, s. 1. A twist or sprain, S.

It will be better than swine seam
For any *wramp* or minyie.

Watson's Coll., i. 60.

2. Used to denote violence in a metaph. sense.

"It had been more pertinent for him to be grieved for the wounds and *wramps*, stabs and strokes his mother the church of Scotland hath received, and given by himself and others her untender children," &c. Society Contendings, p. 311.

WRANDLY, adv. Without intermission; or, with much contention, *w* used as a vowel.

The Scottis war hurt, and part of thaim war slayn;
So fair assay thair couth nocht mak agayn.
Be this the host approachand was full ner;
Thus *wrandly* thair held thaim upon ster.

Wallace, iv. 644, MS.

Fris. *wrant*, a litigious person, *wrant-en*, to litigate.

WRANG, s. 1. Wrong, S.

And gyff that ony man thaim by
Had ony thing that wes worthy,—
With rycht or *wrang* it have wald thair.

Barbour, i. 209, MS.

2. It denotes such an injury as implies civil injustice; used as a forensic term.

—"Vnjustlie, and against the law, with wouch, *wrang* and vnlaw." Quon. Attach., c. 80.

The only word in the Lat. copy corresponding with "wouch and *wrang*" is *injüsté*.

3. One of the terms used S. B. to denote the supposed effects of witchcraft; synon. *Ill*.

The jizzen bod wi' ranty leaves was sauld--
Jean's paps wi' sa't and water washen clean,
Reed that her milk get *wrang*, fan it was green.
Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

WRANG, *adj.* 1. Not proper, unjust, S.

2. Injurious, S.

3. Left. *Wrang hand*, left hand.

"Because the rivers of Tiber severit thaim fra the
Romane landis on thair richt handis, thay turnit thaim
on thair *wrang handis*, and ran with feirs incursiounis
throw the samin." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 25. *Ad lac-*
sum, verai, Lat.

4. Not in the exercise of reason, insane; as,
"He's quite *wrang*," i.e., completely de-
ranged, S.

To **WRANG**, *v. a.* 1. To injure, to wrong, S.

2. To *wrang one's sell*, to be guilty of false-
hood or perjury; a soft mode of expression,
S. B.

WRANGOUS, **WRANGWIS**, **WRANGWISS**, *adj.*

1. Wrong, not proper.

Wyss men said, Nay, it war bot derysioun,
To croun him King bot voice of the parlyment,
For thair wyst nocht gyff Scotland wald consent.
Othir sum said, it was the *wrangwi's* place.

Wallace, viii. 649, MS.

2. In reference to play, used to denote a bad
or false move, S. B.

If Lindy chanc'd, as synle was his lot,
To play a feckless or a *wrangous* shot;
Jeering they'd say, poor Lindy's mauchless grown.

Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

3. Wrongful, unjust; Wyntown.

"As God in nature is a just judge, euen so man by
nature is a *wrangous* and vnjust judge." Rollock on
2 Thes., p. 19.

In this sense the phrase *wrangous imprisonment* is
used in our law to denote what in E. is called "false
imprisonment."

—For be thift,
Oppyn refe, or *wrangous* gyft,
Or wyth falshad, all I wan
The gud, that I dyspendyd than.

Wyntown, VI. 13. 33.

Wise or *wis* is merely A.-S. *wise*, manner, used as a
term, in many words in that language, forming the *s.* to
which it is affixed into an *adj.*, as *riht-wise*, whence
E. *right-eous*. The Isl. term is *viss*; the Su.-G. *wis*, as
raet-wis, righteous, *fraeg-wis*, inquisitive.

WRANGOUSLY, *adv.* Wrongfully, unjustly,
Loth.

WRANGIS, **WRAYNGIS**, *s. pl.* "The ribs
or floor timbers of a ship; Fr. *varangues*,
id." Rudd.

The talloned burdis kest ane pikky low,
Upblessis ouerloft, hetschis, *wrangis*, and how.

Doug. Virgil, 276, 33.

Thare cabillis now, and thare hede towis reparis,
And gan to forge newlie *wrayngis* and aris.

Ibid. 153, 7.

VOL. IV.

To **WRAPLE**, [**WARPLE**,] *v. a.* To entangle,
to warp, S. B. [*Warple* is more common.]

For Nory's heart began to cool full fast,
When she fand things had taken sic a cast,
And see throw ither *wrapl'd* were, that she
Began to dreid atweesh them what might be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 81.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that this is
originally the same with *Wrabil*, q. v.; although the
term is here used in a metaph. sense.

WRAP-RASCAL, *s.* A kind of close great
coat.

"His dress was also that of a horse-dealer—a close-
buttoned jockey-coat, or *wrap-rascal*, as it was then
termed, with huge metal buttons," &c. Heart of M.
Loth., ii. 17.

Rascal-wrapper is used by some E. writers in the
same sense.

WRAT, *s.* A wart or hard rough excres-
cence, chiefly on the fingers, S.

"He who would rightly draw a mans portrature
must paint his blemishes as well as his beautie: la
such a case his *wrats* & his wrinkles must be wrought
with the pinsell, that the image may bee like unto him-
selfe." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 1051.

"Verruca, a *wrat*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 19.

O. E. "*Wrette*. Ueruca." Prompt. Parv.

Black hairy *wrats*, about an inch between,
Outthrow her fize were like mustaches seen.

Ross's Helenore, First El., p. 30.

WRATTIE, *adj.* Abounding with warts, S.

WRATTIENESS, *s.* The state of being warty,
Clydes.

WRATACK, *s.* A dwarf, S. B.

There's *wratacks*, and cripples, and cranshaks,
And all the wandoghts that I ken,
No sooner they speak to the wenches,
But they are taen far enough ben.

Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 149.

This would seem to resemble Gael. *bridack*, or
cruitecan; both, according to Shaw, signifying dwarf.

[**WRATCH**, *s.* A wretch, S.]

To **WRATCH**, *v. a.* To fatigue one's self,
to overstrain by any kind of exertion, Ettr.
For.

From the same origin with E. *wretch*; A.-S. *wræc-*
an, agitare, infingere.

To **WRATCH**, **WRETCH**, *v. n.* To become
niggardly, S. V. RICH, v.

Belg. *wrek*, *wreckig*, niggardly, covetous.

WRATE, *pret. v.* Apparently, died.

Nynteyn yhere held he his state,
And in the twentyd yere he *wrate*.—
Of his kynrik the twentyd yere
He *deyd*, and wes brought on bere.

Wyntown, ix. 10. 44.

Sa fyftene yere he held that state,
And in the sextend yere he *wrate*.

Ibid. 26. 13.

Perhaps Moes.-(t. *wrat-on*, to go, to make a journey,
whence, most probably, Isl. *rat-a*, peregrinari; q. de-
parted this life.

WRATWEL, VRATWELL, s. A small narrow slip of skin, that rises up on the side of the finger, near the nail, and becomes troublesome, sometimes inflaming, S. V. **WARTWEILL.**

WRAUL, s. A dwarfish creature, Fife; synon. *Wirl, Wroul, Wurl.* V. **WARWOLF.**

WREAD, WREATH, s. A place for inclosing cattle, S.

A.-S. *wraeth*, munimen, a fortification or inclosure. *Sa.-G. wret*, a small field, an inclosure, *reit*, Isl. *reit-r*, id. *Nepnareit-r*, naporum septum, a small inclosure for rearing rapes or turnips. West Goth. Laws, *biugg reit*, agellus hordeo consitus; Ihre, vo. *Wret*.

WREAT, s. 1. Writing; from the pronunciation in some counties, q. *wrait*.

—"And that thair said conference be put in *wreat*, and reportit to our said souerane Lord and thrie estates," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 106.

2. In pl. writings, q. *writs*.

—"And all vthers *wreats*, richts, titills," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vol. v. 83.

• **WREATH, s.** 1. *Wreath on a clue*, a phrase used when one winds many threads in the same direction above each other, Dumfr.

2. *Wreath of Snaw, Snaw—Wreath, Snaw-Wride*, a snowdrift, a heap of snow blown up by the wind, S.

"Was that the same Tam Linton that was precipitated from the Broad Law by the break of a *snaw wreath*?" Blackw. Mag., Mar. 1823, p. 320.

"*Snaw wrides*, wreaths of snow;" Gall. Enc.

KAIM'D WREATH. A wreath of which the top is turned, or as it were *combed* over, and the face of it straight, Ettr. For.

[WRECHITNES, s. Misery, Barbour, i. 224; cowardice, ix. 76, Edin. MS.]

WRECK, s. The roots of weeds gathered from arable land, piled up, in order to their being carried off or burnt, S. V. **WRAK, s.**, sense 3.

WREDE, s. A wreath. V. **WRIDE.**

WREE, s. An instrument for cleansing grain, by separating that which is shelled from what retains the husks, Loth.; pron. also **REE**, q. v.

To **WREE, v. a.** To separate shelled from unshelled grain. As applied to pulse, to cleanse it from the sand, Loth.

This is distinguished from *riddling*; as in the latter operation, every thing is allowed to pass through the sieve except the straw. By the way, I may remark that, although Skinner naturally enough deduces A.-S. *hriddel*, a sieve, from *hreidd-an*, liberare, because grain is thus freed from the chaff, he does not seem to

have observed that Teut. *red-en*, signifies to sift, whence Germ. *reyter-en*, id.

To **WREE, v. a.** To writhe. V. **WRIT.**

WREGH, s. Wretch; [*wreghly*, wretchedly.]

A *wregh* to were a nobill scarlet gown;
A badlyng, furringy parsillit wele with sable;—
It may wele ryme, bot it accoris nought.

Ballad, 1508, S. P. R., iii. 125.

A.-S. *wraecca*, an exile; also, a wretch; Somner. To this Isl. *wary-r*, exul, and Su.-G. *wary*, latro, are evidently allied.

To **WREIL, WRELE, v. n.** "To wriggle, turn about," Rudd.

Quha is attaychit vnto ane stak, we se
May go no farther, but *wreil* about that tre:
Rycht so am I to Virgylis text ibound,
I may not fle, les then my fault be found.

Doug. Virgil, 8, 27.

And first Sorgesst behynd sone left has he
Wreland on skellyis, and vndeippis of the sa.

Ibid. 134, 51.

Luctantem, struggling, is the word used by Virg. in the latter passage. In the former, *wriggle* seems correspondent, as there is an evident allusion to the barbarous custom of tying a cock to a tree, and throwing at it.

Rudd. views it as probably corr. from *wriggle*. It seems nearly synon. with O. E. *wrall*, which Junius renders, *curam atque sollicitudinem alicui rei impendere*. It occurs in a work ascribed to Chaucer.

In winning all their witte they *wrall*.

Ploughmans Tale, v. 349.

Junius derives it from Dan. *wroilig*, discrucior animo, disquietor; *wroilig sinde*, mens distracta.

To **WREIST, WRIST, WREST, v. a.** To sprain any part of the body, S. *wramp*, synon.

Hay as ane brydlit catt I brank!

I haif *wreistit* my schank.—

Quhilk of my leggis, as ye trow,

Was it that I hurt now!

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 43.

"He, going through Aberdeen,—unhappily *wrested* his coot or leg." Spalding's Troubles, i. 237.

Like E. *wrest*, from A.-S. *wraest-an*, intorquere.

WRIEST, s. 1. A writhe or twist; in reference to the mode of tuning a musical instrument.

Their instrumentis all maist war fidillis lang,

But with a string quhilk neuer a *wriest* yeid wrang.

Palace of Honour, ii. 4.

2. A sprain, S.; *wramp*, synon.

First shear it small, and rind it sine,

Into a kettle clean and fine,

It will be good against the pine

Of any *wriest* or strienyie.

Watson's Coll., l. 60.

WREK, s. Refuse. V. **WRAK.**

WRETCH, WRECHE, s. A niggard, a covetous person, S.

Be not ane *wreche*, for oucht that may befall:

To that vnhappy vice and thow be thrall,

Till al men thow salbe abhominabill:

Kingis nor knightis ar neuer conuenabill

To reule pepil, be thay not liberall:

Was neuer yit na *wreche* to honour abill.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 258.

"Est valde avarus, he is a great *wretch*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 23.

[WRETH, *s.* Wrath, Barbour, i. 167.]

To WRETH *one's self*, *v. refl.* To be wroth, or filled with indignation.

The King then *wrethyt* him encrely,
And said, "Schyr Byschop, sekylly
Gyf thou wald kep thi fewte,
Thow maid nane sic speking to me."
Barbour, l. 425, MS.

The Dowglas then his way has tane
Rycht to the hors, as he him bad;
Bot he that him is yhemself had,
Than warnyt him dispitously;
Bot he that *wreth* him encrely,
Fellit hym with a suerlys dynt.
Barbour, li. 138, MS.

A.-S. *wraeth-ian*, indigne. It may however be, *wrethed himself*, from A.-S. *wreoth-inn*, *wreth-ian*, in-torque, (Somner), used metaph.

WRETHLY, *adv.* With indignation, wrathfully.

He on his wayis *wrethly* went, but wene.
Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 133.

It is *wiethly* in p. 33; but *wrethly* in *Passages not understood*.

WRETT, WRITT, *s.* Writing, Aberd. Reg.

WREUCH, (gutt.), *s.* Wretchedness, Gl. Sibb.

WRIBLE, *s.* A quaver, the act of warbling; also written *werble*.

Throw the moist air dois snow quhyte swannis fle,—
Wele sounding *wriblis* throw thare throttis lang.

Doug. Virgil, 233, 31.

Alem. *wuerb-en*, *vertere*, Teut. *wervel-en*, to twirl, literally, to turn round. V. WRABIL.

WRIDE, *s.* A wreath, as of snow, Gall.

"We say *rees* o' snow for wreaths of snow, and while *wrides*." Gall. *Encycl.*

—Gurly norlan' blasts wad blaw
And swarl in sneep white *wrides* the snaw.
Ibid. p. 352.

V. WREATH.

The word in Ang. is *Wrede*; as a *wrede* o' snaw.
The *s.* in this form resembles Su.-G. *wrül-a*, torque.

WRIDY, *adj.* Forming wreaths, *ibid.*

At my ain ingle than my pawls I cud beek,
Whan that swaul'd the *wridy* snaw.
Song, *Gall. Encycl.*, p. 411.

WRIG, *s.* 1. The youngest or feeblest bird in a nest, S.

2. A weak or puny child, or the youngest of the family, S.

A.-Bor. *reckling* seems to be a derivat., q. *wrigling*. It signifies "an unhealthy child, pig, or lamb; (also,) the nestling, or smaller bird in a nest." *Wrecklin* is evidently the same; "the least animal in a brood or litter;" Gl. Grose.

The origin may be Isl. *wary*, an exile. V. WALLIDRAG.

WRIGGLE, *s.* V. WINDSKEW.

[* To WRIGGLE, *v. n.* To wrestle, to struggle, S.

WRIGHT, *s.* 1. A joiner. [*Wright*, Aberd.]

Wrightis welterand doune treis, wit ye but weir,
Orlanit hurdis ful hie in holtis as haire.
Gawain and God, li. 11

2. The general designation for all who work in wood, S.

"*Wright* in Scotland is the general name of all those who work in timber. The particular branch, which they pursue, is often prefixed to this name, as *mill-wright*, *ship-wright*, *house-wright*, *wheel-wright*, *cart-wright*, *plough-wright*, &c. Nothing is prefixed to it when it signifies a joiner." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 139.

O. E. "*Wryghtle*. Carpentarius." Prompt. Par.
A.-S. *wrighta*, *wurhta*, a workman, one by whom anything is framed. It is evidently from *wryc-an*, to work.

To WRIK, *v. a.* To wreak, to avenge, King Hart.

A.-S. *wric-an*, id.

WRING, *s.* Deformity, blemish.

Ye call him find but marke or *wring*,
Full sempill in ane criebe lying;
So lyis hee quhilk yow hes wrocht,
And all this world made of nocht.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. G.

Qu. any deformity caused by a twist, from Teut. *wring-en*, torque.

WRINGLE, *s.* A writhing motion, S.B. either allied to E. *wriggle*, or to the following word. V: also WRINKLIT.

WRINK, WRYNK, *s.* 1. A turning or winding.

Als fele *wrinkis* and turnys can sche mak,
As dois the swallo with hir plumes blak,
Fleand and seirand swiftlie thare and here.

Doug. Virgil, 428, 31.

2. A trick, a fraud, a subterfuge, as synon. with *wyle*.

Pardonaris gettis no cheretie,
Withowt that we debat it,
Amangis the wyvis with *wrinkis* and wylis;
As all my mervellis men begylis
Be our fair fals flattery.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., li. 61.

Now ar noucht thre may traistly trow the ferde:
Welth is away, and wit is worthin *wrynkis*.

Ballade, 1503, S. P. R., iii. 131.

i.e., Wisdom has become mere guile.

This is the same with O. E. *wrenche*.

O graceles, ful blind is thy conceite,
For nothing art thou ware of the disceite,
Which that this fox yshapen hath to thee;
His wily *wrenches* thou ne mayst not flee.

Chaucer's Fem. T., v. 1548.

She knewe eche *wrenche* and every gise
Of love, and every secret wile.

Rom. Rose, v. 431.

Wrenke occurs in the same sense.

The kyng com to London, with lawe to mote in beak,
Men sauh on the kynge's side ther was no gile, no *wrenke*.
R. Bruce, p. 31.

A.-S. *wrenc*, *wrence*, fraud, dolus, stratagem. Isl. *reinki*, fraudulentus. The source is Teut. *wrack-en*, *wreck-en*, to bend, to turn. Hence *wriak* primarily, as we have seen, denotes a winding. Teut. *wracke*, *wencke*, is used in both senses; flexus, *wrenke*, flexus viarum; also, fallacia, astutia; Germ. *wencke*. Hence,

WRINKLIT, *part. adj.* Intricate, having many turnings.

Se, as thay say, vmquille the hous in Crete,
Hate Labyrinthus, with mony went and strete,
Had *wrinklit* wallis, ane thousand slichtis wrocht,
For to dissauie all vnrouth therin brocht.

Doug. Virgil, 147, 20.

This same labyrinth is elsewhere described as
Full of *wrinklit* ouerturnabil dissait.

Ibid. 163, 22.

WRITE, **WRYT**, *s.* 1. Writing, as contrasted with verbal communication, *S.*; [*wryt*, book, treatise, Barbour]; *Writ*, "any thing written," *E.*

"It is industriously and maliciously spread both by word and *write*." Walker's Peden, ix.

2. Used as expressing the size of the handwriting. *Sma' write*, small text; *Grit*, *Big*, or *Muckle write*, round text.

WRITER, *s.* An attorney, or solicitor, *S.*

I've been at drunken *writers'* feasts.—

Burns, l. 139.

WRITHNEB, *s.* The designation of a sow.

—Wrotok and *Writhneb*—

Colkelbie Sow, F. l. v. 163.

The origin is obvious.

WRO, **WROO**, *s.* A shelter for cattle, *Ayrs.*, synon. *cross-dykes*.

Nere Sandforth ther is a *wroo*,
And nere that *wro* is a well;

A ston ther is the wel even fro.—

True Thomas, Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 39.

"MS. Cott. broo, i.e., brow, brae, or rising ground." *N. ibid.*

[**WROCHT**, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Worked, wrought, done, Barbour, i. 94, 471.]

WROIK, *s.* Spite, revenge.

—Saturnus get Juno,
That can of wraith and malice neuer ho,
Nor satisfyt of her auld furie nor *wroik*,
Has send adoun vnto the Troiane nauy
Iris—

Doug. Virgil, 148, 3.

WROKEN, *part. pa.* Revenged.

It wyll my mind assuage, for to be *wroken*
On hir quham by Troy birut is and doun brokin.

Doug. Virgil, 58, 35.

From A.-S. *wraec-an*, ulcisci.

WROTOK, *s.* A sow.

—Wrotok and *Writhneb*,
Hogy ever in the eb.

Colkelbie Sow, F. l. v. 163.

From A.-S. *wrot-an*, subigere, rostro versare; "to roote, as the awine doth, to digge or turne up," Somner. Hence *wrot*, the proboscis of an elephant. Teut. *wroet-en*, *wroet-en*, suffodere.

WROUGHT-BANE, *s.* A sprained joint. "Wrought Banes, sprained bones with working," Gall. Enc.

Mactaggart evidently deduces this from the *E. v.* in its common signification, operari. But it seems rather from A.-S. *weorc*, dolor, cruciatus; or Teut. *wroegh-en*,

torquere, angere; q. a bone that has been wreathed or twisted. *V. WORK*, v.

WROUL, *s.* An ill-grown person, or puny child, *S.* *V. WARWOLF*.

[**WRUCH**, **WROCH**, *adj.* Rough, reckless, Clydes.; *the wruch o't*, the greater part, *ibid.*]

WRUNCH, *s.* A winch or windlass, *Lan* arks.; perhaps from Teut. *wringh-en*, torquere.

To **WRY**, **WREYE**, *v. a.* To turn, to twist.

Now the le scheyt, and now the luf thay slayk,
Set in ane fang, and throw the ra abake
Bayth to and fra, al dyd thare nokkys *wry*.

Doug. Virgil, 156, 17.

Wrie is used by Chaucer in a similar sense

This Phebus gan awayward for to *wrien*;

Him thought his woful herte brast atwo.

Manciples T., v. 17211.

"To turn, to incline;" Tyrwhitt. A.-S. *wrig-an*, tendere. *Aelc geceast wrigath with his gecyndes*; *Omnis creatura tendit iuxta ejus naturam*; Boet., c. 25.

To wreye is used by James I.

So tolter quhilum did sche it to *wreye*,
There was bot clymbe and rycht downward hye;
And sum were eke that fallying had sore.

King's Quair, v. 13.

This is a description of the wheel of fortune. A.-S. *to-writh-an*, signifying detorque; perhaps we may rather trace the term to *writh-an*, than to *wrig-an*.

To **WRY**, *v. a.* To cover, to conceal.

This seems to be the meaning in the following passage, rather than, oppose, contradict, as expl. by Rudd.

—Quha sa vehement fyre
Draif from thare schippis thus wise birnand schire?
The dede is auld for to beleif or *wry*,
Bot the memor remains perpetually.

Doug. Virgil, 276, 44.

It is used by Chaucer in the literal sense.

He is ay angry as is a pissemire,
Though that he have all that he can desire,
Though I him *wrie* a-night, and make him warm.

Sompnours T., v. 7409.

A.-S. *wre-on*, *wri-on*, *wrig-an*, tegere, operire, celare, abscondere.

Fraunces gives this *v.* as synon. with *Hyll*, our *Heal* or *Heild*. "*Wry-yn* or *hyllyn*. Tego. Operio. Cooperia. Delo." Prompt. Parv.

[**WSCHYNG**, *s.* Errat. for *Yschyng*, q. v. Barbour, vi. 363, Edin. MS.]

[**WTELAUYS**, *s. pl.* Outlaws, Barbour, ii. 493.]

WTEW, *prep.* Without; for *outwith*; "*Wtew* the schyr;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

[**WTOUTH**, *adv.* Outwards, forwards, Barbour, ii. 299.]

WUD, *adj.* Mad; furious, &c. *V. WOD*.

WUDLINS, *adv.* With great eagerness, Buchan.

Then ilka wanter *wudlins* jinks
To hear a tune.

Tarra's Poems, p. 12.

V. WOD, WUD. In the wud o't. To wud is added the adverbial particle *lin*. V. LINGS.

WUDSCUD, *s.* A mad romping boy or girl, Ang.

From *wud*, mad, and E. *skud*, to run away with precipitation, Sw. *skutt-a*, id.

WUDDIEFU', *s.* V. WIDDIE-FOW.

WUDDIEFU', *adj.* Cross-tempered, Dumfr.

Perhaps the term, as thus used, should be traced to Teut. *woede*, furor; *q.* full of wrath.

WUDDRUM, WOODRUM, *s.* 1. A state of confusion, especially what is caused by something sudden and unexpected, S.

2. A wild fit, an obstinate extravagant humour, Loth.; as, "He took a *wuddrum*, and nothing would serve him but he would leave his father's house, and tak on for a soldier." V. WIDDENDREME.

WUDWISE, *s.* "A yellow flower, which grows on bad land, and has a bitter taste;" Gall. Enc.

Perhaps the *Genista Tinctoria*, Dyer's weed or *Wood-wazen*, E.

WUFF, *s.* "A person of a flighty, fiery, disposition;" Gall. Enc.; perhaps from S. *Wouf*, a wolf, especially as Isl. *ulfud*, the derivative of *ulf*, lupus, signifies animus infestus, ferinus.

WUGGLE, *s.* A bog or marsh, S. B. V. WAGGLE.

WUISH, *pret.* Washed, Clydes.

WULD, WULL, *adj.* Wild, S. B.

—"He looks as *wuld* as a hunted tod whene'er he speaks about ye." St. Kathleen, iv. 96.

WULLCAT, *s.* A wild cat, S.

"The hale court was thunner-struck, an' glowred at ane anither like *wullcats*." Brownie o' Bodsbeck, ii. 24.

"He bad me be aff in a minute; an', fogs! I didna need a second bidden, for he lookit like a *wulcat* ready to eat me up, an' maile his chains clank sae dowiely, that I thoct they war hingin about mysell." St. Kathleen, iv. 142.

To TUMBLE THE WULLCAT. To leap the somersault, to whirl heels over head, S.; syn. *Catnaw*.

To TURN THE WULLCAT. A phrase denoting "the art of grasping the bough of a tree with the hands, and turning the body through between it and the bough;" Gall. Enc., 453.

WULLIE-WAGTAIL, *s.* "The water-wagtail bird;" Gall. Enc.

Twa burdies, 'neath the easle o' an auld house,
Sat chirpling out their wail;

The tane o' them was the Robin Breestie,
And the tither the *Wullie Wagtail*.

Ibid., p. 412

WULLSHOCH, *s.* "A timid courter," Gall. Enc.

It is added; "*Wullyart* and *Wullshoch* are one." The termination *shoch* may be allied to A.-S. *scoc*, used in composition as signifying avidus, appetens valde. V. Somner in vo.

WULLSOME, *adj.* Wild. V. under WILL, *adj.*

WUMMIL, *s.* An auger, S.A.; corr. from E. *Wimble*.

WUMMILTON, or WUMMILTON'S MUTCH, a name given to the Four of Clubs in the game of Whist, Teviotd.

WUND-BAND, *s.* An iron hoop put round any splintered or spliced work for the purpose of strengthening or holding it together, Roxb.

Teut. *wind-en*, torquere.

WUNGALL, *s.* A tumor on the sole of the foot, filled with a watery humour, occasioned by walking in tight shoes, Berwick.

Evidently corrupted from E. *windgall*, a term properly applied to the fetlock of a horse.

WUNTLIN', *s.* The act of wriggling from passion, Dumfr.

"Patience! an' ye tak thae *wuntlins* and tirievies this way, we'll hae tae get the road postet tae hand ye up." Saint Patrick, ii. 267.

Teut. *wendel-en*, *windtel-en*, volvere, circumagere, circumvolvere.

To WUP, *v. a.* To bind with a thread or cord; [*wuppit*, bound.] V. OOP.

[To WUPPLE, *v. a.* To roll up, to roll tight, Shetl.]

[WUR, *pret.* Were, Clydes.]

To WURBLE, *v. n.* To wriggle, Tweed. V. WRABIL, *v.*

To WURBLE, *v. a.* To tie a broken thread; a term used by weavers, Renfr.

To WURDLE, *v. u.* To labour diligently without much prospect of success, Clydes.

Perhaps from Teut. *wordel*, verticillus, the whirl of a spindle, S. *whorle*; as referring to the slow progress made at the rock.

WURDY, *adj.* Worth, worthy, deserving. V. WERDY.

WURF, *s.* A puny, ill-conditioned child, Dumfr.; obviously from *Warwolf*, *Wernowf*, *q. v.*

WURF-LIKE, *adj.* Having a stunted and puny appearance, *ibid.*

"Let go my arm this meenit, ye wyle wurf-like waddiefa o' sin." Saint Patrick, ii. 191. V. Urr.

WURGILL, s. "A person of narrow mind, given to the world's care;" Gall. Enc.

Wurling is mentioned as synon. *Wurling* must here signify *worldling*. A.-S. *orgylde* denotes "one for whose life, as being justly taken from him, no satisfaction is due;" Somner. Isl. *virgull*, laqueus, a snare. But I question if the term has any affinity to either of these.

WURL, s. The same with *Wroul*, a dwarfish person. Hence,

WURLIE, 1. Contemptibly puny, or small in size; as "a *wurlie* bodie," an ill-grown person, Fife, Loth.

There's nae a pilchard in my creel,
Nor *wurlie* sprat, nor garvie sma';
They're firm an' fat, an' sheen like steel;
Come buy a wheen, an' let's awa'.

MS. Poem.

V. **WROUL.**

2. Rough, knotted; as, "*wurlie* rung," a knotted stick, S.

It is applied to a stick that is distorted, Lanarks. As this sense, however, is considerably remote from the other, the term may have had a different origin.

3. Wrinkled, applied to a person; as, a *wurly* body, Lanarks.

WURLIN, WURLYON, s. A child or beast that is unthriven Roxb.; synon. *Cryle*. V. **WORLIN.**

"Hand abye! ye scruntet like *wurlyon* o' the pit! hand abye!" Saint Patrick, ii. 313.

To WURN, v. n. To be peevish and still complaining, Loth. V. **WIRM.**

To WURP, v. n. To be fretful; *wurpin'*, fretting, Upp. Lanarks.

WURP, s. A fretful peevish person, *ibid.*

WURPIT, part. adj. Fretful, peevish, *ibid.*

Obviously only a provincial deviation from the v. *to Orp*, q. v.

To WURR, v. n. To snarl as a dog, Fife; synon. with *Yirr*; [*wurrin*, snarling.]

Isl. *verr-a*, id. whence *verre*, a dog; also *urr-a*, hire, whence *urr*, hirritus, and *urr*, canis.

[**To TIRR-WURR, v. n.** To dispute angrily, Clydes., Perth.]

[**WURR, 1.** As a s., the snarl of a dog; a fit of bad temper, S.]

2. As an *interj.*, used to incite dogs to fight, S.]

WURSUM, s. Purulent matter. V. **WOURSUM.**

WUSS, s. Juice, moisture, Berwicks., Roxb.

Baccowuss, the juice produced by chewing tobacco. It is also said of this leaf, when it is very dry; "The *wuss* is a' out o' that tobacco." But the latter part of the word must be very ancient. For it is obviously the same with A.-S. *wos*, *wose*, liquor, succus; Isl. *væsa*, mador, humor, *væsa*, aqua, *wos*, udor vestium. It is evident, from A.-S. *Ussa*, also written *Wusa*, the name of the river *Ouse*, that C.B. *Usc*, from which it has been changed, properly signifying water, has had a common origin with the Goth. *ternis*.

[**WUSS, s. and v.** Wish, Clydes.]

WUZLIE, WOZLIE, WISLIE, adj. 1. "A *wuzlie* body," one whose face is meagre or much shrivelled, Roxb.

2. Applied to one who is dwarfish or stunted in growth, or who has not a healthful appearance; also *Wuzlie-like*, Loth.

Perhaps this is merely Dan. *usal*, miserable, sorry, wretched; Isl. *osuell*, miser. Hence, *osaelleg-r*, used in the same sense with our word, *aspectu miser*, macer.

However, it may be a derivative from E. *weasel*; q. having the shrivelled appearance of that small animal. Or it may be the same with *Ozelly*, q. v.

[**WY, s.** A way, Shetl.]

WYANDOUR, s. A *gud wyandour*, one who lives or feeds well.

This Kyng wes wys and debonare;

Gud *wyandour*, and fed hym fare.

Wynetown, ix. 10, 40.

Fr. *viand-er*, to feed. Mr. Macpherson has observed, that Chaucer, "in the description of the Frankelein, has *viended*, well supplied with meat."

[**WYCHT, adj. and s.** V. **WICHT.**]

WYDE, s. A vacancy; for *void*.

"To oupmak all *wydis* and *waistis*." Aberd. Reg.

WYDE, s. Weed, dress. V. **GIDE.**

To WYF, WYIF, v. a. To weave; *wyffin*, woven.—"*Wyf* ane lynyng wob;" Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

"Yarne weill *wyffin* & wakkit at the myln." *Ibid.*

Although this is a deviation from the orthography of the northern languages, *wyfe* is the common pronunciation of Angus and the north of S.

WYILL, adj. Vile; Aberd. Reg.

WYLE, adj. Wicked, Aberd.; evidently a corr. of *Vile*.

[**WYKKYT, adj.** Wicked; *wykkytly*, wickedly, Barbour, i. 195, 222.]

[**To WYMPIL, v. a.** To wrap, &c. V. **WIMPLE.**]

[**To WYN, v. a.** To win. V. **WIN.**]

To WYN and TYNE. "A man able to *wyn* and *tyne*," a man of substance, or as otherwise expressed in S., a *sponsable* man; Acts Town Counc. Edin. as to the Guildry.

WYNAKIR, *s.* Vinegar, Aberd. Reg. A. 1535.

[WYNAN, *s.* The half of a field, Banffs.]

WYND, *s.* A warrior.

Then Schir Golograss, for greif his gray ene brynt,
Wod wrath; and the wynd his handis can wryng.
Gawan and Gok., iii. 10.

In edit. 1508, it seems to be, Wod wraithand, &c.
Gerrn. winn, winne, certator, bellator; winne, bellum,
A.-S. win.

To WYND, *v. a.* To separate from the chaff, E. to *winnow*.

"And see the same bair [bear] wyndit & dycht."
Aberd. Reg., A. 1538, V. 16.

O. Teut. *wind-en*, given by Kilian as synonym. with *wacy-en*, ventilare.

To WYND *one* a PIRN. To do something injurious, or that will cause regret, to one, S.

"The reason of Lorn's haste was talked to be a counsel, that his father (the earl of Argyle, who resided at court) gave the king, which was, to keep his son with him, and not let him return to Scotland, or also he would wynd him a pirn; that was his expression." Guthrie's Mem., p. 36. V. PIRN.

[WYND, *s.* A narrow lane, S.]

WYNDE, *s.* A certain length of cloth.

—"That is to say,—a cabok of cheiss takin for a halfpenny of custum, a wynde off quhite claith for a penny of custum," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1493, p. 176.

This is a certain length of cloth that cannot now be determined, as the term is obsolete. Perhaps it denotes as much cloth as might wrap or *wind* round the body; or rather, as much as the circumference of a reel, Dan. *winde*, denoting a reel, and Isl. *winda*, rota.

WYNE, *s.* Prob., end, termination. A ridge is said to be ploughed *frae end to wynd*, when completely tilled; a field of corn is said to be *shorn frae end to wyne*, when all cut down; Upp. Clydes.

The idea seems to be, from the place where the plough enters to that where the horses *wyne*, i.e., turn about.

WYNE, *interj.* The call given by drivers to their horses to turn to the left, S.

This is from the *v. Wynd*, q. *v.* V. also HAUP.

WYNE AND ONWYNE, *adv.* "To the right and left hand, every where," Gl. Ross.

Seek *wyne* and *onwyne*, miss no height nor how,
And cry whene'er ye come upon a know.

Ross's Helenore, p. 45.

WYNELL, *s.* An alley; for S. *vennal*. "Passage throw the said *wynell*;" Aberd. Reg. V. 17.

WYNER, *s.* In a team, the foremost ox on the right hand; *Wyners*, the foremost pair, abreast; Aberd. Qu. if from the act of *winding* or turning?

WYNE SECT, the *wine* called *sack*.

Whether hir malisone tuik effect,
Or gif it was the gude *wyne sect*,
Sik ane seiknes hes he tane,
That all men trowit he had bene gane.
Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent., p. 318.

Corr. from the Fr. designation, *vin sec*, sack. Or the phrase may denote what is called dry wine; as Fr. *vin sec* denotes wine which is not rich or unctuous; Diet. Trev.

To WYNIS, *v. n.* To decay, to pine away, S.B. A *wynist bairn*, a child decayed by sickness.

Either corr. from E. *vanish*, or from Belg. *gyn-en*, to decay.

WYNLAND, *part. pr.* Whirling, moving in a circular manner.

—Bot the gynour
Hyt in the aspyne with a stane
And the men that tharin war gane
Sum ded, sum dosnyt, come down *wynland*.
Barbour, xvii. 721, MS.

Teut. *windel*, *wendel*, trochlea; *wind-el-en*, *wendel-en*, volvere, circumagere, circumvolvere; from *wind-en*, torquere.

WYNSCOTT, *s.* Wainscot. "Wynscott rauchter, heland spar;" Aberd. Reg. V. 26.

WYNSIK, *s.* Covetousness.

He sall clim in, and thay stand at the dure.
For warldly *wynsik* walkis, quhen wysar wynkis:
Wit takes na worship, sic is the aventure,
Sen want of wyse men makis fulis to sit on binkis.
Ballade, S. P. R., iii. 133.

Teut. *win ge-win*, gain, and *soeck-en*, to seek. Thus *ghe-win-soecker* is rendered by Kilian, Lucric, homo quæstuosus.

WYNTIT, *adj.* A little souped. V. WYKIT.

WYNTYR, *s.* 1. Winter; Wyntown, i. 13. 72.

2. A year.

Threty wynter and foure than
Edan regnyd mac-Gowran.

Wyntown, iv. & 41.

Combust, as onre story sayis,—
Wes twenty wyntyr Kyng regnand.

Ibid. v. 7. 337.

It is justly observed, Gl. Wyntown, that this mode of reckoning prevailed among all the nations in high latitudes, the greatest part being put for the whole; and that, for a similar reason, the southern nations computed by summers.

The learned Spelman asserts, perhaps rather fancifully, that in honour of the infernal gods, the ancient northern nations did not reckon by days and years but by nights and winters; according to that of Tacitus, Nox diem ducit. Hence, he adds, their nocturnal sacrifices. Vo. *Herthus*.

Moes.-G. *wintr-us*, hyems; also, annua. *Be the warth twalib wintrus*; When he was twelve years old; Luk. ii. 42. A.-S. *winter* has both senses. And thus the same passage is rendered, A.-S. version; And the he wæs twelf wintr. Hence *gewintrad*, grandis ætate, grown to full age, Su.-G. *winter* is used in both senses, and Isl. *vetur*; hiema, pro integro anno, Verel.

WINTROUS, adj. Wintry, stormy.

"The more *wintrous* the season of the life hath becom, lookes for the fairer summer of pleasures for euermore." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 283.

[WYPE, s. A blow given by accident. V. WIPE.]

WYR, s. An arrow.

"Than till his boy he said in hy,
"You men will slay us, and thail may.
"Qahat wapyn has thow?" "Ha Schyr, perfay,
"I half bot a bow, and a wyr."
He talsyt the wyr, and leit it fley,
And hyt the fadyr in the ey,
Till it rycht in the barnys ran.

Barbour, v. 595, 623, MS.

Fyre occurs in the same sense, O.E.

And as a *cyrs*
Whiche syeth out of a myghty bowe,
Awey he fiedde for a throwe,
As he that was for loue wode,
When that he saw howe it stode.

Gower, Conf. Am. Fol., 28. a.

Fr. *vir* signifies "the arrow called a Quarrell; used only for the cross-bow;" Cotgr. Arm. *bir*, an arrow. Ital. *avr*, telum, sagitta; G. Andr.

Our term might seem allied to Su.-G. *waer-ia*, Belg. *ge-weer*, Germ. *wehr*, *ge-wehr*, *ge-waer*, any kind of arms or warlike instruments, from *waer-ia*, *weer-en*, *wehr-en*, to defend.

To WYR, WYRE, v. a. 1. To turn, to move in a circle, to whirl about.

2. To "sling down," Pink. It is used to denote the circling motion of a crane, employed by those within the walls of a besieged town, to let down burning faggots on the works of the besiegers.

Johns Crab, that had his geir all yar,
In his fagaldis has set the fyr;
And our the wall syn gan thaim *wyr*,
And brynt the sow till brandis bar.

Barbour, xvii. 704, MS.

— Syppring, quills *wyring*
My tender body to.

Burke's Pilgr.

V. *Suourz*.

Su.-G. *wer-a*, Mod. Sax. *wyr-en*, Fr. *vir-er*, Lat. *gyr-are*.

WYRINGING, s. Fretting, carking, Gall.

"Whyrping and *wyring* are one;" Gall. Enc., p. 479.

This might seem nearly to resemble Teut. *werringhe*, contentiones, dissidia, from *wer-en*, bellare. But I suspect that it is rather allied to A.-S. *wyregung*, *wyr-gung*, *wirigung*, maledictio, from *wirg-ian*, *wir-ian*, *wyrg-an*, maledicere; whence *wirigend*, *wirigend*, "oblocutor, maledictus, obtrektor; a backbiter, a slanderer, a detractor;" Somner.

[WYRK, s. and v. Work. V. WIRK.]

WYROCK, s. A sort of corn on the foot.
V. *VIRROK*.

To WYRRIE, v. a. To strangle. V. *WERY*.

[WYSAGE, s. Visage, Barbour, i. 383.]

WYSAR, s. The visor. V. *WESAR*.

[To WYSE, v. a. and n. To incline. V. WISE.]

WYSS, adj. 1. Wise, prudent, S.

Eduard past south, and gert set his parliament:
He callyt Balyonne till ansuer for Scotland.
The *wys* lordis gert hym some brek that band.

Wallace, i. 76, MS.

Willyam Wallace, or he was man of armys,
Gret pitté thoct that Scotland tuk sic harmys.
Mekill dolour it did hym in hys mynd;
For he was *wys*, rycht worthy, wicht, and kynd.
Ibid. ver. 184, MS.

2. Knowing, informed, as, "Ye want ay to be *sae wys*;" You are so anxious to know every thing, S.

Hence *wysener*, better informed; as, *I did na mak him any wysser*; I gave him no further information, S.

A.-S. *wis*, sapiens; *wis geworden*, certior factus, Bode, ap. Lye; Tent. *wis*, *ghewis*, Su.-G. *wiss*, certus; whence *wissheit*, certitudo, *wisheit*, certo, *soerwisan-a*, certam fidem facere, *wissia*, certa indicia. V. the v.

3. In the full exercise of reason, generally used with a negative, S.

"Anes wood, never *wise*, ay the worse;" S. Prov. Ferguson, p. 5.

WYSS-LIKE, adj. 1. Possessing the appearance of propriety, prudent, decent, becoming.

"Talking, too, o' thrashin ripe rigs wi' the west wind,—may look very *wise-like* in rhyme, but commend me to the pine-tree floor." Blackw. Mag., Nov. 1820, p. 146. This orthography does not correspond with the sound of the word in S.

"She took a sly opportunity of whispering to her gademan, that they ought to hire a chaise, and gang in till Edinburgh *wyselike*." Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1822, p. 315.

"A that I hae for the present to observe to you, Girzy, is, to tak tent that the lad gangs our *wiselike*, at the gloaming, to Kilmardockle, in order to see Miss Betty anent the wedding." The Entail, i. 219.

2. Befitting one's situation or circumstances, S.

"Thomson pressed them with all the hearty frankness of a sailor; and honest Enneas said, it really did him good to see a man tak' a *wise-like* morning-piece." The Smugglers, i. 129.

[3. As an *adv.*, properly, decently, suitably, S.]

A.-S. *wis-lic*, prudens; Germ. *weislich*, discreetly, judiciously.

WYSS WIFE, Wise-wife, s. A periphrasis for a witch, S.

"Most of this winter was spent in the discovery and examination of witches and sorcerers. Amongst these, Agnes Samson (commonly called the *wise wife* of Keith) was most remarkable, a woman not of the base and ignorant sort of witches, but matron-like, grave, and settled in her answers, which were all to some purpose." Spotswood, p. 383.

Wise woman is synonym. in E.

"Pray, was't not the *wise woman* of Brainford?" Shakespeare.

"At this daie it is indifferent to saie in the English toong; She is a witch; or She is a *wise woman*." Scott's Discoverie of Witchcraft, B. V., c. 9.

In the same manner, witches are in Germ. called *weisen-frauen*; in Belg. a witch is *wille-vrouwe*. Stylo

Francorum et Alamannorum vaticinari dicuntur non solum divinitus inspirati, quos prophetas vocamus, sed etiam conjectores et hariolatos. Gloss. Keron. propheta, *unizaga*; Gloss. Pez. arioli, *unizagun*, pythonesse, *unizaga*; Wachter, vo. *Weisagen*, vaticinari. The Egyptian magicians are in the A.-S. version called *wisutan witan*, Gen. xli. 8, from the superl. *wised*, *wisud*, sapientissimus. *Wilega*, *wilga*, denotes both a true prophet, and a diviner.

Isl. *ví*, knowledge, is used, in a secondary sense, to denote magical arts; and *vætt*, for a witch. Hence, says the author of Gl. Landnamab., our old term, *vítt-r*, a magician. To the same source he traces E. *witch*; although this has been generally referred to A.-S. *wicca*, id. *Wice-ian*, signifies to fascinate, to use enchantments. West-Goth. *wit-a*, to fascinate; Scren. vo. *Wíck*. E. *wizzard*, is evidently from Alem. *wizz-an*, scire.

These designations all equally originate from the claim made by witches and sorcerers to superior wisdom; or from the supposed extent of their intelligence, in the judgment of others. V. Keysler. Antiq. Septent., p. 504.

This mode of expression has been used very early. In Egypt, the term *wise-men*, seems to have been synon. with magicians. "Pharaoh called for all the magicians in Egypt, and all the wisemen thereof;" Gen. xli. 8, Ex. vii. 11. In our own country, whatever knowledge was ascribed to persons of this description, it was, however, generally believed that their own lot remained a secret to them. Hence the reflection, in that humorous Song, *The Rock*, &c. which seems to have been proverbially used in former times:

But they'll say, She's a *wise-wife* that kens her
ain weerd.

V. Ross's *Helenore*, p. 129.

This gives the true pronunciation of the adj. as used in 8. For it is still sounded, as having a double s. V. **SEKLPFULNESS**.

[WYST, *pret.* Knew, Barbour, i. 141. V. WIST.]

WYSURE, s. Prob. wisdom, prudence.

For oft with *wysure* it hes bene said a forrow,
Without glaidnes awails no tressour.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 54, st. 1.

"Wisdom," Gl. Lord Hailes. But perhaps *wysure*, signifies, with men distinguished for wisdom; from A.-S. *wisra*, sapientior. It may, however, be referred to Belg. *wyser*, Alem. *wiser*, prudens.

[WYSYLLYT, *pret.* Errat. for *Vissill*, to exchange, Barbour, xii. 580. Isl. *vísla*, to cross.]

To WYT, v. a. To shun, to avoid.

It wes gret cunnandnes to kep
Thar takill in till sic a thrang;
And *wyt* sic wawis; for ay among
The wawys rest thair sycht off land.

Barbour, iii. 714, MS.

Lat. *vít-are*.

It may, however, be meant for *wild*, being written *wy* in MS.

[To WYT, v. a. To know, Barbour, i. 238. V. WIT.]

[To WYTE, v. a. To blame, Lyndsay; used also as a s. V. WITE.]

WYTENONFA, s. A name for a disease. V. WEDONYPHA.

[WYTH, *prep.* Against, Barbour, iii. 714.]

WYTHEST. Apparently for *wychtest*, most powerful.

It war my will worthy, thy schone that thou was,
And went with thir weryouris *wythest* in weir.

Rauf *Coilyear*, D. J. 1.

[WYTTER, WYTRYNG. V. under WITTER, v.]

[WYTTYT, *pret.* Enquired, learnt, Barbour, xii. 156.]

[WYUCHLET, s. A thin, spare object or person, Angus.]

To WYVE, WYWE, v. a. To weave, Aberd. "Vder wobbis that he *wyvis*;" Aberd. Reg. V. 17. *Wywe*, V. 26.

—Ye'll nae mair nir *wywe*, nir spin,
Whan ance you're twenty-three.

Tarraz's *Poems*, p. 72.

Wyve is the common pronunciation of Angus and the northern counties.

WYVER, s. 1. A spider, Aberd.; [*wyvers'-wobe*, cobwebs.]

[2. A weaver, *ibid.*; syn. *wobster*.]

Y.

Y consonant corresponds to A.-S. *G* before a vowel. This has generally in S. been printed *3*, from the resemblance of the A.-S. letter to the form of the Roman *3*, although there is not the least affinity as to power. Sibb. has observed, that "the printers having no such character in their founts,—substituted *3* in many of the early printed books," whence "in the sixteenth century, it came to be written in its short form, or without a tail, and at last, in more instances than one, to be pronounced as if it actually had been *s* or *z*."

But this, however, must not entirely be laid to the charge of our typographers, but perhaps primarily to the inaccuracy, if not, in some instances, to the ignorance of the writers or copyists of MSS., who, in writing the A.-S. *g*, did not properly distinguish it in form from the long *z*, or *3*. V. Macpherson's Rules for reading Wyntown's Chronicle.

This being a gross corruption, which can serve no end but to mislead or perplex the reader, it has been uniformly rejected in this Dictionary, even where the language quoted has been printed in this manner. There can be no objection to this change, that would not be equally valid against the correction of any other error in orthography. For antiquity can never sanction absurdity.

Sibb. has justly remarked, that in some of the most ancient MS. copies of Wyntown's Chronicle, and Barbour's Bruce, the words *year*, *yearn*, *young*, &c., are written *yhear*, *yhearn*, *yling*, &c., which ascertains the pronunciation beyond a doubt. This holds true, at least, in a variety of instances.

He also observes, that the power of the A.-S. *g*, in the instances referred to, "was uniformly *gh*." That it was so, is probable. But we have not sufficient evidence for asserting this without limitation. *G*, in the same connection, is aspirated in Belg. V. Sewel's Nether-Dutch Academy, p. 3. This seems to be the reason why Kilian writes the prefix *ghe*, as *ghe-waer*, certus, *ghe-weer*, arma, &c. But in Germ., before *e* and *i*, it is pron. as *y* consonant. *G* also, the seventh letter of the Moes.-G., being entirely different from the third, which is written precisely as the Gr. *Gamma*, seems

to have been pronounced as *y* consonant. Thus Gr. *γῶτα* is written by Ulphilas *gota*, *γῶταῖοι* *gudaioi*, *γῶτας* *gudas*, &c. The Northern writers, in rendering this letter, use *j*, which has the sound of *y*.

Rudd. observes that "it is very ordinary with old authors to prefix *y* or *i* to verbs, participles, and verbal nouns, for ornament or the verse's sake; which they have done in imitation of the Anglo-Saxons, who made the same use of their *ge*, afterwards changed into *y* or *i*."

But scarcely any of our writers have adopted this mode, except the Bishop of Dunkeld; and it is certainly foreign to our dialect of the Goth.; in which there is hardly a vestige of any prefix, similar to that of the A.-S., having been used.

There seems to be no necessity for particularizing these words; as, in most instances, the only thing that distinguishes them from common E., is the use of this prefix. Doug. uses *ybaik* for *baken*, *ybe* for *be*, *yberied* for *buried*, *ybores* for *born*, *ybound* for *bound*, *ybrokin* for *broken*, &c. Any, that deserve particular attention, will be found under the letter *I*.

It may be added, that, in the south of S., *y* consonant is prefixed to a variety of words which are elsewhere pronounced within it; as *yaik* for *ache*, *yaiker*, an ear of corn, *yield*, age, for *eild*, *yill* for *ale*, *yesh*, hiccup, for *eesh*, S. B. &c., &c. This must be attributed to the connexion of the southern counties with the Anglo-Saxons; as *y*, in this form, is merely the vestige of A.-S. *ge* prefix. It is not so easy to account for the similar use of this consonant, in some instances in Banffs. and Buchan.

In the Buchan dialect, *Y* is often prefixed to a word beginning with a vowel; as, to *Yauve*, to owe, *Yaffu* for awful, *Yauvins* for *avens*, the beards of corn, &c. It is also introduced between the initial consonant and a vowel. V. *TYAUVE*, v.

YA, YAA, YHA, *adv.* Yes, yea. Moray.

He said, "Thir V ar fast cummand :

"Thar ar weill ner now at our hand.

Sa is ther ony help at the ?

For we sall some assaillyt be."

"Ya Schyr," he said, "all that I may."

Barbour, vi. 613, MS.

"Ya, wilt thou?" said Wallace, "then tak thee that."

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 175.

Moes.-G. *ja*, *jai*, Su.-G. *ja*, A.-S. *ia*, *ya*, *gea*, Arm. *ja*, *id*.

[To YAAB, YAB, *v. n.* To talk incessantly, to harp on a subject, Clydes., Shetl.; *yaaber*, an incessant talker, *ibid.*]

To YAAG, *v. a.* [To keep doing or saying; to gossip]; to importune incessantly, S.

Isl. *jag-er*, exercere assiduo labore; *jag-az a sama*, eandem saepius obtrudere cramben; from *jag-a*, to hunt, to pursue in the chace, which is the original idea. Dan. *tager ud af skindet*, to tease a person. Ihre views Su.-G. *jag-a*, persequi, as of German origin. Teut. *jagh-en*, venari.

YAAGER, *s.* A pedlar. V. YÄGGER.

[To YAAL, *v. n.* To cry, to howl, Shetl. Dan. *hyl*, *id.*]

YAAL, *interj.* Expressive of defiance, [for bidding, &c.], as, "*Yaal*, boys!" q. *yea* will? Aberd.; [*yaalta*, Banffs.] V. YAIL.

To YABBLE, *v. n.* 1. To gabble, Fife.

2. To scold, to speak in an ill-natured style, [to wrangle; *yabblin*, given to wrangling, S.]

3. To be querulous, Loth.

Prob., an ancient Goth. term preserved in our country; the same with Isl. *geif-a*, blaterare, which corresponds with the first sense of the word, as signifying to gabble; as also *geiplur*, prolocutiones jactabundae et frivola, G. Andr.

YABBOCK, *s.* "A chattering, talkative person;" Gall. Enc. *Gabcock* is given as synon., whence it would seem that the former is a corr. of the latter, from *Gab*, *v.*, to gabble. [*Yabblock*, Clydes.]

YABLE, *adj.* Able; South of S.

—"I have, as well as I am *yable*, collected the sense of the Inglis laws frae the sense of the Inglis nation, in that volume of Addresses whilk was laitelty presented to hir Majesty fra aw parts of England, of whilk I have here a printed copy in my hands." Speech for Mr. D—sse of Arnistoun, p. 5.

To YACK, *v. n.* To talk precipitately and indistinctly; Gall. Enc. [V. YAAG.]

YACKUZ, *s.* "A person who *yacks*, who talks thick;" *ibid.*

Isl. *jag-a*, idem saepius iterare; *jagy*, incondita verba.

[YACK, *s.* A jacket, Shetl.]

Yack or *Yackie* is a term applied to an Esquimaux. Dan. *Jakke*, *id.* Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.]

YACK, *s.* In a *yack*, in a state of perplexity.

Perhaps from the idea of an animal that is pursued; Belg. *jagte*, hunting. A' *yaikin'*, signifies in great perturbation, Loth. If not q. "all aching;" allied perhaps to *jag-a*, vexare, *jag*, vexatio.

YACKLE, *s.* A grinder, a double tooth, Shetl.

From Isl. *jazl*, dens molaris, which Ihre writes *jaeksel*; Su.-G. *oxeltand*; A. Bor. *axeltooth*. Ihre inquires, if they are thus denominated, because they, more than the rest, resemble the teeth of oxen? Perhaps rather from Isl. *jack-a*, continuè agito, because

they continue grinding while the fore-teeth are unemployed.

YAD, *s.* A piece of bad coal, which becomes a white ashy lump in the fire, Fife; *gaist*, synon.

YAD, YADE, YAUD, *s.* A mare, South of S.

Suppois I war ane anld *yaid* aver,
Schott furth our cleuchs to squishe the clevir,
I wald at Youl be housit and staid.

Dunbar, Chron. S. P., i. 532

On his grey *yade* as he did ride—

He prick'd her on wi' meikle pride.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 197.

"If wads were *yads*, beggars would ride;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 42, i.e., *wishes*, or *would be's*. Kelly gives it otherwise; "If *wishes* were horses, beggars would ride;" p. 178.

Frae far and near, the country lads
(Their joes ahint them on their *yads*,)
Flock'd in to see the show in squalls.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 12

Lye observes, on the E. word, that a horse of twelve years old or above is called *jalk-er*, from *jad* or *jaia*, which denotes the failure of the teeth; Add. Jan. Etym. *Himenjodlijr*, is rendered, equi solis, in the Voluspa; from *hinea*, heaven, and *jod*, which, I apprehend, is the word that properly signifies otisping. Teut. *gade* denotes a mate, male or female, properly among birds. Sibb. views the word as formed from the *v.* to go; *yaid*, or *yede*, signifying gone, spent, or wasted. Chron. S. P., i. 340.

YAD-SKYVAR, *s.* One who drives an old mare.

This is one of the terms used by Dunbar in his Flying.

Mutton dryer, gurnal ryvar, *yad skyvar*, foul fell thee.
Evergreen, ii. 60.

From *Yad*, q. *v.* and perhaps Su.-G. *skiafua*, to drive.

YAD, YAUD, *s.* A thread, which, in the act of reeling, has been let over one of the reel-spokes, Roxb., Ayrs.

In Upp. Clydes. expl. of a thread that has not gone completely round the reel, and falls down.

Probably a ludicrous use of the term denoting an old horse. V. PAYS-YAD.

To YADDLE, *v. n.* To contend, Upp. Clydes.; a dimin. from *Yed*, *id.*, q. *v.*

YADOCK HIDIS. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. (spelled corruptly with *z*.)

To YAFF, *v. n.* 1. To bark; to yelp, S.

This said, up came a *yaffing* cur,
That on her foot had got his nose;
She bang'd away, and up a fur,
That brought her story to a close.

The Hare's Complaint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 73

2. To prate, to talk pertly, S.

3. To reprehend with a sharp tone, Roxb.

It seems the same with O. E. *yaelp*, allied to A.-S. *gealp-an*, exclamare, gloriari; Isl. *gialf-ra*, incondita loqui. The latter term nearly expresses the idea in senso 2.

YAFFING, *s.* The act of barking, S.

"He—knocking without producing any other answer than a duett between a female and a cur-dog, the

latter yelping as if he would have barked his heart out.—“Will ye not let me hear what the man wants, wi’ your *yagging*?” Guy Mannering, i. 9.

“*Yagging*, barking like a dog in a passion;” Gl. Antiq.

[YAG, s. Fine dust of flour or meal, S.]

YAGGER, s. 1. A travelling pedlar, a hawker, Shetl. [V. under YAAG.]

“I would take the lad for a *yagger*, but he has rather ower good havings, and he has no pack.” The Pirate, i. 107.

In Shetl., the word is pron. q. *yaager*, and properly signifies a person who purchases goods, chiefly fish, contracted for by another.

“They [the tenants] sold their fish to *yaggers*, by which cant phrase, derived from the vessels that attended the Dutch busses and took home the first herrings, an enterprising set of young men were designated, who, having few or no boats themselves employed at the Haaf, purchased fish from the natives at a higher price than that which landlords paid.” Hibbert’s Shetl., p. 571.

2. A clandestine purchaser of things unfairly disposed of, *ibid*.

In this sense it might seem allied to Teut. *iagher*, a hunter, used in an oblique sense.

YAGHIES (gutt.), s. The sound caused by the fall of a soft but heavy body, as of a man falling from a considerable height; as, “He cam down wi’ a yawfu’ *yaghies*,” Banffs.

This seems nearly synon. with *Soss*, s. V. DUNT, s. Perhaps from Ital. *hiacca*, feritare, pulsare.

To YAIK, YAIKE, v. n. 1. To ache, S. A.

They chaist away Justice and Equitie,
For laik of quihills my heid dois work and *yaike*.

Lament L. Scott.

V. WARE.

“Oyle—is profitabil aganis gret labouris of the boddy, & mittigatis the *yucking* of the membra.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechisme, Fol. 160, b.

This is merely a provincial pron. of *ache*.

2. To quiver, to shake.

I saw the ashre and the aik,
That Aeolus gart yield and *yaike*
By his maist bitter blast.

Burd’s Pilgr., Watson’s Coll., li. 16.

As it is written *zaike*, it may perhaps be z proper, and this be meant merely for *shake*.

YAIKE, s. A stroke or blow, S. Flandr. *jacks*, scutica, flagellum aurigarum; *jack-en*, flagellare scutica.

YAIL, YALE, *interj*. Expressive of astonishment mingled with contempt, at arrogance in any person.

“The king said, *Sail*;
The wind said, *Yail*.”

S. Prov.

This is given by Kelly, but far more feebly; “*Sail*, quoth the king; Hold, quoth the wind.” P. 285. For the etymon, V. YELLY, YEALTO.

YAIR, YAIRE, YARE, s. 1. An inclosure, commonly of a semi-circular form, built of stones, or constructed of stakes and wattled work, stretching into a tideway, for the purpose of detaining the fish when the tide ebbs, S.

“All they quha hes craves or *yares*, stanks, or mylnis in wateris, quhere the sea flowes and ebbes, or quhere salmon, troutcs, or the frye of anie fisch of the sea, or of fresch waters ascends and descends; that ilk becks of the craves sall be at the least twa inche wide.” 1 Stat. Rob., l. c. 11. s. 1.

Qui habent croas, vel piscarias, seu stagna, &c., Lat.

“There are a good number of salmon caught on the sea coast, sometimes by nets and cobles, called a *stall fishing*, but chiefly by means of *yaires*, or small enclosures, built in a curve or semicircular form near the shore. At high water the salmon comes within these *yaires*, and at low water is easily taken, having no way to escape.” P. Killearn, Ross. Statist. Acc., i. 282.

“The—*Yair* Fishings, so productive in this parish, seem to be almost peculiar to it. A *yare* is built of stones gathered from the tide water mark, about four feet in height, and of considerable length, and stretches out into the river in the form of a crescent, or of three sides of a square; but to give it a probability of succeeding, it must proceed from a point of land, so as to inclose a bay.” P. Cardross, Dunbarton. Statist. Acc., xvii. 217.

2. A sort of scaffolding, which juts out into a river or frith in a straight line, S.

“Upon the point of these inches, they erect what are called *yares*, a sort of scaffold projecting into the water, upon which they build little huts to protect them from the weather; from these scaffolds they let down at certain times of the tide, their nets, and are often very successful in taking the smaller fish, such as herrings, *garries* or sprats, *sparlings* or smelts, small whittings, haddocks, sea trouts and eels.” P. Alloa, Clackman. Statist. Acc., xviii. 597.

There seems scarcely any reason to doubt that *yare*, *yair*, is radically one with E. *wear*, “a dam in a river, fitted for taking fish.” Baillie; also, expl. “a net of twigs to catch fish,” Johns. This is from A. S. *waer*, *wer*, piscina, septum, piscatorium, piscium capientium et custodiendum locus; “a place or engine for catching and keeping of fish;” Somner. Isl. *fiskaver*, *fiskever*, id. (piscina, G. Andr.) Frano. *uiere*, Belg. *wijer*.

Junius derives the Franc. word from Lat. *vivarium*. Somner, with more propriety, refers to A.-S. *be-wer-tan*, cohibere, to restrain. Hence, he says, nostratum *warren* pro vivario;—Gallis, (G. pro W. *amanti-bus*) *garenne*. To these we may add L.B. *gueren*, *vivarium piscium*, as well as *warenna*, id. Du Cang.

We might conclude, from analogy, that *yair* and *wear* are from the same fountain; as various Goth. words, beginning with *g*, *gu*, and *y*, are to be viewed as belonging to one stock. Thus E. *garden*, S. *garth*, and *yard*, are not radically different from S. *ward*, L.B. *wara*, signifying an enclosure, a piece of ground fenced by a wall, hedge, ditch, or palisade.

But we have no occasion for analogical reasoning; as *gaerd* has been anciently used in the same sense with *wer*. For as the A.-Saxons called a *wear* *wer*, *fisc-wer*, the Swedes give it the name of *fisk-gaerd*. In Legibus Patriis, dicitur decipula, confecta ex contis in orbem positis, ad decipiendos pisces, qui immixti exitum non inveniunt; Ihre, vo. *Gaerd*, septimentum.

To this term our *yare* seems immediately allied, the *g* being softened into *y*. It is to be observed

that *fehgarth*, although not mentioned by John, is a term used in the O. E. laws, as would appear, precisely in the same sense with *weat* and our *yare*. Skinner refers to the 23d Henry VIII., c. 18. It is also used, S. B.

"Tenants who live on the banks of a burn sometimes build a *feh-garth* or dam, with an opening to receive a kind of osier basket, or what they call an *hose-net* for catching fish." P. Peterculter, Aberl. Statist. Acc., xvi. 380.

It confirms the idea that *weat*, *garth*, and *yare* are all from the same root, that the Sw. term for a *scarren* is *kasin-gaerl*, our *cuningaire*, in which the *g* is still retained, i.e., an enclosure for rabbits. *Warren*, indeed, in its primitive sense, denoted an enclosure for fishes and fowls, as well as for smaller quadrupeds.

It may be supposed that *wer*, and *garth* or *yare*, are derived from terms radically different, because we find not only Moes.-G. *ward-jan*, A.-S. *weard-ian*, custodire, be-*wer-ian*, defendere, and Su.-G. *waer-ia*, id.; but Moes.-G. *garde*, in *aurtigards*, hortus, as well as A.-S. *geard*, Su.-G. *gaerd*, Isl. *gard-r*, sepimentum. But the Moes.-G. and A.-S. nouns are, probably, to be traced to the verbs *ward-jan* and *weard-ian*. Su.-G. *waerd-a*, custodire, tueri, is undoubtedly from the same source with *gaerd-a*, sepire. The latter merely expresses a particular mode of keeping or protecting; i.e., by means of a fence. The difference of form only illustrates, what is well known as a characteristic of the Goth. dialects, that *g* and *w* are often interchanged; and shows that this has been the case in a very early period. Perhaps we may view the Ital. and Fr. mode of pron. as uniting the different forms of the Goth. dialects, in the combination of *g* with *w*. V. *Cruvz*.

YAIR-NET, YARE-NET, s. A long net extending into the bed of a river, inclined upwards, and fixed by poles, S. B.

"Interrogated for the heritors, Whether the feith-nets, and conceit-net, and *yare-net*, are stent-nets? depones, That they are not; and that no net[s] can be counted stent-nets, unless such as cross the water." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805, p. 78.

The contrary, however, is asserted on the other side. "The conceit, and *yare nets* extend at least three fourths across the channel of the river, and are fixed, stented, and immoveable nets, which proprietors of the fishing are expressly discharged, by the foresaid decision, from using." Ibid., p. 356.

"That the *yare-net* is about thirty-six fathoms in length, and about two and one-half fathoms in depth; and the conceit-net is thirty fathoms in length, and two and one-half fathoms in depth; and the poles that fix each end of the *yare-net* may be about two fathoms and one-half in length." Ibid., p. 109.

YAKEE, s. A double tooth, whether in man or beast, Orkney. [V. *YACKLE*.]

This is undoubtedly allied to Isl. *jazl*, a grinder, dens molaris, G. Andr., p. 131; and to *ialk-r*, which denotes feeble manducation, munching, Ibid., p. 129.

To YALD, v. a. To yield; pret. *yald*.

So tyl hys hart stoundis the pryk of deith;
He waltis ouer, and *yaldis* vp the breith;

Doug. Virgil, 339, 40.

The gaist he *yald* with habundance of blude.

Ibid. 56, 50.

Isl. *gialld-a*, retribuere, luere.

YALD, YAULD, adj. 1. Sprightly, alert; active, vigorous, strong, S. A., Loth. A *yauld ganger*, a powerful walker.

When he was young, nae *yalder* chield
Out o'er the sade could gae;
Now legs and feet benumm'd wi' eild
Could scarce step o'er a strae.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 11.

Bein' *yald* and stout, he wheelit about,
And klave his heid in twaine;
Then calmly laide him on the grene
Niver to ryse againe.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 61.

2. Sharp; as respecting the temperature of the air; as, "a *yawl* nicht," when there is a *snell* frosty air, Ayrs.

This term is defined in Gl. Antiq. as if the scots compiler had viewed *Yald*, as derived from the v. *to Yield*, or some cognate term. For it is expl. "*yield-ing*; supple." But there is not the slightest evidence, that A.-S. *gehl-an*, *gild-an*, *giel-an*, &c., whence the E. *v*. has originated, was ever used, in a literal sense, to denote bodily action. It is restricted to the idea of payment; solvere, pendere, tribuere. This is also the case as to Teut. *gheld-en*.

Isl. *gilld-r* expresses the same idea; Viribus et virtute praestans; *gilld-a*, valere.

YALD, adj. Niggardly, parsimonious, S. B.

[**YALDER, v. and s.** Applied to the noisy barking of a dog when in pursuit of prey; *yaldering*, barking noisily, Shetl.]

[**YALDRAN, YOLDRIN, s.** The Yellowhammer, Clydes. V. *YELDRING*.]

YALLACRACK, s. Intemperate altercation, excessive noise of voices, Shetl.

Isl. *jil-a*, or rather *gal-a*, aures obtundere, vocem galli emittere; and Dan. *krak*, a noise, Isl. *kracki* is rendered dissidium, Halderson. If the word be inverted, it nearly resembles *Yallacrack*.

YALLOCH, s. A shout, a shrill cry; the act of *yelling*, S. also *yalloch*.

Vpstert Rutulianis samyn complaynyng
Wyth aue *yalloch* and carefull womentyng,
Quhill all the byllis rummesit thaym about,
And fer on brede thik woddis gaif aue schout.

Doug. Virgil, 441, 4

Su.-G. *gal-a*, to cry, to vociferate; *gell-a*, to resound; Belg. *gill-en*, to squeak, Sewcl.

YALTIE, adv. "Slowly, S. B."

YALTIE, interj. "Take leisure, S. B."

Probably these terms are merely oblique uses of *Yellow*. V. *YELLY* and *YAIL*.

YALTO, YALTOCO, interj. A common expression of surprise, or of defiance, among the vulgar, Aberd.

Most probably for "Yea, wilt thou? quoth." V. *YELLY*, *YEALTOU*.

To YAMER, YAMMER, YAWMER, YACMOU, v. n. 1. To shriek, to yell, to cry aloud.

The birsit baris and beris in thare styis
Raring all wod furth quhrynis and wyld cryis,
And grete figuris of woltis eik in fere,
Youland and *yammerand* grislie for to here.

Doug. Virgil, 204, 54

Yamer, also *yomeranl*, occurs, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 7, rendered "muttering," in Gl. But from the connexion it evidently conveys a stronger idea.

There come a Lele of the Lawe, in londe is not to layne,
And glides to Schir Gawayne, the gates to gayne;
Yauland and *yomerand*, with many loule yelles,
Hit yaules, hit *yamers*, with waymyng wete.

2. To fret, whine, whimper, [grumble], S.

They ever and anon stand still,
And *yamour* sair;
"We're sure we do our day fullfil,
And meikle mair."

The Har'st Rig, st. 102.

[3. To urge with importunity, S.]

It cannot reasonably be doubted, that we have the same word, in a more primitive form, without the demonstrative prefixed, in Isl. *amr*, stridentis misera loquela; G. Andr., p. 11. Halderson gives this in the form of *ambr*. *Am-a*, molesto, augu, seems to be a cognate term.

It is surprising that Rudd. should say of a word, which has so many cognates: Vox, ut videtur, a sono confecta. Sibb. properly mentions Germ. *jammer-en*, plangere; *jammer*, luctus, plandus; A.-S. *geomr-ian*, [*geomer-ian*, to groan, to grumble] and perhaps Lat. *gem-ere*.

It may be observed that *yomerand* most nearly resembles the A.-S. *v.*, while *yamer* has greater affinity to the Germ.

To the terms already mentioned, we may add A.-S. *geomer*, plaintive; Su.-G. *jaemmer*, a groan, Isl. *ymr*, whence *ymr-a*, to groan heavily. Perhaps the root is retained in Isl. *ym-ia*, to emit a querulous voice, to groan, whence *ymr*.

YAMER, YAUMOUR, YAWMER, YAMERING, YAUMOURING, s. 1. A cry, a yell.

The air was dirkit with the fowlis,
That come with *yawmers*, and with yowlis.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22, st. 16.

"The *yamering* was sa huge, that few apperit othir to revenge the injuris of ennymes, or yit to defend their realme." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 13. *Ludus*, Boeth.

2. [A plaintive cry], whining, S.

—The weans, wi' mournfu' *yaumour*,
Round their sabbing mother flew.
A. Wilson's Poems, p. 13.

[YAMMEL, *adj.* Of the same age, born in the same year.] *Yammils*, twins, Orkn. and Shetl.

Equivalent to S. *eildins*, of the same age, as abbreviated from Dan. *lige gammel*, alike old.

To YAMPH, YAMF, v. n. To bark, S.

And sic a reird ran thro' the rout,
Gart a' the hale town tykes
Yamph loud that day.
Ramsay's Poems, l. 278.

And quhy dis oft the sheipheird's dog,
Gif that ane lamikyne straye,
Ay *yamf* and yowl besyde the wud,
Nae farthir yn wil gaye!

Tannahill's Poems, p. 62.

Isl. *gamb-r*, gannitus, barking, yelping; *gamb-ra*, gannire. This is perhaps radically allied to the terms mentioned, vo. YAMER, v.

YAN, YAN'T, *adj.* Small, puny, Ayrs. *Yan't* seems to be properly the part. past.

YAN, s. [A small thing, a mite]; as, "Sic *yans*," such small creatures, *ibid.* [V. GANS.]

This seems to be a relique of the Cumbrian kingdom. C.B. *guan*, *egwan*, puny; weak, feeble.

YANK, s. A sudden and severe blow. To *tak* one a *yank*; to give one such a blow; as, "I'll tak you a *yank* o' the chafts," Ettr. For., Clydes. *Lounder*, synon.

"I likit nae sic freedoms;—sae I took up my neive and gae him a *yank* on the haffat till I part his bit brass cap rattle against the wa'." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 18.

"The Laidlaws were the men for me; Pell-mell, *yank* for *yank*. Thresh on, Will." Perils of Man, ii. 243.

Allied perhaps to Flandr. *jack-en*, flagellare scutica. Su.-G. *kank-a*, pedes vel corpus crebro motitare.

YANKER, s. 1. A smart stroke, synon. *Yank*.

2. A great falsehood, [a bounce], S.

"Ay, billy, that is a *yanker*!" said Tam aside. 'When ane is gaun to tell a lie, there's naething like telling a plumper at aince, and being done wi't.' Perils of Man, i. 336.

3. An agile girl, Roxb., Gall.

"*Yanker*, the same with *Spanker*, a tall clever girl;" Gall. Enc.

4. An incessant speaker, *ibid.*

This is perhaps merely an oblique use of the third signification, as denoting activity in the tongue.

Prob. the term was formerly used to denote the alertness of youth in general; Teut. *ionck-heer*, Isl. *ionkaeri*, Dan. *junker*, juvenis nobilis. Isl. *iank-a*, signifies leviter annuere, q. to assent with promptitude.

YANKIE, s. A sharp, clever, forward woman.

YANKING, *part. adj.* Active, pushing; expl. as synon. with *Throwgäin*, Teviotd.

"Ye'll be nae bag-man, then, after a'?" 'No,' said the traveller.—'Weel, I canna say but I am glad o' that—I canna bide their *yanking* way of knapping English at every word.' St. Ronan, i. 35.

YAPE, YAP, YAIP, YAUP, *adj.* 1. Having a keen appetite for food, S.

Right *yap* she yoked to the ready feast,
And lay and eat a full half hour at least.
Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

2. Eager, having an earnest desire for anything, very ready, S.

I was, within thir sextie yeiris and sevin,
Ane freik on feld, als forss, and als fre,
Als glaid, als gay, als ying, als *yaip* as yie.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 131, 132.

The bissey knapis and verlotis of his stabill
About thaim stude, ful *yape* and seruabil.
Doug. Virgil, 409, 20.

Isl. *gyppa*, vorax, from *gap-a*, hiare. V. GAUP.

3. Forward, S.B.

His neiper was a man o' might,
Was few there could ha' quell'd him,
He did na see the dreery sight,
Till some *yap* gilpy tell'd him.
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 131.

YAUR, s. RED YAUR, the name given, by the Newhaven fishermen, to a species of fucus which children use for painting their faces.

YAUVINS, s. pl. The beards of corn, Buchan; *S. auns.* V. the letter Y.

YAUX, YAXE, s. An axe, Buchan.
Su.-G. yxa, anciently oexx, id.

YAVE, s. Awe, [subjection], Banffs.

[To YAVE, *v. a.* To awe, to keep in subjection, to impress strongly, Banffs.]

YAVIL, YAVAL, ad. Flat, Aberd. Prone, or lying flat, and apparently in a state of insensibility, [unable to rise], Aberd., Banffs.

"For, thinks I, an' the horse tak a brattle now, they may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yaril an' as styth as gin I had been elf-shot." Journal from London, p. 4.

"Ding me yaril, lay me flat;" Gl. Perhaps merely *APALD*, *q. v.*, used literally, with *y* prefixed; as opposed to lying *twafald*. V., however, *AUALE*, *AWAIL*, and *AWALT*.

YAVIL, s. The second crop after lea, Moray; *synon. Avil*, Galloway. V. *AWAT*.

[**YAVIL-BACHELOR, s.** A widower, Banffs.]

To YAW, YAUW, *v. n.* 1. To whine, Selkirks.

2. To cry as a cat, to mew, S.; *synon. Waur*, S.B.

"Tae come down the cleugh yon gate, i' the night time, yawin like a whoen wulcats! I canna but think on the counats yet." Saint Patrick, i. 162.

Isl. gey-a signifies latrare. Yauw may, however, like *Mew*, &c., be formed from the sound.

YAWFU', adj. The provincial pronunciation of E. *Awful*, Aberd.

—Wi' a yawfu' yark,
Where Pate's right spawl, by hap, was bare,
He derfy dang the bark
Frae's shin that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 129.

YAWL, adj. V. YALD, YAUULD.

YAWS, s. pl. Apparently the disorder called *Syphilis*, cured in the same manner as the itch, Ork., Shet., Gal.; *synon. Sivrens*, *q. v.*

YAXE, s. An axe, Buchan. [V. YAUX.]

YBET, part. pa. Supplied.

Quhill vapours hote richt fresche and weill ybet,
Dulce of odour, of fluour maist fragrant,
The silver droppis on daseis distillant, &c.
Palace of Honour, Prok. st. 2.

Edit. 1579.

A.-S. *gebette*, emendatus. V. *BETE*, *v.*

YCORN, part. pa. Selected, chosen.

Swete Ysonde hath sworn
Hir clene, that miri may;

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To hir thail had ycorn
Hot yren, Y say.

Sir Tristram, p. 126, st. 106.

"Prepared; literally, carried out;" Gl. But it certainly signifies chosen, selected. They had fixed on the ordeal by fire, or chosen the ploughshares, that there might be no imposition. A.-S. *gecores*, electus, selectus; from *ge-cur-an*, *cur-an*, *Su.-G. kor-a*, *Isl. kior-a*, Germ. *kur-en*, Teut. *kier-en*, *keur-en*, Mod. Sax. *kor-en*, eligere. Somner mentions A.-S. *cyr-eth*, iusjurandum electum; referring to his Gl. to the Decem Scriptores Angliae.

YDANT, adj. Diligent. V. *ITHAND*.

[**YDILL, adj.** Idle; *ydilly*, idly, Barbour, viii. 434, x. 171.]

YDILTETH, YDLETY, s. Idleness.

Bot sen that tyme is sic a precious thing,
I wald we sould bestow it into that
Quhill we maint plesour to our heavenly King.
Flee ydilteth, quhill is the greatest lat.

K. James VI., Chron. S. P., iii. 439.

"And first of all hee sheweth us, that wee man be warkmen, not idle, for the ministerie is a worke and no idleteth." Bruce's Eleven Serm., Sign. A. a 7, b also, 8. a.

I hesitate as to the termination; perhaps from A.-S. *idel tid*, tempus vacuum, otiosum, as the phrase *spare time*, is used.

YDRAW, part. pa. Literally, drawn; but metaph., advanced.

Eftir this at last Latyne thy fader in law,
Wery of hys lyfe, and fer in age ydrawe,
Down to the goistis in campe Elysee
Sall wend.—

Doug. Virgil, 473, 4.

YDY, s. An eddy, a pool.

The Bard, smaddit lyke a smaik smokit in a smiddle,
Ran fast to the dur, and gair a gret raire;
Socht watter to wesch him thairout in ane ydy.

Houlate, iii. 15.

Bannatyne MS.

Isl. ida, vortex vel gurgis aquae, *synon.* with Sw. *vattnhvirfwel*, a whirlpool; *id-a*, more fluentis aquae citus feror, vel circumcursito; Verel. G. Andr. This *v.* seems to be the same with *Su.-G. id-a*, agitare, from *id*, opus.

YE, YIE, term. (corr. printed *zie*.)

It has been supposed, that this had its rise among our ancestors, by the pronunciation of *e* mute, in words of Fr. origin, as is commonly done by the Dutch at present. In this manner *chenyie* is deduced from Fr. *chaine*, *sainyie* from *saîne*. Gl. Compl., vo. *Chenyie*.

But there is no evidence that the Scots ever pronounced *e* mute. The form of many of our terminations seems to have proceeded from an imitation of the liquid sound used by the French, in consequence of *g* preceding *n* in the original word; or, where this was not the case, in consequence of the *S.* noun following the form of the verb which retained the sound of the Fr. infinitive or participle; as *en-chainer*, *en-chainie*. *Failie* is merely Fr. *faillir* or *failli*; *tailie*, a *abst. taillir* or *tailli*.

In some instances, the term *ye* or *yie* has originated from the softening of *ro*, or *re*, the last syllable of some Lat. words. Thus *assoilyie* is from *absolvere*, the beginning of a prayer for the dead, in the Romish Litany.

YEABLES, adv. Perhaps, Loth., Border.
yeable-sea, Northumb. Ray. V. *ABLE*.

L 5

YEALD, *adj.* Barren. V. YELD.

To YEALIE, *v. n.* Gradually to disappear,
Ettr. For. V. ELY.

[YEALINS, *adj.* Of the same age, S.;
eulins, Ayrs. V. YEILDINS.]

YEAR-AULD, YEAR-OLD, *s.* 1. A colt one
year old, S.

"Aye,—wi' a burden o' hay to our gray whisket
mare, an' her young year-auld, as bonny a cout mau's
ye ever set your e'e on." Donald and Flora, p. 12.

2. A young bullock or heifer, S.

"From Katharin M'Phadjen, widow there, nyne
great coues, 2 *two year olds*, fyve *year olds*, with ane
calf." Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 57.

This term, indeed, has *two, three, four*, &c. prefixed,
as constituting the designation of the animal from its
age, S.

"Taken from the said Archibald, 7 *three year old*
stots, at 16 lib. the peice, and 3 *two year old* stots, at
8 lib. the peice." Ibid. p. 31.

"Ane *2 year old* quey, worth 8 lib. and ane *year*
old, worth 4 lib.

"Item, ane *4 year old*, worth 12 lib. and ane *year*
old bull, worth 4 lib." Ibid. p. 30.

[YEARL, *s.* An earl, Aberd.]

To YEARN, *v. a.* and *n.* To coagulate, to
cause to coagulate, *ibid.* V. EARN.

"His honour the Duke will accept ane of our Dun-
lop cheeses, and it sall be my fault if a better was ever
yearned in Lowden." Heart of Mid Lothian, iv. 24.

YEARNIN, YIRNIN, *s.* Rennet, *ibid.*

The *yirnin* is the maw or stomach of the calf. But
it is not generally known, that this is of no use unless
the calf has received milk into its stomach before being
killed. The stomach of a hare is that rennet which is
quickest in its operation; that of a lamb next; and
the calf's last. Where the *yirnin* is weak, it is
customary to put into it a bush of stinging nettles in
order to quicken it. V. EARNING.

YEARNIN'-BAG, *s.* A bag containing the
stomach of a calf used for making milk
curdle, *ibid.*; *Keeslop*, *synon.*

[YEARN, *s.* An eagle, Burns.]

YEAROCK, *s.* A hen a *year* old, or that
has just begun to lay eggs, S. B. V.
EIRACK.

To YEATTLE, *v. n.* To snarl, to grumble.
Ayrs. Gl. Surv., p. 693.

This corresponds perhaps with *Yetter*, Loth. and S. A.

To YECK, *v. n.* To hiccup, Loth.

To YED, *v. n.* To fib, to magnify in narra-
tion, Roxb., Loth., Renfr.; *synon.* with
Whid.

YED, *s.* A fib or falsehood, *ibid.*; as, "He
tells a funny tale, but gies a *yed* now and
than."

Isl. *gaed-a*, ornare, q. to embellish in discourse; or
rather A.-S. *yedil-ian*, canere, magnificare laudibus.
The noun *ged*, denotes a song, a proverb, a parable;
thus the A.-S. *g* is very often changed into *y*. This
indeed seems to be the same word which occurs in
Chaucer.

Wel coude he singe and plaien on a rota.
Of *yeddinges* he bare utterly the pris.

Prob. to Cant. Tales, v. 237.

"The Prompt. Parv. makes *yedding* to be the same
as *ged*, which it explains thus, 'Geest or Romawnce.
Gestio.' So that of *yeddings* may perhaps mean of
story-telling.'" Tyrwhitt.

The transition in signification here is abundantly
natural; as the art of embellishment has been gene-
rally ascribed to story-tellers from the earliest age of
minstrelsy downwards.

To YED, *v. n.* "To contend, wrangle," Gl.
Rams., Loth., Isl. *odd-a*, exerto; G. Andr.,
p. 189.

YED, *s.* Strife, contention, Loth.

I eithly scan the man well-bred,
And soger that, where honour led,
Has ventur'd bald;
Wha now to youngsters leaves the *yed*,
To tend his fauld.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 347.

YEDDLIE, *adj.* Thick, muddy; applied to
water, Loth. *synon.* *drumly*. It must be
originally the same with E. *addle*. V.
ADILL.

YEDE, YEID, YHED, YHUDE, YOWDE, *pret.*
v. Went. *Yede* is still used in Ang. al-
though almost obsolete; *gaid* being the
common pron., S.

Then with a will till him thai *yede*;
And ane him by the bridill hynt.

Barbour, iii. 112, MS.

By multitud and nowmer apoun vs set
All *yede* to waik.

Doug. Virgil, 53, 12.

The fecht sa felly thai fang, with ane fresch fair,
Quhill Gaudifeir, and Galiot, baith to grund *yhude*.

Gawan and Gol., ii. 21.

He menynt thaim quhen he thaim saw;
And said, eftre a litill thraw,
That he suld weng thair blowde.

Bot othyr wayis the gamyn *yowde*.

Barbour, vii. 36, MS.

Geed occurs in O.E.

Right unto the gate
With the targe they *geed*.

R. de Brunne, Ellis Spec., i. 121.

—And they

Yeed hand in hand together at the play.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

Norm. Sax. *gede*, *geden*, A.-S. *geode*, *geoden*, *jeden*,
ibat, *ibant*; Moes.-G. *idd-ja*, Isl. *od*, *ibat*.

YEEL, *s.* The pronunciation of *Yule*, Aberd.

—We hae scarce ae starn
O' fardel [*r. fordel*] strae laid by 'gain *Yeel*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 34.

[YEEL-SCONES, *s. pl.* A kind of Christmas
cakes, Banffs.]

[YEEL'S-JADE, *s.* One who has not some new
piece of dress on Christmas morning, Banffs.]

YEELINS. V. YEILDINS.

[YEEMSELL, *s.* Care. V. under YEME, *v.*]

YEERY, *adj.* Afraid of goblins, Roxb. V. ERY.

YEIL, [YEILD, YELDE,] *s.* 1. Reconpence, compensation.

The Psalmes sayis David war and wyse,
Blist mot thay be that keips law and justice :
Thairfoir I wald that ye sould not presume,
Na to have count, upon the day of Dome,
For mans body their to give ane yeild,
Quhome to ye sould be sickar speir, and shield,
Of all the realme, quhom of ye beir the croun,
Of lawit and leirit ; riche, pure ; up and down.
Priests of Pebis, S.P.R., i. 29.

Yield, reward, Yorks. Ray's Lett., 342.

[2. Fruit, result, advantage.]

"Thus grew he ilk day more terribill and odious to his pepill ; and gournit the realme with na better yeil than he gat it." Bellend. Cron. B. vi. c. 5. Regnum male partum deterius administrabat ; Boeth.

3. A subsidy.

Skene expl. *yeilde*, "a gift or donation ;" Verb. Sign. in vo. "*Yeild*," he elsewhere says, "is called ane gift, tribut, or taxation, as in the auld actes of Parliament maid be King James the First, it is written that ane *yeilde* was gaddered for the reliefe of him out of England. And ane vther *yeilde* was collected for resisting the rebelles in the North ;" vo. *Herreyelda*.

Skene evidently refers to the following passage.
—"That for the tynance and payment to be maid in Ingland, for our Souerane Lordis costage, and delyvering of his hostagois being in Ingland, thair salbe rasit ane *yeild*, or maa, gif it misteris, throw the hail kynrik.—For it wer greuous, and greit charge on the commonis to rais the hail finasce at anis. It is accordit that a *yeild* be rasit, that is to say, xii. d. of ilk pund." &c. Act Ja. I., 1424, Ed. 1566, Fol. 3. *Yelde*, Ed. 1814.

It does not properly signify a gift : being evidently from A.-S. *geld*, *gild*, a tax, tribute, custom ; also, payment, compensation ; from *geld-an*, *gild-an*, to pay, to discharge a debt. Su. G. *geld*, what is expended, whether under the name of a fine or tribute ; *geld-a*, to pay. Hence, Germ. Belg. *geld*, money, *geld-boete*, a fine ; Germ. *geldstrafe*, id. V. YEIL.

YEILD, YIELD, YEILL, *s.* Age ; as denoting any particular stage of human life, S. B. *eild*, S.

"Gif ony man beis slane or hurt to deide in the kingis army and ost be Inglissmen, or deis in his army enduring the tyme of his ost, his aieris sall haue his ward, releife, & marriage, of the king free, dispensand with his aige, quhat *yeild* that euir he be of." Acts Ja. IV., 1513, Ed. 1814, p. 278. *Eild*, Ed. 1566.

This appears to be the last Act that was passed by James IV. It is dated at Twesilhauch in Northumberland, 24th August 1513. It was evidently meant to encourage his troops before the fatal battle of Flodden-field.

And as the billy had the start of *yield*,
To Nory he was aye a tenty biell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

Deme at ye list, that can not demyng weil,
And gentill courtes redaris of gud *yeill*,
I you besiek to geuin aduertence.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 66, 38.

V. EILD, *s.*

It may be questioned, however, whether *yeill* is not used in the same sense with *yeil* given above ; q. "Readers who have some return for their trouble."

[YEILDINS, YEALINS, *adj.* Of the same age, S.]

YEILDINS, YEALINGS, *s. pl.* Persons who were born about the same time, S. V. EILDINS.

[YEILL, *s.* V. YEILD.]

YEIR, YERE, *s.* A year ; often misprinted *Zeir*, *Zere* ; [be *yeir*, yearly, Acts Ja. V. 1535.]

[YEIRD, YIRD, *s.* Earth, soil, S. V. YERD.]

YEIRD and STANE. The mode of giving delivery of a feudal subject or land, is by putting earth and stone on that property, into the hands of the heir, or purchaser, or into those of his agent, S. [V. YERD.]

"The King—may direct his precept—to the Schirel, or his deputis, chargeand thame to pass incontinent to the principal message of the saidis landis, and thare to tak sasine thairof in his Hienes name, be deliverance of *yeird* and *stane*, as use is," &c. "*Ex lib. Colles*." Balfour's Pract., p. 482.

A similar custom has prevailed in Iceland. Hence Verel. explains *Skotta* : Certa ceremonia fundum redditum in potestatem emptoris transferre, ita ut *potestatem fundi* in gremium ejus conjiciat. Ind. Ling. Scando-Scyth. This is from Isl. *skoet*, sinus, gremium ; because the purchaser received part of the earth of the property into the lap of his garment. The same term occurs in the laws of Sweden. V. Ihre, vo. *Skott*, col. 618. Hence L. B. *scotatio*, used concerning the act of transferring property, whether moveable or immovable.

Loccenius observes, that the shaking or throwing of part of the land sold into the bosom of the purchaser, constitutes a legal transference ; whence Sw. *skotta*, *skoetleggja*, *skoetning*, and L. B. *scotatio* and *scotare*. Antiq. Sueo-Goth., Lib., ii. c. 16.

Sometimes a stone was the only symbol. This was called *Investitura per Lapidem*. In other instances a turf was deemed sufficient ;—*Investitura per Cespitem*. This custom prevailed so early as the reign of the Saxon king Sigfrid. V. *Cesper*, Du Cange. A branch was occasionally joined with the turf ; and it was at times required that the branch should be growing out of the turf ;—*per Ramum et Cespitem*, also, *per Herbam et Terram*. V. Du Cange, vo. *Investitura*.

That the custom of giving seisin by means of a turf, or part of the earth of the property transferred, was used in Scotland in a very early period, appears from a remarkable passage extracted from the Old Register of the Priory of St. Andrews. This, the writer says, he gives as he found it in the ancient writings of the Picts.

It regards the gift of lands by Hungus, king of the Picts to the church of St. Andrew.

In memoriale datas libertatis rex Hungus *cespitem* arreptum, coram nobilibus Pictis, hominibus suis, usque ad altare S'ti Andree detulit ; et super illud *cespitem* eundem obtulit. In praesentia testium harum hoc factum est, Thalgarg filii Ythernbuthi, Nactan filii Chelturan, Garnach filii Dornach, &c. Pinkerton's Enquiry, I. Append., p. 460.

This custom must be traced to the laws of the ancient Romans. In an early age, the praetor went with the parties, who disputed about any property, to the spot, and gave possession as he judged proper. After

wards, in consequence of the increase of business, the parties brought from the ground, which was the subject of litigation, *glebam*, a turf, which was delivered to the person to whom the praetor adjudged the possession. V. *Anal. Gell.* xx. 10.

To YEISK, YESK, YISK, *v. n.* To hiccup, S.; also to belch, S.B. *eesk*.

Furth of his throt, ane wouderous thing to tell,
Ane laithlie smok he yeiskie black as hell.

Doug. Virgil, 250, 2.

He straucht, ffordrunkin, ligging in his dreame,
Bokkis furth and yeiskie of youster mony streame.

Ibid. 89, 43.

Sche puft and yiekit with sic riftis,
That verry dirt come furth with driftis.

Lyndsay, S.P.R., ii. 87.

And yeek, and maunt
Right swash, I true.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 218.

It occurs in O.E. "*I yeake*, I gnye a noyse out of my stomache. Je engloura." *Palagrua*.

A.-S. *geocsa*, *geocsnung*, singultus; Dan. Tent. *hicke*, Su.-G. *hicka*, id. Tent. *hick-en*, *hicks-en*, Germ. *gaz-en*, *gis-en*, singultus, O.E. *to yez*; C.B. *ig-ian*, id. *ig*, the hiccup.

YEISK, YESK, *s.* A hiccup, S. as, *He gae a great yeek*, S.B. *eesk*, id.

YELD, YEALD, YIELD, YELL, EILD, *adj.* 1. Barren, S. *yell*, *cill*, Border. A. Bor. *yell*.

Eene hymself ane yow was blak of fece
Brytnit with his sward in sacrifice ful hie
Vnto the moder of the furies thre,
And hir greta sister, and to Proserpyne
Ane yeld kow all to trinschit.

Doug. Virgil, 171, 52.

Sterilem vaccam, Virg.

Many yeld yow thou hast cast over a know,
Syne hid 'em in a how, stark thief, when thou staw them.

Montgomerie, Watson's Coll., iii. 4.

"A yell sow was never good to grices;" S. Prov. Spoken to those, who, having no children of their own, deal harshly by other people's." Kelly, p. 1.

An' dawtit, twal-pint Hawkie's gaen
As yell's the Bill.

Burns, iii. 73.

2. Not giving milk. A cow, although with calf, is said to *gang yeld*, when her milk dries up, S. B. Thus, a *yeld cow* is distinguished from a *ferry* or farrow *cow*, which is one that continues to give milk for a longer time, as not being pregnant. In the same manner, a *yeld nurse*, signifies a dry nurse. This is an improper sense.

"The yell cattle vary in numbers according to the season of the year—cattle not giving milk; N." P. Tugland, Galloway, Statist. Acc. ix. 317.

Yell is the pronunciation of Dumfr., Gall., [and Clydes.]

A cow in this state is said to be as "*yell as the bill [bull]*."

3. Cattle or sheep that are too young to bear, Dumfr.
4. Applied metaph. to broth.

"Any thing is better than the yell kail, S. Prov. An apology for having little, or bad, flesh meat. *Yell* is properly what gives no milk; here it signifies,

boil'd without meat, or having no butter." Kelly, p. 42.

5. In a single state without a mate; applied to birds, Shetl.

"There is generally a considerable number of them, which, not paring [*r. pairing*] are called *yeld kittie-wakes*." Edmonstone's *Zetl.*, ii. 280.

6. Used to denote sterility of soil. "A field is said to be *yell* when nothing will grow on it;" Gall. Enc. This corresponds with Isl. *gell*, *gall*. V. etymon.

7. Applied as an epithet to hard rocks. "A rock is said to be *yell* when it will not quarry but with gunpowder;" *ibid*.

8. Bleak, cold; applied to the weather, as denoting that it has no tendency to fruitfulness, or that it threatens sterility, Fife.

The origin is Isl. *gell*, *gall*, infaecundus, effactus; *gell* *aer*, pecus sterile, non praebens, *aer*, signifying a ewe; *gell* *ast*, to give no milk, lactem cohibere; G. Andr. In like manner, *gal* *vid*, signifies wood, or a tree, that bears no fruit; and *gal* *noet*, E. *gal* *nut*, q. a nut that has no kernel: *argalli*, Specul. Regal, anni infaecunditas, annona declinans, q. a yeld year. Dan. *gald*, Su.-G. *gall*, id. *gall* *ko*, vacca sterilis, precisely our *yeld cow*. Ihre views Isl. *galle*, vitium, defectus, as the origin; whence *gallad* *ur*, vitiosus. He has a suspicion, he says, that the Isl. word properly denotes that kind of defect which is caused by magical arts, and that it may thus be derived from *gall* *d-r*, incantatio. This conjecture, indeed, may seem to have considerable connexion with our term, in one sense; as almost all the Northern nations have formed the notion, that milk is peculiarly under the influence of witchcraft, as well as cattle in general.

Germ. *gall* also signifies barren. But Wachter assigns to it a different origin; Sterilis, quia castrato similis.

[To YELD, *v. a.* To yield, Barbour, xi. 33.]
YELDE, *s.* A subsidy. V. YEILD.

YELDER-EE'D, *part. adj.* Having an evil or unlucky eye, Fife. He, who meets a person of this description on a journey, will, it is believed, be unfortunate in it.

This provincial term seems to have great antiquity, being evidently allied to A.-S. *gealder* *craefstas*, a term used to denote those who were supposed to exercise magical arts; Venefici, incantantes; Lye. *Galdere* has the same signification; incantator, augur, aruspex; *galdor* *craeft*, id., also incantandi ars; from *galdor*, incantatio. The origin is *gal* *an*, canere, incantare; which also appears pleonastically in *galdor* *galkan*, incantare, divinare, hariolare. Hence also *galdor* *leoth*, carmen, incantamentum. This term has been generally spread among the Gothic nations. Isl. *galdur*, signifies incantator, *galdramadur*, magus, *galdralist*, ars magica, *galdtrakunst*, id., *galdra kona*, saga; *galdra*, fascinare. Ihre, Verelius, and G. Andr. agree in viewing Su.-G. and Isl. *gal* *a*, canere, as the origin, as it also signifies incantare; evidently in reference to the rhymes used, from the remotest antiquity, in acts of incantation. Alem. *galender*, incantans.

YELDRICK, YELLOW-YELDRICK, YELD-ROCK, s. V. YELDRING.

YELDRING, YELDRIN, s. A yellow-hammer, S. *Emberiza citrinella*, Linn.; tautologically *yellow-yeldrin*, also, *yellow-yite*. *Yold-ring*, A. Bor. *Youlring*, Sibb. Scot.

"Citrinella, the *Yellow Youlring*." P. 18.

It is said in some parts of Scotland, to be "half taid," i.e., toad, "half puddock, half de'il's limb."

An ingenious friend has supplied the following account of the vulgar prejudice against this bird.

"The superstition of the country has rendered it a very common belief among the illiterate and children, that this bird some how or other receives a drop of the Devil's blood every May morning. Children hang by the neck all the yellow-hammers they can lay hold of. They often take the bare *gorbals*, or unfledged young, of this bird, and suspend them by a thread tied round the neck, to one end of a cross-beam, which has a small stone hung from the other: they then suddenly strike down the stone-end, and drive the poor bird into the air. This operation they call *Spangie-hewit*." *Hewit* seems derived from A.-S. *heuet*, *heuod*, the head. *Spang* is to fly off with elasticity; q. to make the head spring or fly off.

In other parts of S. this devoted bird's communication with the Devil is believed to be far more frequent. For it is said to receive three drops of his blood every morning.

The first part of the word is evidently from A.-S. *geole*, Su.-G. *gul*, yellow. The term *rin*, properly, as would seem, *ring*, may respect the yellow ring which at least partly adorns the neck of this bird. A.-S. *geole wearte*, luscinus, (for luscina), Gl. Aelfr.

YELL, interj. Yea will? Perth., Ang. V. **YAIL.**

YELL, s. An echo, Loth.

YELL, adj. Barren. V. YELD.

To YELL, v. n. To roll, applied to a ship. *Yawl*, id. is used as a sea-term, E.

—"By her tumbling and *yelling* the mast shook so loose, that Mr. Robert, the old man being damist and mightless, had much ado to fasten the same." Mr. Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem., p. 179.

YELLIE, YELLY, YEALTOU. Used as an *interj.* expressive of surprise, S.B. "*Yelly*, yea will you, [rather, *ye*]; *yealtou*, yea wilt thou?" Gl. Shirr.

Ye bla' my whistle! It wad fell ye—
I lat you ha'e't a while! Na, *yelly*,
I wad be laith.

Shirref's Poems, p. xix.

Yellie be from A.-S. *eala*, eugo!

To YELLOCH, v. n. To scream, to shriek, S.B. Fife. "*Yellochin*, screaming;" Gl. Shirr.

"Who was merrier than Hamish Machamish and the Highlanders? They laughed, they leaped, and shouted, and *yelloched*." Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 404.

"But an auld useless carline—flung herself right in my sister's gate, and *yelloched* and skirled, that you would have thought her a whole generation of hounds." *The Pirate*, iii. 57.

YELLOCH, YELLOUGH, s. A yell, S.

He read the Order, Act, and Bond,
Tho much difficultie he found;
His judgement being somewhat jumbled,
His brains with shouts and *yelloughs* tumbled.
Cleland's Poems, p. 17.

E. *yell* seems radically allied to Lal. *ga'-a*, *altion* voce canera.

YELLOWCHIN, YELLYHOOING, s. Yelling, S.

Than there's sic *yellowchin* and din,
Wi' wives and wee-anes gablin,
That ane might trow they were a-kin
To a' the tongues of Babylon.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 23.

YELLOWFIN, s. A species of trout, so named from the colour of its fins, South of S.; apparently the same with the *Finnoc* or *Finner*.

"At length a *yellowfin* rose. 'Aigh, that was a great chap! I wish your honour had hookit that ane.' Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 167. V. FINNACK.

YELLOW GOWAN, The Ranunculus, S. V. GOWAN.

YELLOWs, YELLOWSES, s. pl. The jaundice in sheep, South of S.

This disease is said to be produced in consequence of feeding on the Dutch Myrtle, S.

"*Morbus hiccæ pastoribus nostris nomine, the yellowes, nuncupatur.*" Dr. Walker's *Essays on Nat. Hist.*, p. 525.

"*Yellowes*, or Jaundice, Mr. Singera. *Yellowes*, or Jaundice, Mr. Scott. *Yellow Sickness*, or Jaundice, Mr. J. Hogg. *Yellowes*, or Headswell, Mr. Beattie. Head ill, Mr. W. Hog." *Essays Highl. Soc.*, iii. 437. The A.-S. name for jaundice was *geoluce adl*.

YELLOW TANG, Fucus nodosus, Linn., S.

YELLOW-YORLIN, s. A name given to the yellow-hammer, Roxb.

This seems to be a corr. of *Youlring*, q. v.

[**YELLY, YEALTOU, interj.** V. YELLIE.]

YELLYHOOING, s. Yelling, Ayrs.

"The crowd followed us,—making the Lord's house like an inn on a fair day, with their grievous *yellyhooing*." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 13.

YEMAN. *Yeman* man, common man; E. *yeoman*.

"For the slaying, takin, or bringin to his hienes, of ony tratoure being with him, of gentill blode, there salbe payit xx li., and for a *yema-man* x li." Acts Ja. III., 1481, Ed. 1814, p. 139.

"xx s. of euery *yeman* man as oft as thai be fund in faltousse." Acts Ja. V., 1540, *ibid.*, p. 363.

"For euerie fewar fyve hundreth merkis, for euerie gentleman vnlandit tua hundreth merkis, and for euerie *yeman* man ane hundreth merkis." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 18.

[**YEMANRY, YHEMANRY, s.** Yoemanry, Barbour, xvi. 80, Camb. MS.]

To YEME, YHEME, YYM, v. a. To keep, to take care of; [pret. *yemyt*, guarded, kept.]

And guhen de dede wis, as ye her,
Thai fand in till his coffer

A lettir that him send a lady,
That he luffyt per drouery,
That said, quhen he had *yemyt* a yer
In wer, as a gude bachiller,
The awentaris castell off Douglas,
That to kepe sa peralus was ;
Than mycht he weile ask a lady
Hyr amowris and hyr drouery.

Barbour, viii. 493, MS.

For how gristle and how grete I you sane,
Larkis Polyphemus *yymmand* his beistis ouch.
Doug. Virgil, 90, 2.

The fair Io that lang was wo-begone,
Argus her *yymmit*, that ene had mony one.
Palice of Honour, l. 69.

Geme, *s.* is used by Chaucer, Gamelyn, v. 1633.

Take, yonge meine; *geme*.

A.-S. *gem-an*, *gym-an*, to take care of, to keep, to observe, to attend; Isl. *geym-a*, Su.-G. *goem-a*, anc. *gym-a*, animum attendere, custodire; Ihre. Franc. *gom-a*, Alem. *goum-a*, *koum-a*, Teut. *goom-en*, id. These verbs are nearly allied to Mocs.-G. *gaum-ja*, videre. For *seeing* and *preserving*, have been evidently viewed as cognate ideas. V. WER, v.

The various northern verbs, which are synon. of *geme*, have been traced to Isl. *gaa*, attendere, prospicere; also, as a *s. cura attenta*. V. Ihre, vo. *Goem*, and Gl. Gunnlaug, S.

YEMAR, YHEMAR, *s.* A keeper, one who has any object in charge. This designation is given to a groom.

And gyff hys *yhemar* oucht gruchys,
Luk that thow tak hym manre his.

Barbour, ii. 124, MS.

YEMSELL, YHEMSELL, *s.* 1. The act of keeping, custody.

And Waltra Stewart of Scotland,
That than was young and awenand,
And syne in laucht wes to the King,
Haid sa gret will and sic yarning
Ner hand the marchis for to be,
That Berwik to *yemsell* tuk he.

Barbour, xvii. 222, MS.

Bot he that him in *yhemsell* had
Than warnyt hym dispitously.

Ibid. ii. 136, MS.

"*Yemsel*, of ane castell, the custodie and keeping of ane castell.—For *yeme*, in our auld language, is to observe and keepe, as quhen in time of singular battell, they quha standes by, and behaldes, ar commanded to keepe, & *yeme* the time of the derenyie, the weapons fra the hands of the appealer and defendour." Verb. Sign. in vo.

2. It is used nearly in the same sense with mod. *wardship*, *guardianship*, *tutorage*.

And syne the thrid bataill thair gaff
Till Waltra Stewart for to leid ;
And to Douglas douchty of deid.
Thair war cosyngis in ner degre,
Tharfor till him betaucht wes he.
For he was young, bot nocht for thi
I trow he sall sa manlily
Do his dewoir, and wrik sa weil,
That hym sall nede ne mar *yemseill*.

Barbour, xi. 329, MS.

Yemseill, Ed. Pink.

Skinner ludicrously derives this *s.* from the A.-S. and Teut. particle *ge* and *mese*, a table. But it retains the very form of Isl. *geimsala*, Su.-G. *goemseel*, custodia. As Su.-G. *goema* obliquely signifies, to hide, *goemseel* also denotes a lurking place.

[YENOO, *adv.* Now, just now; also, immediately, Clydes.]

YEPIE, *s.* A blow, as with a sword. V. EPIE.

YERD, YERTH, *s.* Earth, soil. V. ERD.

Yerthe sometimes occurs in O. E.

"I take one out of the *yerthe* that was buried;" Palagruae.

To YERD, *v. n.* To bury; [to plant]. V. YIRD.

Spalding uses the term in sense 3.

"They found *yerded* in the yard of Drum, a trunk filled with silver work," &c. Troubles, ii. 184.

CAULD YIRD. "The cauld yird, the grave;" Gall. Enc.

YERD-FAST, *adj.* Firmly fastened in the ground, S.

—Now thy groans in dowy dens

The *yerd-fast* stanes do thirle.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

Some magical influence is, by the grossly superstitious, ascribed to a stone of this description.

Her feet flit 'gainst a *yird-fast* stane,

Her back leant to a tree,

An' glowrin up, she made her mane;

"O, new Moon! I hail thee."

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, l. 32.

V. MONE.

Dr. Leyden, in his beautiful Poem, *The Court of Keel-dar*, refers to other superstitions of a similar kind.

The axe he bears, it hacks and tears,

'Tis formed of an *earth-fast* flint:

No armour of knight, tho' ever so wight,

Can bear its deadly dint.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 392.

"An *earth-fast* stone, or an insulated stone, inclosed in a bed of earth, is supposed to possess peculiar properties. It is frequently applied to sprains and bruises, and used to dissipate swellings; but its blow is reckoned uncommonly severe." N. *ibid.*, p. 404.

YIRD-FAST, *s.* A stone well fastened in the ground. "*Yird-fasts*, large stones sticking in the *yird*, or earth, that the plough cannot move;" Gall. Enc.

A.-S. *earde-fast* is used in a general sense, as signifying, "placed, planted, settled, founded, grounded;" Somner. Hence, *eardefast* *beon*; in loco habitationis suae perdurare; Oros., 5. 4. ap. Lye. Isl. *iardfastr stein*, saxum in terra immotum.

YERD-HUNGER, *s.* 1. That keen desire of food, which is sometimes manifested by persons before death, viewed as a presage that the *yerd*, or grave, is calling for them as its prey, S.

2. Voraciousness, used in a general sense.

YERD-HUNGRY, *adj.* Voraciously hungry; properly applied to those who have the unnatural appetite mentioned above, *ibid.*

YERD-MEAL, *s.* "Earth-mould, church-yard dust," Aberd., Gl. Shirr.

YERD-SILVER, s. Prob. lair-silver, grave-money. "Tuelf pennis Scottis of *yerd-silver*;" Aberd. Reg., A. 1545, V. 19.

[**YERE, YEER, s.** A year, Barbour, vi. 188; pl. *yer*; as, *sax yer*, six years, i. 39.

This plural form is still common in Clydes., and the South of S.]

YERE, adv. Certainly. *To yere*, too surely, or truly.

Or quhat bettir may I beleue, than he has said ?—
Quhiddir gif he for reuth furth yet anis ane tere ?
Or of his luf had pieté ? Na not to *yere*.

Doug. Virgil, 112, 42.

A.-S. *geare, gere*, certo. *Geare* is also used as an adj. *He wiston geare*; They were sure; Luk. xx. 8.

[**YERFAST.** Chains, ropes of straw, &c., used for securing corn or hay during a gale of wind, Shetl.]

YERESTRENE, s. "The night before last," Gl. Sibb., corr. of *Here-yestreen*, q. v. also *Here-yesterday*.

To YERK, YARK, v. a. 1. To beat, to strike smartly, S. *jerk*, E. *yark*, A. Bor., Aberd. *yark*.

But ere the sport be done, I trow
Their skins are gayly *yarkit*
And peel'd thir days.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 74.

—Horrid peltin' they did thole.—
In ilka house the sticks did *yark*,
The plaister down cam hurlin'.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 83.

A.-S. *gerecc-an*, to correct, to punish; Isl. *hreck-ia*, to beat, *pulaare*; *järke*, pes feriens.

[2. To swing, to shut with force, to slam; as, "He *yerkit* to the yett wi' a bang," Clydes.]

3. To bind tightly, as with a small cord, S.

"But he is my sister's son—our flesh and blood—and his hands are *yerked* as tight as cords can be drawn." Heart. M. Loth., iv. 367.

"We found—eight horses, all well loaden, and every one with its head *yerked* to the tail of the one before him." Perils of Man, ii. 269.

To YERK, YARK, v. n. Figuratively applied to the rays of the sun, when they beat powerfully on any object, Mearns.

YERK, YARK, s. A smart blow, [a quick movement of any kind], a *jerk*, S.

But wi' a *yark* Gib made his queet
As dwable as a flail.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 126.

YERKER, s. A sudden and very severe blow, Dumfr.

YERKIN, s. The seam by which the hinder part of the upper leather of a shoe is joined to the forepart, Berwicks., Dumfr.

To YERK, v. n. 1. To be in a state of fermentation, a term applied to beer, Ang.

Perhaps a frequentative from Germ. *gaer-a*, Sa.-G. *gaer-a*, effervescere. *Drickat gaer-a*; cerevisia, addito fermento, efferves-cit. It may, however, be merely a peculiar use of the E. v. because of the quickness of motion.

2. "To do any thing with agility," Gl. Shirr, S. B. This differs from the E. v. only as being used in a neut. sense.

3. To be engaged in any work that requires much exertion, to be laboriously and earnestly engaged, S.

'Twas on a time, as stories tell,
Hard working in his smiddie,
A smith there was, name but himself,
Loud *yerking* at the studdly.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 144.

4. To be busy, keenly engaged, applied to the mind.

"I will say nothing, but I will *yerk* at the thinking," S. Prov., Kelly, p. 182.

Sa.-G. *yrt-a*, however, has a sense somewhat analogous; postulare, insistere; Seren. vo. *Jerk*.

[**YERN, v. and s.** V. YEARN, and EARN.]

[**YERNIN, s.** Rennet. V. EARNING.]

YERN-BLITER, s. The snipe, S. B. sometimes pron. *yern-bluter*. It appears to be the common snipe, or *Scolopax Gallinago* of Linn.

"The mist morning they had me up afore the sky, an' I believe afore the levrick or *yern-bliter* began to sing, an' hurl'd me awa to Portsmouth." Journal from London, p. 9. V. EARN-BLITER.

To YESK, v. n. To hiccup, S. V. YEISK.

YESK, s. The hiccup, S.

"Singaltus, the *yesk*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 20.

To YESTER, v. a. To discompose. *I never yester'd him*; I never gave him any disturbance, Ang.

This is perhaps the same with *Gaster*, *Emet*, to startle, scare, or affright suddenly; or with *Gaster'd*, as used by Beaumont and Fletcher.

"If the fellow be out of his wits, then will I never have any more wit whilst I live; either the sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him, or else he's drunk." V. Divers. Parley, p. 461.

Mr. Tooke mentions *Gaster* in connexion with *Apat*. It may be allied to Su.-G. *gater*, feror, or A.-S. *ge-styr-an*, turbare. Seren. derives *ayast* from A.-S. *gast*, spectrum, q. terrified in consequence of seeing a spectre. Junius gives the same etymon.

YESTREEN, YISTRENE, s. Yesternight, S.

Lat vs go birn : for in my sleip *yistrene*
The figur of Cassandra prophetes
Gaif me birnand fyre brandis.—

Doug. Virgil, 149, 2.

But originally it signifies *yesterday*. V. HIN-YESTERDAY.

YET, YETT, YHATE, s. A gate, S. A. Bor. *yete*.

At ather *yete* bene ruschit in sic ane sort
Sa mony thousandis came neuer from Myce nor Arge.
Doug. Virgil, 50, 14.

The Sothroun socht quhar Wallace was in drede ;
Thai wist nocht weylie at quhat yett he in yeide.
Wallace, l. 246, MS.

Come I are, come I late,
I fand Annot at the *yhale*.
Wynlowen, viii. 33, 144.

Yet chekis, door-posts.

This cruell dochter of the auld Saturne
The meikil hirst can welter and ouerturne,
And strang *yet chekis* of wrefare and battell.
Doug. Virgil, 229, 55.

A.-S. *geat*, O. Belg. *gat*, id. Su.-G. *gaatt*, postis januae; Isl. *gat-r*, *gaett-cr*, ostium, janua, Verel. *gaatt*, *giatt*, ante latus, latera ostii, G. Andr., p. 84. The origin is probably *gat*, foramen, from *gat-a*, perforare; as *door* has been derived from Germ. *thor*, *thur*, foramen. It may, however, be from Su.-G. *gaa*, to go, q. a passage; as *door* has also been traced to Moes.-G. *thairh*, A.-S. *thurh*, per, through, because it is that by which we pass from one place to another. V. *Doer*, *Ihre*.

YETT-CHEEK, s. The side or post of the gate.

—"The lady urged him to stay all night, saying his chamber was prepared, but he would not, and night being fallen, he lodges in Andrew Haddentoun's at the *yett-check*, who was an ostler." Spalding, i. 17.

YETHOUSE, s. A gate-house.

"He—biggit ane gret porcioun of the steple, and ane staitlie *yethouse*." Addic. Scot. Corn., p. 19.

To YET, YETT, YTT, v. a. 1. To pour, S. *yet*, *yett*, poured.

On bois helmes and schieldis the werely schot
Maid rap for rap, reboundand with ilk stot.
Scharp and awfull inccress the bargane,
Als violent as euer the *yett* down rane
Furth of the west dois amyte apoun the wald.
Doug. Virgil, 301, 54.

On *yet*, poured on.

Ouer al the schip discendis the perrellus low :
There was na strenth of vailyeant men to wale,
Nor large fludis on *yet* that mycht auale.

Ibid. 150, 44.

"Fundo, to *yet*, or power [pour] forth, ut fundo aquam." Despaunt Gram., F. 2, a.

"Fundo, fundis, to *yeat* forth." *Ibid.* G. 1, a.

Belg. *giel-en*, A.-S. *geot-an*, Isl. Su.-G. *giut-a*, Moes.-G. *giut-an*, Germ. Alem. *giezz-en*, Germ. *giess-en*, fundere; Su.-G. *utgiut-a*, effundere. Hence *Jute*, to tipple, *jute*, weak and bad liquor, S., q. v.; *Eute*, Exmore, to pour in, is from the same origin.

2. To cast metals. *Yyt*, molten, cast.

Sum goukis quhil the glas pyg grow al of gold *yyt*.
Doug. Virgil, ProL 238, b. 51.

YETLAND, YETTLIN, adj. Of or belonging to cast iron, S.

"The ploughs in general are of Small's construction. They have a cast *yetland* mould-board, which is curved." P. Ormistoun, E. Loth. Statist. Acc., iv. 167.

This term occurs in the *Inventory of Artillerie etc. within the Castell of Edinburgh*, A. 1578, p. 253.

"Ane demy culvering of *yetline* yron marked with the rois monted upoun ane auld sea stok and roweris pairtly garnist with yron werk."

"Fyve pair of cammis [moulds] *yetline* yron for demy culvering, battard, moyane, and double falcon." *Ibid.* p. 254.

The term is also used as a s., pron. *yettlin*, S. Su.-G. *giut-a* is commonly used in this sense. *Giuta*

en kloeku, to cast a bell; *giuta stycken*, to cast guns. Teut. *ghiet-en*, id. *Metael ghieten*, conflare, fundere; *ghieten van metael*, fusor, conflator; Kilian. Germ. *giess-en*, id. Belg. *een klok gieten*, to cast a bell.

YETLIN, s. 1. Iron not made malleable, S.

2. [A small cast iron pot or] boiler, S. V. **YETLAND.**

[3. A girdle on which cakes are baked, Shet.]

To YETHER, v. a. 1. To bind firmly; Roxb.

2. To beat or lash severely, properly so as to leave the mark of the stroke, Roxb., Upp. Clydes.

"Ye are maybe—come o' the saints and martyrs—they had unco power—I hae heard o' some o' them that fought the deil, hand to fist, for an hour and forty minutes, and dang him at the last—*yethered* him and yerked him till he couldna mou' another curse." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 130, 131.

"Weel done, little hawkie! *Yether* him up, puik him weel." Perils of Man, iii. 417.

This word, as signifying to beat or lash, is probably from *Yeather*, A. Bor. a twig, or *Yedder*, "a long stick," Grose; in reference to the use of either in striking.

YETHER, s. 1. A severe blow, Upp. Clydes.

2. "The mark left by tight binding, as with a small cord," Gl. Sibb., Border; probably allied to A. Bor. *yeather*, "a flexible twig, used for binding hedges;" Grose.

Teut. *ghedde*, signifies virga, flagellum, and *gheds-en*, flagellare.

It is probable, however, that our word may be traduced from A.-S. *eter*, septum, a fence, as formed by means of twigs or wattles.

YETHERING, s. Striking, Roxb.

"I like nae *yethering* ahint backs. Ane may ward a blow at the breast, but a prod at the back's no fair." Perils of Man, i. 247.

To YETT, v. a. To fasten in the firmest manner, to rivet, Loth. *Ruve*, synon. Perhaps allied to Isl. *gat-a*, perforare.

To YEUK, v. n. To itch. V. **YOUK.**

YEUNS, s. pl. The refuse of grain blown away by means of the fanners; *Yauprie*, synon. Clydes. [V. YANS.]

Perhaps from C. B. *guchyn-a*, to empty, to shed, to diffuse; although in signification it agrees better with *guchilion*, "the refuse or winnowing of corn," Owen: It may, however, be a corruption of *aiuns*, Moes.-G. *ahana*, Su.-G. *agn*, palea, acus.

YEYERY, adj. Greedy, voracious.

"Gif thay war skalit, vtheris (quhilkis war mair *yeryery* and tume) suld licht in thair rowmes, and souk out the residew of hir blude, quhilk war vnprofitabil." Bellend. Cron., B. xii. c. 7. Alias (muscas) recentes ac famelicas, Boeth.

A.-S. *gifer*, *gifra*, *gifre*, avidus, vorax, rapax, gulosus. *Wael gifre fugel*, a fowl fond of carrion; *gifer*, a glutton. Perhaps Su.-G. *giri*, *giring*, and Teut. *ghierigh*, avidus, are allied.

YEVRISSOME, *adj.* Having an appetite habitually craving, Dumfr. **V. YEVEERY.**

YFERE, **YFERIS**, *adv.* In company, together. **V. FERRE.**

To YHARN, *v. a.* Eagerly to desire.

The kynryk yharne I nocht to have,
Bot gyff it fall off rycht to me.

Barbour, i. 158, MS.

A.-S. *georn-ian*, *gyrn-an*, desiderare, concupiscere;
Moes.-G. *gairn-an*, Su.-G. *girn-us*, Isl. *girn-ast*, cupere.
V. YARNE.

YHARNE, **YHERNE**, *adj.* Eager, keen.

Agayne hym ras a company
In-to the towne of Fethyrkerne:

To fecht wyth hym thai ware sa yherne.

Wyntoun, vi. 10, 152.

[YHEMAN, YHEMANRY. *V.* under **YEMAN.**]

[YHEMAR, YHEMSELL. *V.* under **YEME.**]

[YHET, *s.* Gate. *V.* **YET.**]

[YHEYME. *v. a.* To keep. *V.* **YEME.**]

YHIS, **YHUS**, *adv.* Yes.

"*Yhis*," said a woman, "Schyrr, perlay,

"Off strang men I kan yow say, —

"*Yhis*," said scho, "Schyrr, I will blythly:

"Ga with yow and your company."

Barbour, iv. 470, 484, MS.

Some view this as contr. from *yea is*. But A.-S. *gese*, *gise*, *gyse*, are used in the sense of immo, etiam.

[YHONE, *adj.* Yonder, Barbour, v. 593.]

[YHOUNG, *adj.* Young, Barbour, xii. 322.]

YHUDE, *pret.* Went. *V.* **YEDE.**

YHULE, *s.* Christmas. *V.* **YULE.**

YHUMAN, **YUMAN**, **YOMAN**, **YEOMAN**, *s.*

1. A person of inferior station; as, a husbandman or farmer.

"Item, all quha are inferiour in parentage, are husbandmen, (or *yeomen*). And the Cro of ane husbandman, is saxtene kye." Reg. Maj. B. iv. c. 36, § 4. *Rustici*, Lat.

This has been deduced from Fris. *gaeman*, comp. of *gae*, Belg. *gave*, *gouwe*, a country, a village, and *man*, q. the inhabitant of a village. But perhaps it is rather from Teut. *ghe-meyn*, A.-S. *gemau*, communis, vulgaris.

As Junius renders *kaeman*, incola ejusdem pagi, Sibb. views it as "corresponding with Scot. *Portioner*, the owner of a small piece of land." *Yeoman*, in E., indeed bears this sense; as denoting "a man of a small estate in land." But we have no evidence that it was ever thus used in S. When Skene gives it as synon. with *husbandman*, we cannot suppose that he understood the latter as denoting a landed proprietor.

2. It seems to signify a farmer's servant.

In the contré thar wonnyt ane
That husband wes, and with his fe
Offtays hay to the peile lel he.—
And him self, that wes dour and stout,
Suld by the wayne gang ydilly;
And ane yuman, wycht and harly,
Before suld dryve the wayne; and ber
Ane hachet, that war scharp to scher,
Wdre his belt.—

Barbour, x. 172, MS.

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This term, however, may be here used according to the signification following.

3. A peasant or inhabitant of the country employed as a foot-soldier. *Yhumanry*, the peasantry armed on foot.

And of all Irland assemblit he
Bath burges and chawalry;
And hobilleries and *yhumanry*.—
Anel Schyr Richard Clar in hy,
Quhen Schyr Edouard was passyt by,
Send lycht *yomen*, that weil counth schout
To bykkyr the rerward *yomen* fule.—
Bot Schyr Colyne Cambell, that ner
Was by quhar thai twa *yhuman* wer,
Schowtand amang thaim hardily,
Prykty on thaim in full gret hy.

Barbour, xvi. 80, 101, 120, MS.

Thar sall the mast off his menyne,
That ar bot symple *yumanry*,
Be dystroyit comonaly,
To wyn thaim mete with thair trawail.

Ibid. xix. 171, MS.

Dystroyit is probably an error of the copyist for *destryngit*. In Edit. 1620, the word is *destryngit*.

4. As used by Blind Harry, it denotes soldiers on horseback.

Wallace sum part befor the court furth raid,
With him twa men that douchtye war in deid.—
Wallace raid furth, with him twa *yemen* past.—
Wallace slew iii, by that his *yemen* wicht
The tothir twa derly to deid thai dycht.

Wallace, iv. 23, 79, 93, MS.

YHUMANRY, *s.* *V.* preceding word.

YICKIE-YAWKIE, *s.* A wooden tool blunted like a wedge, with which shoemakers polish the edges and bottoms of shoe-soles, Dumfr.

"*Yickie-Yawkie*, a tool used by shoemakers," Gall. Enc.

Isl. *jack-a*, continuè agito?

YIE, *term.* (printed *Zie*). *V.* **YE.**

YIELD, *adj.* *V.* **YELD.**

YIELD OF THE DAY. The influence of the sun; also, the height of the day. When the ice melts, although there be no proper thaw, it is said to be owing to the *yield of the day*, Ang.

This may be from E. *yield*, as denoting that the frost gives way. But it might be traced to A.-S. *æld*, *æld*, age, q. the advancement of the day, analogous to the use of the term *height*. Isl. *ellling*, age, is used somewhat in a similar sense. *Nætur ellling*, senium noctis, diluculum; the age of the night, the dawn of the day. So in Lat. *senium lunæ* denotes the last quarter of the moon.

YIFF-YAFF, *s.* A puny person who talks a great deal, and little to the purpose: Roxb. *V.* **NIFF-NAFF**, *v.*

YILL, *s.* Ale, S. This is the vulgar pron. in the West and South of S. "*Yill-wife*, or *browster-wife*, a woman who brewed and sold ale;" Gl. Sibb.

M 5

Syne as ye brew, my maiden fair,
Keep mind that ye maun drink the *yill*.
Burns, iv. 320.

V. Cow, v.
A.-S. *eale*, id. V. YULC. Hence,

To YILL, *v. a.* To entertain with ale, a term commonly used by the vulgar, S. O. to denote one special mode in which a lover entertains his *Dulcinea* at a fair or market.

YILL-BOAT, *s.* An ale-barrel, Berwicks. V. BOAT.

YILL-CAP, YILL-CAUP, YILL-CUP, *s.* A horn or wooden vessel from which ale is drunk, S. Hence the singular metaphor, of *yill-caup een*, large or saucer eyes, Galloway.

—Where chieft wi' sooty skins, and *yill-caup een*,
Hae their abodes. —

Davidson's Seasons, p. 13.

YILL-HOUSE, *s.* An ale-house, S.

"I never gang to the *yill-house*; that is, unless any neighbour was to gie me a pint, or the like o' that."
Bob Roy, ii. 7.

[YILL-WIFE, *s.* A woman who makes or sells ale, Clydes.]

YIM, *s.* 1. A particle, an atom; the smallest portion of any thing, Ang. It is sometimes pron. as if *nyim*; but this is most probably from *ane* being used as the article between two vowels, *q. ane yim*.

There guns gaed aff ay thud for thud;
Thinks I, wi' her, there's death in play;
Nae mair she'll chew her *yims* of cud,
Nor brook the heartsome light of day.
The Hare's Complaint, A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 77.

[2. A thin film of condensed vapour, or fat, Banffs.]

Su.-G. *em*, *im*, *ime*, vapour; Isl. *hioom*, a very small spark, the most minute object, dust, vapour; G. Andr.

[To YIM, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To break into fragments, Mearns; *ymmer*, Ayrs.; syn. *mirl*.

2. To cover with a thin film, Banffs.]

To YIM, YYM, *v. a.* To keep. YIMMIT, kept. V. YEME.

YIMMET, *s.* "A piece, a lunch, several *yims* of food;" Gl. Enc.

Prob., O. Teut. *ghemet*, modus, mensura, or its synonyme, A.-S. *gemete*, expl. by the very same terms; "also, a quantity;" Somner.

YIN, *pron.* 1. Used for *Ane*, one, from the pronunciation, West of S.

A third *yin* owns an antique rare,
A soap-brush made of mermaid's hair!
Tannahill's Poems, p. 105.

2. This, or that, Orkn.

Either from Isl. Su.-G. *hinn*, is, ille; or *hjon*, individuū, humanū, persona.

YING, YING, *adj.* Young. O. E. id.

Bot war I now, as vinquhile it has bene,
Ying as yone wantoun wolstare so strang thay wene,
Ye had I now sic youthel, traistis me,
Bot ony price I suld all redly be.

Doug. Virgil, 140, 49.

After William men cald the rede kyng,
Henry the coron nam, his brother that was *ying*.
R. Brunne, p. 95.

YIRB, *s.* The provincial pronunciation of E. *Herb*, Gall.

The hawf o' terra firma owre,
He trod in quest o' *yirb* and flower.
Gall. Encycl., p. 238.

YIRB-WIFE, *s.* An old woman, who pretends to be acquainted with the medicinal qualities of herbs, *ibid.*

"*Yirb-wives*, old females, skilled in the virtues of plants and herbs;" Gall. Enc.

YIRD, *s.* Earth; [the grave], South of S.

To YIRD, *v. a.* [1. To plant, to set]; also, to bury, to inter; "Fairly *yiridit*," dead and buried, Roxb. V. YERD.

[2. To knock violently to the ground, Banffs.]

YIRD-DRIFT, *s.* Snow, not in the act of falling, but lifted up from the ground, and driven by the wind, after it has lain for some time, Berwicks., Ettr. For.; from *yird*, earth, and E. *drift*.

YIRD-ELDIN, *s.* Fuel of peat or turf, *ibid.* V. ELDIN.

[YIRD-FAST, *adj.* V. under YERD.]

YIRDLINS, *adv.* A *yirdlins*, along the ground or *yird*, S. B.

Sometimes the ba' a *yirdlins* ran,
Sometimes in air was fleeing
Fu' heigh that day.

Christmas Basing, Skinner's *Misc. Poet.*, p. 125.

YIRDIN, YIRD-DIN, *s.* Thunder [in the earth, an earthquake], S. B. V. ERDDYN.

YIRLICH, *adj.* Wild, unnatural, Ettr. For.

"Scho—sett up sic ane *yirlich* scrighe that my varie sennins sloomyt." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.
Synon. with *Elritch*, q. v.

To YIRM, *v. n.* To whine, to complain; also, to ask in a querulous tone; implying the idea of continuation, S.

A.-S. *yrn-ian*, miserum facere.
Mactaggart expl. it by another S. word; "To *Yirm*, to chirm like a bird;" Gall. Enc.

Sibb. writes *earn*, *yearm*, explaining it, "to teaze or importune in the whining manner of a mendicant;" and deriving it from Teut. *arm*, pauper, Moes.-G. *arm-an*, misereri. Perhaps more immediately allied to Isl. *harm-a*, lugeo, plango, *harm-r*, luctus; G. Andr., p. 107. *Jarm-a*, balare, *jarmur*, vox avium; Verel.

YIRMS, *s. pl.* "Small-sized fruit;" Gall. Enc.

This can hardly be viewed as akin to *Isl. garmr*, *vestis detrita*.

YIRNIN, *s.* 1. Rennet, Fife. V. EARNING.

[2. The stomach; as, "I was like to rive my *yirnin*," Aberds.]

[To **YIRP**, *v. n.* To fret, to grumble; *yirpin*, fretful, grumbling, S.]

To **YIRR**, *v. n.* To snarl, to growl as a dog, S. *yarr*, E. A. Bor. *yirring*, expl. noisy, also yelling, (Gl. Grose), seems to have been originally the part. of this *v.*

Like coward cur, you bustling shew your spite,
You *yirr* and yowl—you bark but darena bite.

Donald and Flora, p. 45.

Isl. verr-a, id.; whence *rerre*, a dog. Lat. *hurr-ire*; Germ. *irr-en*, irritare; A.-S. *yrrr*, irritatus.

A.-S. *corra*, *corre*, id., also anger; *corr-ian*, irasci, to be angry. Somner expl. *corra*, "angry, yeery." The latter is evidently a derivative from the A.-S. adj., although now obsolete. *Isl. urr-a*, hirrire.

YIRK, *s.* The growl of a dog, S.

Isl. urr, hirritus.

YIRTH, *s.* The earth, Renfr.

He kend how mony mile was to the moon,
How a' this *yirth* rows round about the sun.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 28.

YIRZE, *adj.* Not acquainted, Ayr.

To **YISK**, *v. n.* To hiccup. V. YEISK.

YISTRENE, *s.* Yesternight. V. YESTRENE.

[**YITE**, **YELLOW-YITE**, *s.* Same with *Yeld-ring*, q. v.]

YIMAGE, *s.* Homage.

King Eluuard past and Corsepatrik to Sewne,
And thar he gat *yimage* of Scotland swne;
For nane was left the realmie to defend.

Wallace, l. 116, MS.

YMAGERIS, *s. pl.* Images.

"Finally be generall decreit was statute that the *ymageris* of sanctis (as the kirk of Rome vsis) sall be honorit & had in reuerence in al partis, not as ony deuinité war bid in thame, bot to represent the figure of God and His sanctis." Bellend. Cron., B. x. c. 5.

Fr. *imager-ere*, of or belonging to images.

YMANG, **YMANGIS**, *prep.* Amongst.

"That fra hine furth the Scottis grote—hæf course *ymang* our souerain lordis liegis for xiiij d." Parl. Ja. III., A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 90.

"Because of the eschewing of gret slachteris quhilkis has bene richt commone *ymang* the kingis liegis now and of late," &c. Ibid. p. 90.

—"To the eschewing of—distrucionis of citeis, wallit townis, justice & policy, committit *ymangis* thaim of tyme bigain, & hable to be committit in tyme cumming, &c. Ibid. A. 1473, p. 103.

This is obviously the common change of A.-S. *ge* into *y*; *gemang*, inter. I have not, however, observed this term used any where else, either by S. or old E. writers.

To **YMP**, *v. a.* To ingraff, to insert.

Fals titlaris now growis up full rank,
Nocht *ympit* in the stok of cheritie.
Howping at thair lord to get grit thank;
Thay half no drede on thair nybouris to lie.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 136.

A.-S. Alem. *imp-an*, *imp-ian*, Germ. *impfen*, Sa.-G. *ymp-a*, id. E. *imp*, id., although not mentioned by Johna. in this sense.

YMPNE, *s.* A hymn.

And lo, ane vthir sorte ful blyth and glad
On athir hand behaldis Eneas,—
Ympnis of pryce, tryumphe and victory,
And singand glad togiddir in fallouschip.

Doug. l'irgill, 138, l.

In the dark ages, it was customary in MSS. as Rudd. observes, to omit the initial *h*, as *ympnus*, *yema*, *ortus*, for *hymnus*, *hyema*, *hortus*, and to insert *y* betwixt *m* and *n*.

"Whenne the *ympne* was seide thei wenten out into the mount of Olyvete." Wiclif, Mat. 26.

[**YMYDDIS**, *prep.* In the midst of, Barbour xii. 576.]

[**YNEUCH**, **YNEW**, *adj.* and *s.* Enough, sufficient, Barbour, xiv. 235, xix. 626. V. **ENEUCH**.]

[**YNKIRLY**, **YNEKURLY**, *adv.* Particularly, Barbour, vii. 555; quite, vii. 183.]

YNOM, *pret.* Took.

The seymen than walkand full besyly.
Ankyrs wand in wysly on athir syd,
Thair lynys kest and waytyt weyll the tyd;
Leyt salys fall, and has thar coursse *ynoun*:
A gud gay wynd out off the rycht art com.

Wallace, ix. 53, MS.

In edit. 1648, altered to,

Let sailis fall and took thar course *anane*.

A.-S. *ge-nim-an*, capere; *genom*, I took, *genam*, he took. *Ynome*, taken, R. Glouc.

YOAG, *s.* The Great Mussel, Shetl.

"*Mytilus Modiolus*, *Yoag*, Great Muscle." Edmonstone's Zetl., ii. 322.

To **YOAK**, *v. a.* To look; as, "Yoak your orlitch," look your watch, Fife.

Apparently a mere corruption of the E. r. There is a possibility, however, that it may be allied to Sa.-G. *oeg-a*, videre, Alem. *oug-on*, id., from *oega*, the eye. We may add Teut. *oogh-en*, prospicere, *ghe-oghd*, ocellatus, having eyes.

YODE, *pret. v.* Went.

A colt o' course to asshood cam,—
Yode to a herd o' jet black nout,
That he mote lear their artfu' rowt.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 108.

[**YOCHEL**, **YOCHO**, *s.* A big stupid person. Clydes., Banffs.]

[**YOCK**, *v.* and *s.* Grip, hold. V. **YOK**.]

To **YOK**, **YOKE**, **YOCK**, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. To yoke, to attach, Barbour, x. 215; hence, to begin work.]

2. To plough ridges in a particular way, Banffs.

"We are directed to *yoke* awal and bear-root, that is to plow the ridges by pairs." *Surv. Banffs. App.*, p. 82.

- [3. To grip, to grasp, to engage with, Shetl.]

4. [*To yoke to*, to attack], to enter on any sort of employment with vigour or keenness, S.

She—spies a spot of averens are lang;
Right yap she *yoked* to the ready feast,
And lay and eat a full half hour at least.

Ross's Helenore, p. 27, [2nd Ed.]

"Wi' that they a' *yoked* to me, and hoisted me ower into the cobbles, and cut the rope; see there was I set adrift without mair ado." *St. Johnstoun*, ii. 203.

5. [*To yoke wi'*, or *with*, to tackle], to engage with another in a dispute, S.

"The Turk is like to be terrible to Italy. France is like in earnest to *yoke with* the Pope, who is so perverse and foolish, that he will force France to restore the Barbarians to their places, whence they are ejected with the force of arms." *Baillie's Lett.*, ii. 175.

"The orthodox and heterodox party will *yoke* about it with all their strength." *Ibid.*, p. 232.

- [YOKE, *s.* A grip, a grasp, Shetl.; a dispute, a quarrel, Clydes.]

- YOKING, *s.* 1. The time that a horse is in the *yoke*, S.

"Where horses are used, and the ground is light, and nearly level, a pair of horses can plough an English acre in three *journies*, or *yokings*, of four hours each; but the average of work done, by a pair of ordinary horses, can not be stated at more than a Scotch acre in four *yokings*." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 499-500.

- [2. Metaph., debate, disputation.

"Dr. Barron hath often disputed with me—three *yokings* laid him by." *Rutherford's Letters*, cxix.

3. A turn, or bout.

At length we had a hearty *yokin*
At sang about.

Burns, iii. 235.]

- YOKE, *s.* The natural greasiness of wool, Galloway; *Eik*, Clydes.

"Is not the *yoke*, or natural oiliness of the wool in the animal, more efficacious for this purpose, [improving the growth and quality of wool], than any artificial application? If black-faced sheep are deficient in this quality, it will account in a satisfactory manner for the practice of smearing. The wool of the black-faced has commonly less *yoke* than that of fine-woolled sheep." *Agr. Surv. Gall.*, p. 283. V. *Eik*.

- YOLDYN, YOUNDEN, *pret. v.* Yielded, surrendered.

—Tharfor in by
He set a sege thar to stoutly;
And lay thar quhill it *yoldyn* was.

Barbour, x. 804, MS.

- YOLK, *s.* Those round, opaque, and radiated crystalizations, which are found in window-glass, in consequence of being too slowly cooled, are generally termed *yolks* in

S.; probably from their supposed likeness to the yolk of an egg.

- YOLKIE-STANE, *s.* Plum-pudding-stone, or conglomerate, Forfar.

"In descending from the Grampians, the first rock that occurs after the porphyry, is what is commonly called coarse Pudding-stone, Gravel-stone, or Breccia. The people of this country apply to it the more descriptive name of *yolky-stone*, because it is composed of a vast number of rounded pebbles resembling *yolks* of eggs, which are bound together by a ferruginous sandy cement, of various, but generally of great hardness." *Agr. Surv. of Forfar.*, p. 19.

- To YOLL, *v. a.* To strike; as, *to yoll with an axe*, S. B.

- YOLLE, *s.* A yawl.

"The burgh of Kinghorne—is helleld trublit and hurt be the skaffia, skeldrykes, and *yolles* of unfrie tounis," &c. *Act. Conv. Bor. V. SKELDRYKE*.

Belg. *jol*, a Jutland boat; Su.-G. *julle*, navigiolum, Dan. *jolle*, id.

- To YOLLER, *v. n.* To speak in a loud, passionate, and inarticulate manner, Roxb.; *synon. Goller*, q. v.

- YOLLERIN, *s.* Confused or convulsed noise; *Gollerin*, *synon.*, *ibid.*

- YOLPIN, *s.* 1. An unfledged bird, Upp. Clydes.; *synon. Gorbet*.

2. Transferred to children, who are often spoken of as *the yolpins*, *ibid.*

Su.-G. *golben* signifies a novice, from *gol*, *gul*, yellow, and *ben*; of uncertain signification and origin.

- To YOMER, *v. n.* To shriek. V. YAMER, *v.*

- YOMF, *s.* A blow. To YOMF, *v. a.* To strike, [to thrust], Gall.

—May thy bonny *gipie*, Nell,
Entice ye, advise [ye] till Nickie Ben will prize ye,
And *yomf* ye head foremost to bell!
Gall. Encycl., p. 447.

Corr. from S. *Gowff*, id.; or, allied to Su.-G. *gump*, *Isl. gump-r*, nates, clunes, podex.

- [YONGAT, YON-GAT, *adv.* In such wise, *Barbour*, iii. 171.]

- YONT, YOND, *prep.* Beyond. V. YOUND.

- FAR YONT, FAR YOND. A phrase applied to one who is supposed to be in a nearly hopeless state, in whatever sense, S.

"As long as a people will hear reproof, and take with it, there is ay some hopes in their latter end; but when he that reproves in the gate makes himself a prey, then they are *far yond*, when they refuse to return, and make their face like a flint and harder." *W. Guthrie's Serm.*, p. 24.

- YONTER, *adj.* More distant, farther; the comparative of *Yont*, S. B.

They turs'd the baggage, and awa' they scour,
Out o'er the *yonter* bras wi' a' their power.
Ross's Helenore, p. 49.

V. YOUND.

YONTMOST, YONDMOST, *adj.* Farthest, most distant, S.

"Here the mercy of God is gone to the *yondmost*." Wisheart's Theologia, p. 393.

[**YOOFIE, *s.*** A beating, Shetl. V. **YCUFF.**]

YOOLUGHAN, *s.* The act of yelling.

"I'll gar her set up her *yoolughans* there, the limmer, an I had since an arrow." Saint Patrick, ii. 18. From **YOUL, *v.***

[**To YOORN, YOURN, *v. n.*** To move about in a lazy or listless manner, Perth., Banffs.]

YOPINDAILL, YOWPINDAILE, *s.* Prob. a heifer.

"The bailies chargit Johnne Dron in judgement to deliner Johnn Auchquholly ane *yopindail*, or than xv sh. Scottis thairfor." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

"Five *yopeindails* at xv s. Scottis the pece." Ibid. V. 18.

"vi *Yopindalis*." Ibid. A. 1548, V. 20.

"Five *yopeindails* at xv s. Scottis the pece." Ibid. V. 18.

"Item thair was awing to the said vmquhile James be Alex'. Innes of Cromy xvi li. xiii s. iii d. Item, be John Gordon of Carnburrow, xxi li. vi s. viii d. Item, be Thomas Innes of Pethnik auchtene *yowpindails*, pryce of the pece xx s." MS. Testament of James Innes of Drennie, 4th Dec., A. 1572.

Can this be a corr. from *Cowpendach*, a heifer?

YORE, *adj.* Ready; alert. V. **YARE.**

YORLIN, *s.* Yellow-hammer, Gall., Roxb.

—Synne, at his tail,
Frae 'mang the scrogs, the *yorlins* fly in clude,
Like tykes upon a beggar.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

This seems merely a transposition of *Youtring*, q. v.

YOUD, *s.* Youth, Fife.

YOUDFU', *adj.* Youthful, *ibid.*

YOUDITH, *s.* Youth, S. A.

This is a corr. V. **YOUTHHEID.**

Her cheek, where roses free from stain,
In glows of *youthith* beek;
Unmingled sweets her lips retain,
These lips she ne'er should steek.

Ramsay's Works, i. 117.

YOUDLIN, *s.* A stripling, Fife.

Blyd Jamie, a *youdlin* like a fir in its blossom,
Sair sabbit his tongue, a tear filled his ee,
Ane outlin tae what was aye wringin his bosom,
Till Jenny's wee fittin gaed down the green lee.

MS. Poem.

YOUDEN-DRIFT, *s.* Snow driven by the wind, S. B.

The strongest wind that e'er blew frae 'he lift,
Tho' mixt wi' hail, wi' rain or *youden drift*,
Brings ay a calm at last. —

Morison's Poems, p. 121.

Also written *Euden-drift*, q. v. This may be formed from the old part. pa. of *yield*, q. snow which is driven as *yielding* to the force of the wind.

YOUDEN, *part. pa.* 1. Yielded, given up, surrendered. V. **YOLDYN.**

2. When the effects of a thaw begin to be felt, it is common to say, "the ice is *yowden*;" i.e., it has begun to give way, Aberd.

Junius has remarked that *gold* is the old pret. of the *v. to Yeld*, i.e., yield. Thus it is used by Chaucer.

—Gladre ought his frend ben of his deth,
Whan with honour is *yolden* up his breth.

Knight's Tales, v. 3054.

From A.-S. *gild-an*, solve, is formed *gold*, solutio.

To YOUF, YOUFF, YUFF, *v. n.* To bark; [*youffin*, barking], S.

My colley, Ringle, *youf'd* an' yow'd a' night,
Cour'd and crap near me in an unco fright.

Ferguson's Poems, ii. 6.

V. WOUFF.

—"In the day of the sickening of the Laird and Lady Kilbarnie, whereof they shortly died, his dogs went into the close, and an unco dog coming in amongst them, they all set up a barking, with their faces up to heaven, howling, yelling, and *youffing*; and when the laird called to them, they would not come to him, as in former times when he called on them." *Law's Memorials*, p. 224.

—Cerberus, though but just whelped,
Did stan' an' *yuff*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 41.

Then Jowler hee begonde to *youff*,
With a short and ane aungrie tone.

Grousome Caryl, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1825, p. 80.

Dan. *gio-er*, Isl. *gey-a*, latrare.

To YOUF, YOWFF, *v. a.* To strike forcibly, S.B.; the same with *Gowf*, q. v.

They *yowff'd* the ba' frae dyke to dyke
Wi' unco speed and vitt.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 121.

YOUFF, YOWFF, *s.* A smart swinging blow; radically the same with *gouff*, S. [*Youffin*, a severe beating, S.]

Death wi' his rung rax'd her a *yowff*,
And see she died.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 218.

[**YOUFF, *adv.*** With heavy fall, Banffs.]

YOUFAT, *adj.* Diminutive, puny, Ayr.

"Thae—critics get up wi' sic lang-nebbit galle-hooings, an' *youfat* bravooras—as wad gar ane that's no acquant wi' them trou they ettlit to mak a bokeek o' them." *Edin. Mag.*, April 1621, p. 331.

To YOUK, YEUK, YUKE, YUCK, *v. n.* To itch, to be itchy, S. *yuck*, *id.* Lincoln.

Junius mentions this as a S. word, referring to the Prov., "I'll gar you scart *ichere* you *yook* not," i.e., "I'll make you scratch where you itch not." This Prov. is used metaph. as when a parent threatens to beat a child. It is commonly expressed in this manner; I'll gar you *claw* where ye're no *youky*.

It seems also to signify the causing of pain or vexation of mind without any previous apprehensions.

"Thay—throw a proud presumption of thair ain wisdome, hearis thame selfis, or aik as flatters thair *yeuking* eais," &c. J. Hamilton's *Facile Tractive*, p. 42.

To one who does any thing that may expose him to capital punishment, or who seems to make advances to an action of this kind, it is sometimes said; *Your neck's youking*, i.e., You seem to long for the gallows. V. Kelly, p. 391.

"Taken from a senseless opinion of my countrymen; that when their nose itches, somebody is speaking ill of them; when their mouth itches, they will get some novelty; when their ear, somebody is speaking of them, &c. The meaning is, that you are doing or saying something that will bring you to the gallows," Kelly, *ibid.*

Germ. *juck-en*, Belg. *jeuck-en*, id. prurire; also, to scratch; Germ. *jucke*, Belg. *jeukie*, (pron. q. y.) A.-S. *gictha*, pruritus, Su.-G. *gickt*.

YOUK, YEUK, YUKE, YUCK, s. 1. The itch, S.

—A souple taylor to his trade,
And when their hands he shook,
Ga'e them what he got frae his dad,
Videlicet, the yuke,
To claw that day.

Ramsay's Works, i. 263.

—But waster wives, the warst of a',
Without a yuck they gar ane claw.

Ibid. p. 307.

V. the v.

2. Itchiness; without any relation to the cutaneous disease denominated *the itch*, S.

YOUKY, adj. 1. Itchy, S. V. the v.

2. Eager, anxious; metaph. used.

Straight Bawry rises, quickly dresses,
While haste his youky mind expresses.
Ramsay's Poems, ii. 560.

YOUKFIT, s. The snipe, Upp. Clydes. V. YUCKFIT.

To YOUL, YOULE, v. n. To howl, to yell, S. A. Bor.

And oft with wyldie scryke the nycht oule
Hie on the rufe allane was hard youle.

Doug. Virgil, 110, 10.

With duleful skrik and wailing all is confundit,
The holl housis youlit and resoundit.

Ibid. 55, 15.

"Strike a dog with a bone, and he'll yell;" S. Prov. "Men will bear small inconveniencies, that bring great profit." Kelly, p. 294.
Gowl, youl, yaul, howl, yell, and yelloch, seem to be all from the same fountain. V. *Gowl*, v.

YOUL, YOWL, s. A yell, the act of howling, S. V. the v.

The air was dirkit with the fowlis,
That come with yawmeris, and with youlia.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

YOULLIE, s. A police-man, Edinburgh; a low term, probably formed from their *youling* or calling the hours.

YOULRING, s. A yellowhammer. V. YELDRIN.

[YOUM, s. Warm air, vapour; smell, aroma, Banffs. V. OAM.]

YOUND, adj. Opposite, what is on the other side.

Wenis thou vuerdit now, and thus vnabil,
Ouer Styx the hellis pule sic wise to fare !—
Vncallit on the pound bray wald thou be !

Doug. Virgil, 176, 35.

"To charge the prelates, and the other benefited men, on the *youd* side of the Month,—to exhibit and produce the just and trow rentals of their benefices," &c. Knox's Hist., p. 297.

A.-S. *deoud*, illuc, ultra; there, further; Moes.-G. *gaid*, illuc. Junius seems, with great propriety, to derive A.-S. *ongeoud*, adversum, contra, from *on*, and *geoud*, illuc; so that the comp. term signifies whatever is opposite. V. Etym. vo. *Against*. Germ. *gen*, adversus, contra; hence *jen-er*, ulterior; *jen-seit*, ultra, trans, in opposita regione, from *gen*, *jen*, and *seit*, *latius, side*.

S. it is pron. *yont*; as, *the yont side*, the further side. *Yont*, adv. further, is pron. in the same manner.

"What want ye up and down? ye have hither and yont;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 76. A.-S. *hider* and *geond*, huc atque illuc; Bed. v. 13. A. Bor. *yont*, beyond.

Sit yontermert, Fife, sit farther off, from *yonder*, S. *yonter*, and *mair*, more.

YOUNG FOLK. The name commonly given in S. to a newly married pair.

"The Baron, while he assumed the lower end of the table, insisted that Lady Emily should do the honours of the head, that they might, he said, set a meet example to the *young folk*." Waverley, iii. 360.

YOUNGSONE, adj. Youthful, Ang.

But we're forfain, an' right sair altered now,
Sic *youngsone* sangs are sairless frae my mou.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 115.

[To YOUP, v. n. To bark, cough; also, to grumble, fret, Clydes., Banffs. V. **YOUR.**

Youp implies a harder, sharper sound than *Youf*.]

YOUP, s. [A bark, cough]; also, a scream. V. **YOUT, s.**

To YOUT, v. n. To talk idly and loosely, with volubility and noise, Roxb. [V. **VOUST.**]

YOUT, s. Conversation of this description, *ibid.*

Old Flem. *iest* signifies impetus; A.-S. *yet* and *gist*, procella; aestus maris. But perhaps it is rather allied to *gist*, *gyst*, Su.-G. *gacet*, (Isl. *jast-r*, E. *yeast*.) from *gac-a*, *jars-a*, fermentare, Isl. *ys-a*, intumescere.

YOUSTIR, YOUSTER, s. "Putrid matter, corrupt blood, sanies;" Rudd.

I saw that cruell feynd eik thare, but dout,
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,
The *youstir* tharfra chirtaud and blak blud.
—He straucht, fordrunkin, ligging in his dreame,
Bokkis furth and yeiskis of *youster* mony streame.

Doug. Virgil, 89, 33, 43.

A.-S. *geolster*, *geolstator*, "virus, sanies, tabum; poison, venome; black, corrupt, filthy matter or blood;" Somner. Hence *geolstru*, virulentus; virulent, full of poison; id.

The A. Bor. v. *to youster*, to fester (Ray), is evidently from the same origin with our s.

It might seem formed from *geolu*, yellow, as indicating the colour of purulent matter, and *ster*, a term, yet retained in some Goth. dialects, by which substantives are formed from verbs, and adjectives from substantive; as Belg. *eryster*, virgo nubilis, from *frey-en*, nubere, Germ. *hamster*, mus agrestis, from *hamme*, ager. V. **STER, term.**

Kilian renders Tent. *ghest*, *ghist*, *saex*, *sanics*, crassamen, crassamentum. This might seem allied, were it

not synon. with A.-S. *gid*, E. *yeast*. And, from the orthography, it is not probable that the latter has any affinity to *geolster*.

To YOUT, *v. n.* To cry, to roar, S.B.

Quhy am I formit sa foull;
Ay to you and to youll,
As ane horrible oull,
Ougsum owir all!

Houlate, i. 8.

A cow is said to *yout*, when she makes a noise.

Teut. *iuyt-en*, *iuycht-en*, jubilaré, vociferari; *iuyt iuytinghe*, jubilatus. Isl. *gell-a*, to bark, is probably allied. This may be traced to *gey-a*, latraro, whence *gaud*, latratus, barking. V. Verel. in vo.

YOUT, YOWT, *s.* A cry, "a scream," Gl. Shirr. S.B.

The fyre flauchtis flew ourthort the fellis,
Than was thair nocht bot *youtis* and *gellis*.
Lyndsay's Warkie, 1592, p. 40.

Sum fled for to saue thame sels,
And vther sum with *youts* and yells,
Maist cairfully did cry.

Burcl's Pilg. Watson's Coll., ii. 33.

My heart it quells wi' fear,
The sights to see, the *youts* to hear
That stound upon mine ear.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., i. 233.

Skinner gives *youp* as synon. This seems allied to the S. v. YAUP, q. v.

YOUTHEID, YHOUTHADE, YOWTHHEID, *s.*

1. The season of youth.

—Till swyik thowlesnes he yeid,
As the cours askis off *youthheid*.

Barbour, i. 834, MS.

In-til the floure of hys *yhowthet*
He deyid in clene madynhed.

Wyntoun, vii. 7. 331.

Bot quhen *youththeid* hes blawn his wantoun blast,
Than sall Gud Counsall rewill him at the last.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 123.

The latter is the most proper orthography; A.-S. *georoth-had*, i.e., literally, the state of being young. V. HEID, term.

2. Used to denote persons in the state of adolescence.

—"The vniversities of this realme are appoitit for the educatione of the *youthheide* quhillk sud be seide of gude learning and maneris within this realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 98.

"His diligence & fruit of his labouris vpoune the *youthheid*." Aberl. Reg. Cent. 16.

—"And to appoint aik personis as thai pliss—for instructing of the *youthheid* in gude literature and science," &c. Reg. Present. A. 1584. Life of Melville, i. 480.

YOUTHIE, YOUTHY, *adj.* 1. Youthful, S.

Youthy is used in E. as an *adj.* But Dr. Johns. condemns it as "a bad word."

2. Of youthful habits, or, with an affectation of youthfulness in dress, or in manners unbecoming in advanced life. Thus, it is often said of a female; "I've warran she's nae less than three score, but she's as *youthie* as gin she wara out o' her teens;" S.

YOUTHINESS, *s.* Youthfulness, S.

"My spirits were maintained in a state of jocund temperance, and my thoughts so lifted out of the cares

of business, that I was, for the time, a new creature, bringing back with me—a sort of *youthiness* that lasted sometimes more than a fortnight." The Steam-bat, p. 2.

[YOUTHER, YOUTHIR, *s.* Smoke, smell. V. YOWTHER.]

YOUTHIR OF THE SOD. The red ashes of turf, Ang.

To YOVE, *v. n.* 1. To talk in a free, facetious, and familiar way; as, to *Yove and Crack*, to speak a great deal, in high spirits, S.; synon. *Tove and Crack*.

This term includes the idea, that, although a good deal be said, it is rather of a trivial nature, or little to the purpose.

Teut. *iouw*, jubilatus; Isl. *goefy-a*, celebrate.

2. To go at a round pace; a secondary sense; Loth.

YOW, YOUE, *s.* 1. A ewe.

Thre velis tho, as was the auld manere,
In wourschip of Erix he had down quel,
And ane blak *yow* to God of tempestis fel.

Doug. Virgil, 153, 51.

—"Thai maid grit cheir of euyrie sort of mylk bayth of ky mylk & *youe* mylk." Compl. S., p. 66.

A.-S. *cowu*, Belg. *oye*, *ouwe*.

2. *Rotten yow*, metaph. applied to a person supposed to be unwholesome, as subjected to much expectoration, S.B.

[YOWIE, *s.* Dimin. of *yow*, Burns.]

To YOW, *v. n.* To caterwaul, Clydes.

An' the wilcat *yow't* through its dowie vouts
Sae goustie, howch, and dim.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag., May 1822.

R. *yow't*. V. same number, p. 452.

YOWDE, *pret.* Went. V. YEDE.

YOWDLIN, *part. adj.* Dilatory, Fife; as, "Ye're a *yowdlin* elf."

Isl. *iold-a* suggests the idea of tardiness in eating. Edentuli infantis more, cibum in ore volutare.

YOWPINDAIL, *s.* V. YOPINDAILL.

YOWTHER, YOUTHER, *s.* 1. Any strong or nauseous smell; often, "a filthy *yowther*;" as that of housed cattle. V. EWDER.

2. It denotes vapour, Moray.

The *yowther* drifted sae high i' the sky,
The sun worth a' sae red.

Northern Antiquities, p. 21.

3. The dust of flax, Ayrs.

YRLE, *s.* A dwarf; [*yrilin*, Ayrs.]

Wansuckit funning, that Nature made an *yrle*, &c.
Kennedie, Evergreen, ii. 49.

V. WANSUCKIT.

Isl. *yriling-r*, vermiculus, G. Andr., p. 137, a small worm; also applied to the young of little beasts. Or it may be corr. from *urrl*, one of the forms which *scaricolf* has assumed. As, however, *nirl* denotes a dwarf, S. B., it is possible that *n* has been omitted by

Kennedie, or by some copyist, as not belonging to the term. For where words have not formerly been written, beginning with a vowel, it is sometimes doubtful, whether a belongs to them, or only to the article preceding; the pronunciation being in both cases the same. Yorks. "urle, to draw one's self up on a heap;" Clavia.

[To YSCHE, *v. n.* To issue, to sally, to sally forth, Barbour, iv. 95; pret. and part. *pa. yschit*, V. 338, vi. 404. V. ISCH.]

[YSCH, *s.* Outlet, exit, issue, Ibid. vii. 363.]

[YSCHER, YSCHARE, *s.* An usher, Lyndsay, The Dreime, l. 23.]

[YSCHING, *s.* Sallying out, sally, Barbour, xv. 158.]

[YTHAND, YTHEN, *adj.* Assiduous, Barbour, iii. 285. V. ITHAND.]

[YTHANDLY, YTHENLY, *adv.* Assiduously, Ibid. vi. 327.]

YTHRANGIN, *pret. v.* Thrust upwards. V. THRING, *v. a.*

[YTWYN, *adv.* A corr. of *in-twyn*, apart, asunder.]

Tharfor ill dykys out thort he schar,
Fra baith the mossis to the way:
That wer sa fer fra othir, that thai
War *ytwyn* a bowdraucht and mar.

Barbour, viii. 175.

Even, even, Edit. 1620.

[In Dr. Jamieson's edition of Barbour this term is correctly printed *ytwyn*; but in the Dict. it is *yincyn*, regarding the meaning of which the Dr. confessed he could form no conjecture. Nor could any one else. But *ytwyn* is plainly the vulgar pron. of *in-twyn*, asunder, and is still used in the form *atween*.]

YUCKFIT, YUOKFIT, *s.* The snipe, Lanarks.

"The *yuckfit* fell on Fauldhouse know,
The patrick on Auldton lea."

"*Yuckfit*, the snipe, so called from its cry; called also, from the same circumstance, *heatherleat*." Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 529.

This must be an error of the press for *heatherbleat*.

[YUGGLE, *s.* An owl, Shetl. Dan. *ugle*, id.]

YUIK, YUKE, *s.* [Itch, itching, Clydes.]

"Or he was past ane myle from Striuling, all the partis of his body wer taikin with sic ane sair *yuiik* as it might easily appeir that the same proccidit not of the force of ony seiknes, bot be plane trecherie. The takinis of quhilk trecherie, certane blak pimples as sone as he was cum to Glasgow, brak out ouer all his haill body, with sa greit *yuiik* and sic pane throw out all his lymmis, that he lingerit out his lyfe with verray small hope of eschaip." Buchanan's Detect., p. 12.

In the Lond. Edit. *ache* is the word used, Sign. C. iii. b.; in the Lat. copy *dolor*, in both places. *Dolore* et omnium partium vexatione.

Itchiness cannot well be meant, as there is no correspondent term in the Lat. Besides, *dolor* and *vexatio* are the only terms used by Buchanan, Hist. Lib. xviii. 6. [The term is still used in Clydes. and Loth.]

One would almost think that *yuiik* were an error of the press for *yuiik*, as the *v.* is used in this form, signifying, to ache. But this cannot well be supposed, as *yuiik* not only occurs twice in such close connexion, but in another place.

"Blak pimples breking out ouer all his body, greuous *yuiik* in all his lymmis, and intollerabill stinch disclois it." In Lond. Edit. *ache*, Sign. H. ii. b.

To YUKE. V. YUOK.

YULE, YHULE, YUYLL, *s.* The name given to Christmas, S. A. Bor.

Oure the Mownth theyne passyd he sene,
And held his *Yhule* in Abbydene.

Wyntown, vii. 9. 300.

In-tyl Kinlos that yere for-thi
In Morave held the King Davy
His *Yule*. And of Sanct-Andrewis than
The Bischope de Landalis, that gud man,
In Elgyne held his *Yule* that yere.

Ibid. viii. 45. 107. 109.

"In the thrid yeur eftir, the erle of Caithnes come to kyng Alexander, quhen he was sittand with his inodir on the Epyphany day at his *Yugyll*, and desirit grace." Bellend. Cron., B. xiii., c. 14. Natali Christi, Boeth.

"A green *Yule* makes a fat kirk-yard;" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 11. The truth of this Prov. is denied by some learned physicians, who assert that a hard winter cuts off many more, especially those advanced in life, than an open one.

Su.-G. *jul*, Dan. *jule*, *juledag*, Isl. *jol*, A.-S. *geola*, *geohol*, *gehhol*, *gehul*, id.

Mr. Pinkerton has justly observed, that this was "originally the Gothic Pagan feast of *Yule* or *Jul*;" Gl. Maitl. Poems. The ancient Goths had three great religious festivals in the year. Of these *Yule* was the first. It was celebrated at the time of the winter solstice, in honour of the Sun, whom the Goths worshipped under the name of *Thor*. As at this period the Sun began to return, they expressed their joy in this manner, and endeavoured to secure a propitious year. Mallet's North. Antiq., i. 130, 131.

It must be acknowledged, that the same confusion may be remarked in the Gothic mythology, as in that of Greece and Rome. The attributes of one deity are often transferred to another. Hence the Sun is sometimes recognised by the name of Odin; and we are informed that this deity was denominated, by the inhabitants of the North, *Julratter*, or the Father of *Yule*, because this feast was observed in honour of him. V. Keysler, Antiq. Septent., p. 159. This confusion may in part be accounted for by a circumstance which Mallet has taken notice of. The different northern nations had their partialities; and as they all observed the feast of *Jul*, some might ascribe the honour to one deity, and others to another. "The Danes seem to have paid the highest honours to Odin. The inhabitants of Norway and Iceland appear to have been under the immediate protection of Thor; and the Swedes had chosen Freya for their tutelary deity." North. Antiq., i. 97.

I. Many conjectures have been formed as to the origin of the NAME. Some have derived it from Gr. *ωλος*, which denoted a hymn that was wont to be sung by women in honour of Bacchus, as appears from the following verse:

Δερδαλίδας τευχούσα καλὰς ᾄδεν ὠλοῦσι.

"And preparing the salted flour, she sung the pleasant *Juli*."

Didymus and Athenaeus assert, that the hymn was in honour of Ceres; and the same thing is intimated by Theodoret, in his work *De Materia et Mundo*, when he says; "Let us not sing the *Julus* to Ceres, nor the Dithyrambus to Bacchus." By the way, it may be

remarked, that, according to the learned Verolius, Ceres was by the Goths called *Friyga* or *Freia*. Not. in *Hervarar S.*, p. 52. Hickes observes, that this agrees very well with the *Yule-games* of our ancestors, who celebrated this feast after the completion of harvest, and at the commencement of a new year, over the labours of which Ceres was supposed to preside.

It has been objected to this derivation, that it is improbable that the Goths would borrow the term from the Greeks. But if we could view the words as having a common origin, it might rather be supposed that the Greeks had borrowed theirs from the Goths, as the Pelasgi seem to have been of Scythian extract. With our ancestors, however, the worship of Ceres was certainly appropriated to *Freyja*, while *Yule* was consecrated to the Sun.

Because the 25th of December was reckoned the middle of winter by *Julius Cesar*, it has been conjectured that the Goths gave the name of *Jul* to this day. Venerable Bede, in one passage, seems to embrace this opinion. *V. Worm. Fast. Dan. L. i. c. 7.* Our Buchanan, having observed that *Yule* was a revival of the ancient Saturnalia, adds, that the name of *Julius Cesar* was substituted for that of Saturn. *Nostris Julia id festum vocant Caesaris videlicet nomine pro Saturno substituto.* *Hist. L. i. c. 24.*

But it is extremely improbable, that *Yule* should receive its designation among the Goths, from *Julius Cesar*. "For what reason," as Loccenius inquires, "would they give this honour to him, who, so far from subduing them, never came into their territories?" According to Strabo, who lived under Augustus and Tiberius, the regions beyond the Elbe, where the sea was interposed, were quite unknown to the Romans in his time. *Lib. vii. p. 249.* *V. Loccen. Antiq. Sueo.-Goth., p. 23.*

Wormius, although in one place he seems disposed to concede, that the Cimbric name of this feast was adopted out of compliment to *Julius*, elsewhere prefers a different hypothesis. "The months called *Giuili* (including part of December and January) receive their denomination from the retrograde motion of the sun, causing the increase of the day.—The name originates if I mistake not, from the winter solstice, because then the sun seems as it were to rest, before he approaches nearer to the Equator. For, to this day, *huile* denotes rest, as at *huile*, at rest; and the change of *H* into *G* is easy." *Fast. Dan., p. 41.*

The A.-S. gave the name of *Geola* to two of their months, December and January, calling the first *Aerre-geola*, or the first *Yule*, and the second *Aestera-geola*, or the later *Yule*. Bede supposes that they received this designation, a *conversione Solis*, in auctum diei, from the sun turning back, to the lengthening of the day; the one preceding, and the other following, this change. *De Temporum Bat. c. 13.* Ihre adopts this idea, observing that C. B. *chuyil* signifies retrogradation.

Nearly allied to this, is the opinion of those who derive it from Su.-G. *huil*, or rather *hiul*, rota, a wheel. Ihre has observed, (*vo. Hiul*) that, in the Edda, *fagra Avel*, i.e., beautiful wheel, is one of the designations of the Sun. Perhaps, it may be added, that a wheel seems to have been the emblem of the sun, in the old Danish Fasti.

Others understand the name as simply signifying *The Feast*. The learned Hickes views *i* or *y*, and A.-S. *ge*, merely as intensive particles, conjoined with *lal* and Su.-G. *oel*, commessatio, compotatio, convivium, symposium. The term literally signifies ale or beer, the chief liquor among the Goths; and metonymically a feast.

In *lal* *i* indeed is an intensive particle, often prefixed to words for greater emphasis; as *igilde*, a great price, *isurt*, very bitter, *igraenn*, very green, &c. Dr. Thorkelin adopts this etymon; *Fragments of Irish History*, p. 84. *V. Mallet's North. Antiq., ii. 68.*

VOL. IV.

GI. Eddae Saemund. *vo. Aul*. It is a singular coincidence that Ir. and Gael. *cuirn*, which denotes ale, also signifies a feast or banquet.

lal. jol has also been viewed (*q. jo-ol*) as "denominated in honour of the God *Jaw*, or the Sun. As *ol*, according to the original use of the word, signifies nourishment in general, from *ek el*, *alo*, and thus includes the idea both of meat and drink, it more especially denotes a joyous and splendid feast. Very fat meat is called *jolfelt kiot*; and a well-fed horse, *alla hestr*. Some have derived *Jol* from the eating of horse-flesh. This animal, indeed, was sacred to the Sun (*Jaw*), and was doubtless, in ancient times, sacrificed in honour of this deity." *GI. Eddae Saemund., vo. Jolner.*

Passing a variety of other etymons, I shall only add that of several learned writers, who derive the term from Moes.-G. *uul*, the Sun; C. B. *hauil*, Arm. *goril*, *hiul*, id. The resemblance of the Gr. name of this luminary, *ἥλιος*, has been remarked.

Where there is so great diversity of opinions, I cannot pretend to determine which of them ought to be preferred. I shall only say, that the latter derivation and that from *huil*, *rota*, together with that of Hickes, seem to have the chief claim to attention.

II. This festival, among the Northern nations, was the great season of SACRIFICE. On this occasion human victims seem generally to have been offered to their false gods. According to Dittmar, (*in Chron.*), at this general convention, the Danes once in nine years increased the number of human sacrifices to ninety-nine. Besides these, they offered as many horses, dogs, and cocks in place of hawks. *V. Ihre, vo. Hock, p. 912.*

The Persians sacrificed horses to the Sun. This noble animal was, indeed, sacred to him. We must view it as a remnant of the same Eastern idolatry, that the Goths offered horses at the feast of *Yule*. *V. El. Sched. de Dis. German., p. 102.*

"The Greenlanders at this day keep a *Sun-Feast* at the winter solstice, about Dec. 22, to rejoice at the return of the Sun, and the expected renewal of the hunting season." *Crantz's Hist. Greenland, i. 176. V. Mallet, ii. 63.*

The Goths used also to sacrifice a boar. For this animal, as well as the horse, was, according to their mythology, sacred to the Sun. To this day it is customary, among the peasants in the North of Europe, at the time of Christmas, to make bread in the form of a boar-pig. This they place upon a table, with bacon and other dishes; and, as a good omen, they expose it as long as the feast continues. To leave it uncovered is reckoned a bad omen, and totally incongruous to the manners of their ancestors. They call this kind of bread *Julagalt*; *Verel. Not. ad Hervarar S., p. 139.* For a fuller account of this ancient custom, *V. MAIDEN, a. 2.*

Rudbeck asserts that the bread-sow was dedicated to the Earth or Ceres. *Atlant. ii. 545.* But compare what he says with MAIDEN, *a. 2.*

Hence, as has been observed, we may perceive what is meant in the *Indiculus Superstitionum et Paganarium Synodo Liptiniensi subjunctus*, sect. 26, when we meet with this title, *De Simulacro de Conparsa Farinae*. *Keyser, ut sup., p. 159, 160.*

In our own country, the use that is made of the *Maiden*, or last handful of corn that has been cut down in harvest, bears a striking analogy to this custom. It is divided among the horses or cows, on the morning of *Yule*, sometimes of the new year, "to make them thrive all the year round." To this custom Burns seems to allude in his beautiful poem, entitled, *The Auld Farmer's New-year Morning Salutation to his Auld Mare Maggie, on giving her the accustomed ripp of corn to haeel in the new year*, iii. 140.

N 5

A guld New-year I wish thee! Maggie,
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie, &c.

This custom varies in different places. In some, the horses generally get a feed of corn on the morning of *Yule*; and the *Maiden* is given to the horse called the *Win*, which leads the rest in the plough.

The ancient Romans had a rite analogous to this, in the celebration of the *Periae Sementinae*, a festival appointed to be kept at the beginning of seed-time, for imploring their deities, particularly Ceres and Tellus, to give success to their labours. On this occasion, the oxen used for labour were crowned with garlands, and received a double portion of food. In allusion to this custom, Ovid says;

State coronati plenum ad praespe juvenci.

Fast. Lib. i.

Something similar to the custom of the *Julagalt* has evidently subsisted in the Orkney Islands, although the vestiges of it are not now understood.

"In a part of the parish of Sandwick, every family that has a herd of swine kills a *sow* on the 17th of December, and thence it is called *Sow-day*. There is no tradition as to the origin of this practice." Statist. Acc., xvi. 460.

This, indeed, may be viewed as a relique of the heathen worship of the ancient Goths, in sacrificing a boar to the Sun.

It is the opinion of some learned writers that the Sun was worshipped under the name of Saturn. Servius (in Virgil, Lib. i.) says that the Assyrians worshipped Saturn under the name of Bel, and that the Sun and Saturn are the same. V. Minut. Fel. Not., p. 45, 46. It is certainly a well-founded idea that Bel or Belus, the great god of the Chaldeans, was the Sun. This is asserted by Macrobius, Lib. i. c. 22. Uranus, i.e., the Heaven, being the father of Saturn, and Rhea, or the Earth, his sister and wife; it seems highly probable that the worship of Saturn was originally derived by the western nations from that of the Sun as adored in the east. At the same time, it is evident that they incorporated many things of their own into this part of their mythology. But as they had different deities that bore the same name, they seem to have often jumbled together allegories concerning nature, the history of their departed heroes, and mere fables, in their accounts of one particular deity.

By supposing that Saturn was another name for the Sun, we can easily account for the striking similarity of the rites used by the Romans in their *Saturnalia*, celebrated in the latter part of the month of December, to those of the Northern nations. Nay, as the Celts undoubtedly worshipped the Sun under the name of Bel or Belenus, and as some of the most solemn acts of the Druidical worship were performed about this season; we find Goths, Celts, and Romans, conspiring in the observation of a great feast at the time of the winter solstice.

As the Druids then employed their golden *bill* for cutting the mistletoe, it is remarkable, that the *falx*, the *bill* or *scythe*, was the badge of Saturn, because he was supposed to preside over agriculture; Rosin., p. 294. Banier's Mythol., ii. 260.

His worship, in another respect, agrees with that of the Sun. For it seems to be admitted, that human sacrifices had been offered to him by the Carthaginians; Banier, *ibid.* p. 238. In the same manner the Pelasgi are said to have worshipped him; Rosin. *ut sup.*

A custom, similar to that of the *Julagalt* already described, prevailed among the ancient Italians, in the worship of Saturn. We are informed by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, that Hercules, on his return from Spain to Italy, abolished the horrid custom of offering human sacrifices to Saturn; and, having erected an altar to him on the Saturnine mount, presented those offerings, which the Greeks call *θυσια ἀγνα*, which, according to

the Scholiast on Thucydides, were of paste figured like animals; Banier's Mythol., B. i., c. 3, p. 259.

Something of the same kind has been observed among the Egyptians. According to Jerome, indeed, it would seem to have been a general custom among the heathen, to distinguish the end of the old year, or the beginning of the new, by peculiar religious ceremonies.

The passage referred to, is his comment on these words, Isa. lxxv. 11. "That prepare a table for that troop, and that furnish the drink-offering unto that number." He renders it, "That place a table to Fortune, and pour out upon it;" or, according to the Septuagint, "pour out a drink-offering to the daemon." Then he says; "But there is an ancient idolatrous custom in all cities, and especially in Egypt and in Alexandria, that on the last day of the year and of the last month, they place a table covered with meats of different kinds, and a cup mixed with honey, expressive of abundance, either of the past or of the future year." These words, *That prepare a table for that troop*, are viewed by the learned Vitringa, as respecting the worship of Apollo or the Sun, who, he apprehends, is there in Heb. called *Gad*; as he renders *Ment*, explained in our version, "that number," the Moon. In Isa. lxxv. 11. V. MONE.

In our own country, there are still several vestiges of this idolatry. In Angus, he who first opens the door on Yule-day, expects to prosper more than any other member of the family during the future year, because, as the vulgar express it, "he lets in *Yule*." The door being opened, it is customary with some to place a table or a chair in it, covering it with a clean cloth, and, according to their own language, to "set on it bread and cheese to *Yule*." Early in the morning, as soon as any one of the family gets out of bed, a new broom besom is set at the back of the outer door. The design is, "to let in *Yule*." These gross superstitions, and the very modes of expression used, have undoubtedly had a heathen origin; for *Yule* is thus not only personified, but treated as a deity, who receives an oblation.

A similar custom must have prevailed in England. For in the Dialogue between Dives and Pauper, published in 1493, in an account of Superstitions which were observed at the beginning of the year, mention is made of using "nyce observances—in the New Yere, as setting of mete or drynke by nighte on the benche, to fede *Alkolle* or *Gobelyn*." V. Brand's Pop. Antiq., l. 8.

It is also very common to have a table covered, in the house, from morning to evening, with bread and drink on it, that every one who calls may take a portion: and it is deemed very ominous, if one come into a house, and leave it without partaking. However many call on this day, all must partake of the cheer provided.

It was customary with the Romans, at this season, to cover tables, and set lamps on them. This is one of the observances prohibited as heathenish, in the early canons of the Church. V. GYSAR.

Here we may also mention some other ridiculous rites practised on this day. Any servant, who is supposed to have a due regard to the interests of the family, and at the same time not emancipated from the yoke of superstition, is careful to go early to the well, on Christmas morning, to draw water, to draw corn out of the stack, and also to bring in *kale* from the kitchen-garden. This is meant to ensure prosperity to the family.

A similar superstition is, for the same reason, still observed by many on the morning of the New-year. One of a family watches the stroke of twelve, goes to the well as quickly as possible, and carefully skims it. This they call "getting the *scum* or *ream* (cream) of the well."

This superstitious rite, in the South of S., is observed on the morning of the New-year's day.

Twall struck.—Twa neebour hizzies raise ;

An', liltin, gaed a sad gate ;

"The flower o' the well to our house gaes,

"An' I'll the boniest lad get."

"Upon the morning of the first day of the new year, the country lasses are sure to rise as early as possible, if they have been in bed, which is seldom the case, that they may get the flower, as it is called, or the first pail-full of water from the well. The girl, who is so lucky as to obtain that prize, is supposed to have more than a double chance of gaining the most accomplished young man in the parish. As they go to the well, they chant over the words, which are marked with inverted commas." Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 30.

This seems to be a very ancient superstition : and may perhaps be viewed as a vestige of the worship of wells, which prevailed among the Picts. This rite was not unknown to the Romans. Virgil attributes the observation of it to Aeneas. The act of skimming water with the hand was one of the rites necessary in order to successful augury.

—Et sic affatus ad undam

Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,

Multa deos orans, oneravitque aethera votis.

Virg. ix. 23.

Or, as it is rendered by the Bishop of Dunkeld :

And thare withal with wourdis augural,

Eftir thare spayng cerymonis diuinal,

Vnto the flude anone furth steppis he,

And of the streamys crop ane lilt he

The wattr liffis up into his handis,

Ful pretumlie the Goddis, quhare he standis,

Beseand til attend til his prater.

Doug. Virgil, 274, 15.

The streamys crop, i. e., the surface of the stream.

III. *Yule*, as has been already observed, was celebrated as a FEAST, among the ancient Goths. At this time, those who were related had the closest intercourse. They used by turns to feast with each other. These entertainments they called *Offergilden* : for the term *gild* denotes a fraternity or association, for the purpose of having money, meat, drink, &c. in common. Keyser. Antiq. Septent., p. 349. Thence *gild* or *guild* among us denotes a society possessing a common stock.

It was also customary during *Yule*, particularly in Sweden, for different families to meet together in one village, and to bring meat and drink with them, for the celebration of the feast. The same custom was observed, when their was a general concourse to the place where one of their temples stood. Erat veterum more receptum, ut cum sacrificia erant celebranda, ad templum frequentes convenirent cives omnes, ferentes secum singuli victum et commeatum, quo per sacrificiorum solennia uterentur, singuli etiam cerevisiam, quae isto in convivio adhiberetur. Snorr. Sturl. Heimskring. S. Hakonar, c. 16.

This is, most probably, the origin of the custom still preserved among us, of relations and friends feasting in each other's houses, at this time. The vulgar, in the Northern counties of S., have also a custom which greatly resembles the *Offergilden*. On the morning of the New-year, it is common for neighbours to go into each other's houses, and to *club* their money in order to send out for drink, to welcome in the year. This is done in private houses.

During the times of heathenism, the solemnities of *Yule*, lasted three days. The festival seems to have been sometimes continued for eight days. Hakon Skulderbredds S., c. 11, 14.

The festive observation of this season, even where there is no idea of sanctity in relation to the supposed date of our Saviour's birth, is far more general in the N. of S., than in other parts of the country. There is

scarcely a family so poor, as not to have a kind of feast on *Yule*. Those have butcher-meat in their houses on this day, who have it at no other time ; it being the day appropriated for the meeting of all the relations of a family.

Among the lower classes, it is universally observed according to the Old Style. "Our fathers," say they, "observed it on this day ;" and, "They may alter the style, but they cannot alter the seasons."

The ancient inhabitants of the North were never at a loss for the means of celebrating their *Yule*. Johnstone (Antiq. Celto-Normann.) has a note referring to this subject, which exhibits their character in its true light. "The Scandinavian expeditions," he says, "were anciently conducted in the following manner. A chieftain sailed, with a few ships, for Britain, and collected all the scattered adventurers he could find in his way. They landed on the coast, and formed a temporary fortress. To this strong hold they drove all the cattle, and having salted them, the freebooters returned home, where they spent their *Jol*, or brumal feast, with much glee. Such an expedition was called a *Strand-hoggua*, or *strand slaughter*." P. 65.

IV. The *Gifts*, now generally conferred at the New-year, seem to have originally belonged to *Yule*. Among the Northern nations, it was customary for subjects, at this season, to present gifts to the sovereign. These were denominated *Jolugjafir*, i. e., *Yule-gifts*. They were *Beaverloaves* of that description, which, if not given cheerfully, the prince considered himself as having a right to extort. Hence, it is said of Hacon, King of Norway, A. 1093, *Hann tok tha oc af rid tha jolugjafir* ; *Is quoque tributa, quae donorum Jolensium nomine solvi debabant, eis remisit*. Johnstone, Antiq. Celto-Scand., p. 230.

The Romans, at this season, were wont to send presents of sweetmeats, such as dried figs, honey, &c., to which they gave the name of *Strenae*. This was meant as a good omen ; and, by this substantial emblem, they also expressed their wishes, that their friends might enjoy the *secrets* of the year on which they entered ; Rosin. Antiq., p. 29, 230. The custom which prevails in S., of presenting what the vulgar call a *secretion*, or a loaf enriched with raisins, currants, and spices, has an evident analogy to this.

In some of the northern counties of S., the vulgar would reckon it a bad omen, to enter a neighbour's house, on New-year's day, empty-handed. It is common to carry some triding present ; as, a bit of bread, a little meal, or a piece of money.

Those gifts were also called by the Romans *Saturnalia* ; Rosin, p. 294. *Saturnalia*,—says Tertullian, *strenae captandae, et septimontium, et brumae, et carae cognationis honoraria exigenda omnia, &c.* De Idololatria, c. 10. V. also his work, De Fuga in Persecutione, c. 13.

Tertullian severely reprehends the Christians, for their compliance with the heathen, in paying some respect to these customs. "By us," he says, "who are strangers to sabbaths, and new moons, once acceptable to God, the *Saturnalia* and the feasts of January, and *Brumalia*, and *Matronalia*, are frequented ; gifts are sent hither and thither, there is the noise of the *Strenae*, and of games and of feasting. O ! better faith of the nations in their own religion, which adopts no solemnity of the Christians." De Idolatria, c. 14. We accordingly find that the *Strenae* were prohibited by the Christian church. V. Rosin. Antiq., p. 29, and VO. GTSAR.

The *Strenae* are traced as far back as to king Tatius, who, at this season, used to receive branches of a happy or fortunate tree from the grove of *Strenia*, as favourable omens with respect to the new-year ; Q. Symmach. ap. Rosin, p. 28.

It appears that, in consequence of the establishment of the monarchy under Augustus, all orders of people were expected to present New-years-gifts to the emperors themselves; Sueton. in August., c. 75. During the reign of this prince, these were given at the Capitol. But Caligula was so lost to a sense of shame, as to publish an edict expressly requiring such gifts; and to stand in the porch of the palace, on the Calends of January, in order to receive those which people of all descriptions brought to him; Sueton. in Calig., c. 42. Even Augustus pretended to have a nocturnal vision, requiring that the people should annually, on a certain day, present money to him, which he received with a *hollow hand*, *cavum manum asses porrigentibus præbens*; Id. in August., c. 91. It was reckoned a handsome enough way of receiving gifts, when the bosom-fold of the cloak was expanded. But when they were received *utraq; manu cavata*, as it would be expressed in S., in *goupins*, it was accounted a species of depredation. Hence *rapine* was proverbially expressed in this manner. V. Ammian. Marcellin. Lib. 16. Rosin. Antiq., p. 29.

The *Strenæ* were considered as of such importance, that a particular deity was supposed to preside over them, called *Dea Strenia*; Rosin. p. 28. This might be the principal reason why they were condemned by Christians in early times. To have any concern with them, might be reckoned a symbolising in some sort with idolatry.

V. This season, in very early times, was characterized by such DISSIPATION, that even the more sober heathens were scandalized by it.

Among the Northern nations, "feasting, dances, nocturnal assemblies, and all the demonstrations of a most dissolute joy, were then authorised by the general usage." Mallet's North. Antiq., i. 130.

On account of the hilarity usual at this season, Wachter concludes, that Germ. *jol-en*, to revel, Belg. *joolig*, homo festivus, as well as Fr. *joli*, and E. *jolly*, have all their origin from *Jol*, Yule.

The *Saturnalia*, among the Romans, at length lasted for seven days, the *Sigillaria* being included. During this season of festivity, all public business was suspended; the Senate, and the courts of Justice, were shut up. All schools also had a vacation; Rosin. p. 98. I need scarcely remark the striking similarity of our *Christmas Holidays*.

Masters and servants sat at one table. Some, indeed, say, that masters waited on their servants. Every thing serious was laid aside; and people of all ranks gave themselves up to jollity; Bochart. Phaleg. p. 3.

There can be no doubt that, in the dissipation by which the New Year is ushered in, we have borrowed from the heathen. The account which Seneca the Philosopher gives of this season, might seem to have been written for our times. "It is now," says he to his friend Lucilius, "the month of December, when the greatest part of the city is in a bustle. Loose reins are given to public dissipation; every where may you hear the sound of great preparations, as if there were some real difference between the days dedicated to Saturn, and those for transacting business. Thus, I am disposed to think, that he was not far from the truth, who said that anciently it was the month of December, but now, the year. Were you here, I would willingly confer with you as to the plan of our conduct; whether we should live in our usual way, or, to avoid singularity, both take a better supper, and throw off the *toya*. For what was not wont to be done, except in a tumult, or during some public calamity in the city, is now done for the sake of pleasure, and from regard to the festival. Men change their dress.—It were certainly far better to be thrifty and sober amidst a drunken

crowd, disgorging what they have recently swallowed." Epist. 18, Oper., p. 273.

I have not met with any proof that the Romans disguised themselves during the *Saturnalia*; although this custom seems to have prevailed, during the same season, among the Celts, as it certainly did among the Goths. But such disguises were permitted in the worship of Cybele, the mother of the gods. To this purpose we have the testimony of Herodian. "Yearly, in the beginning of Spring, the Romans celebrate the feast of the Mother of the gods. On this occasion, the most striking symbols of wealth, which any one possesses, even royal furniture, and the most wonderful productions of nature or art, are wont to be carried before the deity. Liberty is given to all to indulge themselves in any kind of sport. Every one assumes whatever appearance is most agreeable to him. Nor is there any dignity so great, that a man may not invest himself with the emblems of it, if he pleases. Such pains are taken to deceive and to conceal the truth, that what is real cannot easily be distinguished from what is done in mimicry." Hist. Lib. i. c. 32.

Cybele, it may be observed, is admitted to be the same with *Rhea* or *the Earth*.

The ancient Northern nations worshipped *Frea* or *Frigga*. Her festival was observed in the month of February. She seems to correspond to *Cybele*, in the Roman Calendar. As Cybele was the Mother of the gods, *Frea* was believed to be, not only the daughter, but the wife of Odin; Mallet, ii. 30. In the *Edda* it is declared, that all the other gods sprung from Odin and *Frea*. She was the same with *Herthus*, *Hertha*, or *the Earth*. Tacitus describes her under this very designation, of the Mother of the gods. *Matrem Deum venerantur Aeatii*; insigne superstitionis formas aporum gestant; German., c. 45. The Northern nations indeed sacrificed to *Frea* the largest hog they could find. This exactly agrees with the Roman mode of worshipping Cybele. For they sacrificed a hog to her; Rosin., p. 232.

With respect to the disguising customary, during this festivity, among the Goths, and also in our own country, V. ABBOT of UNRESON and GYSAR. It may be added, that Dr. Johnson, in his Journey to the Western Islands, mentions a custom, which has probably been transmitted from the Norwegian lords of the Hebrides.

"At new year's eve, in the hall or castle of the laird, where at festivals there [is] supposed to be a very numerous company, one man dresses himself in a cow-hide, on which others beat with sticks; he runs with all this noise round the house in a counterfeited fright; the door is then shut, and no re-admission obtained after their pretended terror, but by the repetition of a verse of poetry, which those acquainted with the custom are provided with." V. Strutt's Sports, p. 188, N.

During *Yule*, our forefathers seem to have been much addicted to Games of *Chance*. This custom still prevails. Even children lay up stores of pins, for playing at *Te Totum*. In some parts of the country, merchants generally provide themselves, about this time, with a coarser sort, which they call *Yule-pins*.

This custom is analogous to that of the Romans. Although games of chance were prohibited by the laws, these provided an exception for the month of December. V. Adam's Antiq., p. 458.

One species of amusement, on this day, S. B. is *lead-shooting*. This signifies shooting at a mark for a prize that is laid in *pledge*. V. WAD-SHOOTING.

VI. CANDLES of a particular kind are made for this season. For the candle, that is lighted on Yule, must be so large as to burn from the time of its being lighted till the day be done. If it did not, the circumstances would be an omen of ill fortune to the family during the subsequent year. Hence large candles are by the

vulgar called *Yule-candles*. Even where lamps are commonly used, the poorest will not light them at this time.

There is no reason to doubt that this custom has been transmitted from the times of heathenism. Rudbeck informs us, that Su.-G. *Jule-lins* denotes "the Candles of Yule, or of the Sun, which, on the night preceding the Festival of Yule, illuminated the houses of private persons through the whole kingdom." Atlant. P. ii. 239.

The same custom prevailed among the great. Hence it is said; "In the time of Yule, *Kertiveinar*, the servants whose work it is to carry lights, shall hold candles before the King and other princes." Hirdskraa, MS. ap. Verel. Ind. vo. *Kertiveinar*. We learn from Sturleson, that, in royal or princely entertainments, there were as many of these servants as there were guests. V. Ibre, vo. *Kerta*. This term has undoubtedly been borrowed from the Germans, who pronounce it *kers* or *kerze*; evidently corr. from Lat. *cereus*, as originally applied to waxlights.

The ingenious Rudbeck marks the resemblance between the use of the *Jaul-lins*, i. e., Yule-lights, and that of lighted torches by the Egyptians, in the worship of Osiris or the sun. He supposes that the Egyptians had borrowed this custom from the Goths; as they were themselves ignorant of the meaning of the rites which they observed in the worship of this deity. Herodotus himself, when describing the worship of Isis, or Ceres, at Bubastis, shews that such sports were used as indicated that the people were not Egyptians, but strangers. Rudbeck is at pains to prove that some of these exactly corresponded to the Yule-games of the Goths. Atlant. ii. 307-309.

Elsewhere Rudbeck says, that at the season mentioned, "they are burnt through the whole night, not from superstition, as in former ages, but merely from regard to ancient custom: and that, with those who are more curious, these candles are formed like the trunk of a tree springing out of the earth, and dividing itself into three branches. By this rite," he adds, "our ancestors were accustomed to celebrate Saturn, or the Sun, as returning to loose all the bonds by which the vegetable world had been bound during winter." Atlant. i. 695-6. It is rather surprising that his ingenuity did not discern in this symbol the three sons of Saturn. Macrobius, Lib. 12. c. 7. 12. says that it was after the return of Saturn into Italy, during the reign of Janus, that they began to burn wax candles in the Saturnalia.

There is a striking conformity between this rite and that of the ancient Romans, in their celebration of the Saturnalia. They used lights in the worship of their deity. Hence originated the custom of making presents of this kind. The poor were wont to present the rich with wax tapers: *Cereos Saturnalibus muneri dabant humiliores potentioribus, quia candelis pauperes, locupletes cereis utebantur.* Fest. Pomp. Lib. 3. *Yule-candles* are, in the N. of S., given as a present at this season by merchants to their stated customers.

By many, who rigidly observe the superstitions of this season, the *Yule-candle* is allowed to burn out of itself. The influence of superstition appears equally in others, although in a different way. When the day is at a close, the portentous candle is extinguished, and carefully locked up in a chest. There it is kept, in order to be burnt out at the owner's *Late-wake*.

I may observe by the way, that the preservation of candles has been viewed by the superstitious as a matter of great importance. This notion seems to have been pretty generally diffused. An Icelandic writer informs us, that a *spakona*, a *spae-wife* or sybil, who thought herself neglected, in comparison of her sisterhood, at some unhallowed rites observed for foretelling the fate of a child, cried out; "Truly, I add this to these predictions, that the child

shall live no longer than these candles, which are lighted beside him, are burnt out." Then "the chief of the Sybils immediately extinguished one of the candles, and gave it to the mother of the child to be carefully preserved, and not to be lighted while the child was in life." Nornagestz Sag. ap. Bartholin. Caus. Contempt. Mortis, p. 686.

The reason of the preservation of the *Yule-candle*, in order to be burnt at the owner's *Late-wake*, may be gathered perhaps from the superstitious use of candles on Candlemas day in England. Being sprinkled with holy water, and blessed, they were supposed to have the power of driving away evil spirits.

Whose candell burneth cleare and bright, a wondrous force and might

Doth in these candells lie, which, if at any time they light,

They sure beleve that neyther storme or tempest dare abide,

Non thunder in the skies be heard, nor any devil's spile,
Nor fearful sprites that walke by night, nor hurts of frosts or hail.

Barnab. Googe's Transl. Nauegory, l. 41.

The design must have been to drive away evil spirits, or to prevent their taking possession of the dead body. These consecrated candles were even viewed as useful to the dying. To the question, "Wherefore serveth holy candels?" we find this reply; "To light up in thunder, and to bless men when they lye a dying." Wodde's Dial. Brand's Pop. Antiq., i. 41, N.

VII. A number of MISCELLANEOUS SUPERSTITIONS may be mentioned, in relation to *Yule*, which are still regarded by many, especially in the North of S. Some of them, like those already referred to, may be traced to heathenism; others seem to have had their origin from the darkness of Popery. The bare mention of them must, to any thinking mind, be sufficient to shew their absurdity.

In the morning one rises before the rest of the family, and prepares food for them, which must be eaten in bed. This frequently consists of cakes baked with eggs, called *Care-cakes*. A bannock or cake is baked for every person in the house. If any one of these break in the toasting, the person for whom it is baked, will not, it is supposed, see another *Yule*. V. CARE-CAKE.

On this day, as well as on New-year's-day, Handel-Monday, and Rood-day, superstitious people would not allow a coal to be carried out of their own house to that of a neighbour, lest it should be employed for the purposes of witchcraft.

It is remarkable that the ancient Romans had the same superstition. "At Rome on New Year's day, no one would suffer a neighbour to take fire out of his house, or any thing of iron, or lend any thing." Hoepinian. de Orig. Fest. Christ. f. 82. Brand, i. 11, N.

The generality of people in the North of S., even of those who have no attachment to the rites of the Church of England, so far retain a traditional regard for *Yule*, that they observe it as a holiday. They would reckon it ominous to do any work; although they can give no better reason for their conduct, than that "their fathers never wrought on *Yule*."

Women seem to have a peculiar aversion to spinning on this day. This bears strong marks of a pagan origin. The ancient heathens would not suffer their women to spin on a holiday. Hence Tibullus says;

Non audeat ulla lanificam pensis imponisse manum.

And Ovid relates, that Bacchus punished Alcithoe and her sisters for presuming to spin during his festival. There is a single passage in Jhone Hamilton's Faerie Traictise, which, while it affords a proof of the traditional antipathy to spinning on *Yule-day*, also shews how jealous our worthy reformers were against the observation of all festival days.

After declaring the opposition of the Calvinian sect

to all *halydayes* except *Sunday*, he says; "The Ministers of Scotland—in contempt of the vther halie dayes obseruit be England,—cause thair wyfis and scruants *spie* in oppin sight of the people upon *Yeu*l day; and thair affectionat auditeurs constraimes thair tennants to yoke thair pleuchs on *Yeu*l day in contempt of Christis Natiuitie, whilk our Lord hes not left unpunishit; for thair oxin ran wol and brak thair reakis, and leamit [lamed] sum pleugh men, as is notoriously knawin in sindrie partes of Scotland." P. 174, 175.

The term *Yule* is also used for Christmas; A. Bor. They have their *Yu*, or *Yule-butch*, i.e., Christmas-butch; their *Yule-games*, and *Yule-clog*, or Christmas-block. "In farm-houses, the servants lay by a large knotty block for their Christmas fire, and, during the time it lasts, they are entitled, by custom, to ale at their meals;" Grose's Gl.

Yule occurs in the same sense in O. E.

His *Yole* for to hold was his encheson.

R. Brunne, p. 49.

Bourne, speaking of the custom of lighting up candles, and of burning the *Yule-clog*, says that it "seems to have been used as an emblem of the return of the Sun, and the lengthening of the days. The continuing of it," he adds, "after the introduction of Christianity, may have been intended for a symbol of that Light which lightened the Gentiles;" Antiq. Vulgar.

"In Yorkshire and other Northern parts, they have an old custom after sermon or service on Christmas-day, the people will, even in the churches, cry *Ule*, *Ule*, as a token of rejoicing, and the common sort run about the streets singing, *Ule, Ule, Ule, Ule*, &c. V. Bloont's Dict., vo. *Ule*. V. YULE-E'EN.

That some such childish cry was anciently used in S. at this season seems probable from the old Prov., "It is eith crying *yool* on anither man's stool;" Ramsey's S. Prov., p. 45.

TO YULE, YOOL, v. n. To observe Christmas according to the customary rites.

"The lords refused to let the lady marchioness go to the castle with her husband, unless she would ward also, and with great intreaty had the favour to *yool* with him, but to stay no longer." Spalding's Troubles, i. 48.

[YULE-BLINKER, s. A vulgar name for the North-star, i. e., Christmas-star, Shetl.]

YULE-BOYS. "Boys who ramble (through) the country during the Christmas holidays. They are dressed in *white*, all but one in each gang, the Belzebug of the corps." Gall. Enc. [V. GYSAR.]

In the alternate rhymes repeated by them, there seems to be a vestige of something resembling an old Miracle Play, which may have been acted in Galloway at the time of Christmas. The amusement appears, indeed, to have been an odd intermixture of the ridiculous solemnities of the *Boy-Bishop*, and of a mimic representation of a tourney, or perhaps of knight-errantry.

YULE-BROSE, s. A dish formerly common in S. on Christmas morning.

—"Geese—were chiefly destined for the solace of gentle stomachs, the prevailing Christmas dish among the common people and peasantry, being the national one of *fat brose*, otherwise called *Yule brose*. The large pot, in almost every family of this description, well provided with—bullock's heads or knee bones,—[is] put on the fire the previous evening, to

withdraw the nutritive juices and animal oil from the said ingredients. Next day, after breakfast or at dinner, the brose was made, generally in a large punch-bowl; the mistress of the ceremonies dropping a gold ring among the oatmeal upon which the oily soup was poured. The family, or party, (for on these occasions there was generally a party of young people assembled) provided with spoons, and seated around the bowl, now began to partake of the half-boiling brose, on the understanding that the person who was so fortunate as to get the ring—was to be first married." Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1821, p. 692.

YULE-E'EN, YHULE-EWYN, s. The night preceding Christmas, the wake of *Yule*, S.

Till Auld Meldrum thair yeid thair way,
And thar with thair men logyt thair,
Befor *Yhule ewyn* a nycht bit mar,
A thowsand, trow I, weile thair war.

Barbour, ix. 204, MS.

A-pon a *Yhule-ewyn* alsua
Wyttalis, that to the Kyng suld ga
Of Ingland, that at Melros lay,
He met rycht stowly in the way.

Wynaton, viii. 36, 69.

An expressive Prov. is borrowed from this season; "As bare as the birks at *Yule-e'en*;" applied both in a physical, and in a moral sense. The following example occurs of the latter application, with a slight variation.

"A colonel—gave him [Mr. John Semple of Carsphern] ill names, calling him 'a varlot, old greeting carle.' To whom he answered, that he was no more a varlot, than he had the saving grace of God; and that he was as free of, as the birk is of leaves at *Yool-even*." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 9.

This the A.-Saxons denominated *Myd-wyntres mæsse-aefen*, vigilia Nativitatis Christi. For they called Christmas itself *mid-winter*, and *myd-wyntres mæsse-dæg*, i.e., the mass-day in the middle of winter; as, for a similar reason, they gave the name of *mid-summer* to the day observed in commemoration of the nativity of John Baptist.

The Northern nations called this night *Modranect*, or *Moedrenech*, (*Modranatt*, Ihre,) not according to the sense given by Sibb., as being "the night of mothers," but the Mother-night, "as that which produced all the rest: and this epoch was rendered the more remarkable, as they dated from thence the beginning of the year, which among the northern nations was computed from one winter solstice to another, as the month was from one new moon to the next." Mallet, i. 130. We learn from Wormius, that to this day the Icelanders date the beginning of their year from *Yule*, in consequence of ancient custom which the law of their country obliges them to retain. They even reckon a person's age by the number of *Yules* he has seen; so that one who has lived during the celebration of this feast for twenty times, is said to be twenty years of age, although he was born on December 24th, or the very day preceding *Yule-e'en*. This night they denominate *Jolanat*; and he who, according to this mode of reckoning, is twenty years of age, is said to have lived *xx Jolanætur*; Fast. Dan., Lib. i. a. 12.

A similar mode of reckoning is retained in some parts of S. V. SINGIN-E'EN.

The Goths also called this *Hoekanatt*; because, in times of heathenism, on this occasion *harks* were sacrificed. Ihre observes, (vo. *Hoek*), that, as this feast was instituted in honour of the Sun, the Egyptians, according to the testimony of Horadollo, accounted *harks* sacred to that luminary, because, by a secret power of nature, they could steadfastly look at him.

The vulgar, in the North of S. especially, have a

great many ridiculous notions with respect to the eve of Yule, and on this night observe a number of superstitious rites.

It is believed by some, that, if one were to go into the cow-house at twelve o'clock at night, all the cattle would be seen to kneel. This idea seems to refer to our Lord's being born in a stable. Many also firmly believe, that bees sing in their hives on Christmas-eve, as welcoming the approaching day.

It has been observed, on the word *Yule*, that on this day women abstain from spinning. On the evening preceding, they will not even venture to leave any flax or yarn on their wheels; apprehending that the devil would reel it for them before morning. Women in a single state assign another reason for this caution. Their rocks would otherwise follow them to church on their marriage-day. If any flax be left on their rocks, they *salt it*, in order to preserve it from satanical power. If yarn be accidentally left on a reel, it must not be taken off in the usual way, but be cut off.

The same custom is exercised on Good-Friday; but a reason is given, different from both of these that have already been mentioned. On this day, it is said, a rope could not be found to bind our Saviour to the cross, and the yarn was taken off a woman's wheel for this purpose.

It is a striking proof of the tyrannical influence of custom on the mind, that many who have no faith in these observances, would not feel themselves easy, did they neglect them.

Some farmers, I have been assured, are so extremely superstitious, as to go into their stables and cow-houses on *Yule-e'en*, and read a chapter of the Bible behind their horses and cattle to preserve them from harm.

[YULE-STEEL, *s.* A very wide stitch in sewing, Shetl.

Such a stitch as might be made in dim wintry light, or by the light of a dim winter-fire.]

YUMAN, YUMANRY. V. YHUMAN.

To YURN, [YURM,] *v. n.* [To fret, to whimper, Gall., Clydes.; syn. *girn*.]

Weel may ye greet and *yurn* and bibble,

And flee in wrath,

At death for withering like a stibble,

Puir Robbin Smith.

—And, O, I'm sure the craws will *yurn*,

When they in April do return,

And misses you.——

Gall. Enc., p. 239. 501.

[*Yurn*, *Yurm*, and *Girn*, are similar, but not alike in meaning, *yurn* and *yurm* are applied to the whimpering fretfulness of a sickly child: *Girn*, to the grudging grumbling of bad temper or self-will.]

To YURN, YYRNE, *v. a.* To coagulate, to curdle.

Albeit na butter he could gett,
Yit he was cummerit with the kirne;

And syne he het the milk our het,

And sorrow a spark of it would *yyrne*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 217, st. 3.

Milk is said to *rin*, i.e., run, when it breaks and forms into knots, in making of pottage, puddings, &c. V. EARN.

YURN, [YURNIN,] *s.* The acid substance used for coagulating milk, rennet, Dumfr. V. EARNING.

YYT, *part. pa.* Molten; cast. V. YET, *v.*

Z.

[For some important particulars regarding the misuse of this letter in many of the early printed books, see the introduction to Y.]

ZADAK, most probably for *Yadak*. *Zadak kidis*, Aberd. Reg., V. XI., 281. V. YADOK.

ZICKETY. A term occurring in a traditional rhyme, used by children, when they mean to determine by lot who shall begin a game. The person, who repeats the rhyme, at the same time goes round the company, touching each of them in succession; and he who is touched at the last word has the privilege of beginning the game, S.

"Zickety, dickety, dock,
The mouse ran up the nock;
The nock struck one,
Down the mouse ran;
Zickety, dickety, dock."

Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1821, p. 36.

In Mearns apparently by corruption, the first words are pronounced *Zickerty, dickerty*.

The terms and sports of children, although they may seem unworthy of attention, and any attempt to investigate their origin may provoke the sneer of fastidiousness, yet in various instances afford the sole vestiges of very ancient laws and customs. In proof of this, I beg leave to refer to the articles TAPPISTOUSIE and THUMB-LICKING.

In others, we may perhaps remark the traces of ancient monkish rhymes, taught in schools several centuries ago; although now disguised and mixed up with such jargon as hits the fancies of children. The rhyme given above may be of this description. It was thus explained to me, partially at least, many years ago, by a good classical scholar; but unluckily no memorandum of his version was made. It was to this purpose;

Sic uti dico tibi de hoc.

The second line, although it ran differently, appearing to be also of Latin origin. The repetition was that of the county of Perth.

[ZILL, *s.* A child; as, *Zill Morris*, Banff. *Zillie* is the diminutive.

Zill is the local pron. of *chiel, chield*, q. v.]

FINIS.

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